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To my son,

James P. Llan

From

Isaac P. Llan

June 1887.



R.B. Hayes

Engraved by H. & C. from a Photograph by Brady taken especially for this War

THE
BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPÆDIA

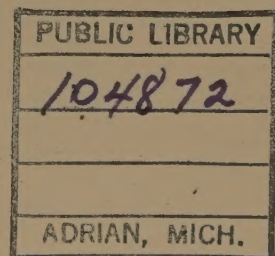
AND
PORTRAIT GALLERY

WITH AN
HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE
STATE OF OHIO.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MANY FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

VOLUME II.



WESTERN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

1884.

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BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND PORTRAIT GALLERY OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN

OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

HAYES, RUTHERFORD B., nineteenth President of the United States, was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4th, 1822. President Hayes is of Scotch lineage, his ancestry being traced back through five generations to George Hayes, who emigrated from Scotland to Windsor, Connecticut, prior to 1680. The female line of descent is from old Colonial stock. Daniel Hayes, son of George, when captured by the French and Indians, was ransomed by the Colony of Connecticut. Ezekiel Hayes, son of Daniel, gained a military title in defense of the Colonies, and married the great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Russell, who concealed the regicides. Rutherford Hayes, grandfather of the President, who was born at New Haven in 1756, was an officer in the military service of the State of New York. Rutherford Hayes, father of the President, was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, January 4th, 1787. His mother was Sophia Birchard, whose family was of English descent. These parents removed to Delaware, Ohio, in 1817, where, in 1822, the father died, the mother, a noble Christian woman, surviving until 1866. The subject of this sketch began his classical education with Judge Finch, a former tutor in Yale College, and completed his preparation for college at Middletown, Connecticut, under Isaac Webb, a graduate of Yale. Here he was awarded the first prize in Latin and Greek. He entered Kenyon College, Ohio, at the age of sixteen, and graduated in 1842, as valedictorian. He began the study of the law at Columbus, but entered the law department of Harvard University in 1843, graduating in 1845. He was the same year admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Fremont, Ohio, subsequently settling permanently in Cincinnati, where he married, in 1852, Miss Lucy W. Webb. In the practice of the law, he was eminently successful. He was appointed and subsequently elected city solicitor, which office he filled with marked ability for three years. On the fall of Fort Sum-

ter, he left the profitable practice of his profession, and began the work of raising troops. He was commissioned by Governor Dennison, on June 7th, 1861, major of the 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after five months' service in West Virginia, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At South Mountain, where he was wounded, he showed great intrepidity, and was made colonel of the 23d Ohio, October 24th, 1862. He fought at the head of brigades or divisions in the battles of Cloyd Mountain, Winchester, Berryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. On the last-named field he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, upon the recommendation of Sheridan, for conspicuous services. March 13th, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of brevet major-general, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia." General Hayes was wounded four times in battle, and was for a hundred days in battles and skirmishes, exposed to death under fire. August 6th, 1864, while in the field, he was nominated for Congress. On August 24th he wrote from camp to William Henry Smith: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty who, at this crisis, would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing." He was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, over Joseph C. Butler, by a majority of 2,455, and in August, 1866, was renominated for Congress by acclamation, being elected to the Fortieth Congress by a majority of 2,556 over Theodore Cook. As chairman of the library committee, he projected and carried through measures which greatly increased the size and usefulness of the library of Congress. His time was largely consumed in looking after the claims and interests of the Union soldiers who had served with him or under him. On issues growing out of the admin-

istration of President Johnson, and questions relating to reconstruction, he voted consistently with the republican party. After serving three years in Congress, he was elected governor of Ohio, defeating Hon. Allen G. Thurman by 2,983 votes. The Legislature chosen, however, was democratic, and his competitor was rewarded with an election to the United States Senate, in which body he held a commanding position. Resigning his seat in Congress, General Hayes was inaugurated governor, January 13th, 1868, his executive acts and services being so acceptable that he was renominated for governor by acclamation, June 23d, 1869. General W. S. Rosecrans was first put forward as his opponent, but declined the democratic nomination, and Hon. George H. Pendleton was then placed at the head of the ticket. After a spirited campaign, in which the greenback payment of the public debt was the main issue, Mr. Pendleton was defeated by 7,506 votes. Governor Hayes was reinaugurated January 10th, 1870. His inaugural addresses and messages as governor are found in full in "Howard's Life of Hayes." Among the measures of these four years were the establishing of soldiers' orphans' homes; the enlarging of the powers of the State board of charities; increasing the usefulness of all the benevolent institutions; the founding of the Agricultural and Mechanical College; securing minority representation on election boards; ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the National Constitution; and the reduction of the State debt. In July, 1872, much against his wishes, he was renominated for Congress in the second district of Cincinnati, but, although running a thousand votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by General H. B. Banning, the elections going heavily against the republicans in Hamilton county. The same year he declined the appointment of assistant treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati. On June 2d, 1875, against his expressed will, he was nominated by the republican State convention a third time for governor, the republicans insisting that their candidate at this crisis should be their strongest man. Governor William Allen had been by the democrats nominated for re-election by acclamation, and the tendencies of the times were favorable to his continuance in office; but, after a contest which aroused an interest not only throughout the United States, but in Europe, General Hayes was elected a third term governor by a majority of 5,544. The contest gave him a national name and fame. The issue between inflation and stable money had been squarely met. His inaugural message was devoted mainly to a discussion of the alarming increase of local and municipal indebtedness, which he urged should be checked by legislative and constitutional restrictions. The sixth republican national convention assembled at Cincinnati, June 14th, 1876, and on June 16th nominated Governor Hayes for President of the United States. His chief competitors for the nomination were Senator Blaine, ex-Secretary Bristow, Senator Morton, and Senator Conkling. The vote on the first ballot stood: Blaine, 285; Morton, 125; Bristow, 113; Conkling, 99; Hayes, 61; scattering, 72. On fifth ballot: Blaine, 286; Bristow, 114; Hayes, 104; Morton, 95; Conkling, 82; scattering, 74. Sixth ballot: Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Bristow, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; scattering, 57. The seventh and decisive ballot stood: Hayes, 384; Blaine, 351; scattering, 21. On July 8th his formal letter of acceptance was written. It was admirable in sentiment and style, and was remarkably well received. It took the ground that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only qualifications for office; it declared in favor of a single Presidential term;

urged the resumption of specie payments; opposed sectarian control of the public schools; and declared the need of the permanent pacification of the country, and the sacred observance of the Constitution and all its amendments. After a hard-fought political contest, in which the public and personal character of the candidates formed an important factor in the campaign, the electoral colleges returned 185 electoral votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, and 184 votes for Samuel J. Tilden. The friends of the minority candidate having questioned the correctness of the returns from four of the States, and denied the authority of the president of the Senate to count the electoral vote, a high tribunal was created by law, which was empowered to decide all questions of law and fact in dispute. This tribunal, with full powers and authority expressly conferred to render its decision, decided that the electors of the four disputed States had legally cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The counting of the electoral vote was completed March 2d, and on that day the result was formally announced by the president of the Senate. On Monday, March 5th, 1877, the President elect took publicly the oath of office, and delivered his inaugural address before an immense assemblage of people. On March 7th the President sent to the senate the names of the members of his cabinet, all of whom were confirmed, to wit: William M. Evarts, Secretary of State; John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; George W. McCrary, Secretary of War; Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy; Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior; David M. Key, Postmaster-general; Charles Devens, Attorney-general. The disturbed condition of public affairs at the South, particularly in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, demanded immediate attention; and on March 23d, 1877, a letter was addressed by the President to the rival claimants for the chief executive office in South Carolina, requesting an interview with each claimant, respectively, at Washington. The invitation was cordially responded to, and after full conference an order was issued by the President for the removal of the United States troops from the State-house at Columbia, South Carolina, to take effect April 10th. On the following day D. H. Chamberlain, the republican governor-elect, withdrew from the capital, and Wade Hampton, the democratic governor-elect, took possession of the executive chamber. On March 29th, 1877, a commission had been appointed to visit Louisiana, and report on the best method for the restoration of order and the adjustment of political difficulties in that State, involving the relations of the Federal government with the State authorities. The commissioners were Charles B. Lawrence, Joseph R. Hawley, John M. Harlan, John C. Brown, and Wayne McVeagh, who proceeded immediately to New Orleans, and entered upon the discharge of the delicate and important mission intrusted to their discretion. On April 20th, following, an order was issued for the removal of the United States troops from the State-house at New Orleans, to take effect April 24th. The order was communicated to General Augur, the officer in immediate command, and on the 24th of April, at twelve o'clock, the troops were withdrawn. On June 22d, 1877, the executive order was issued prohibiting officers of every department of the civil service from taking part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. The first annual message, dated December 3d, 1877, urged that suspicion, distrust, and enmity between the sections of the Union lately involved in civil strife should give place to concord and harmony, and a united interest in the promotion of

the general welfare of the whole country; that the use of the army for upholding local governments must be discontinued; that the treasury must resume cash payments at the date fixed by statute; that competency, efficiency, and integrity of character are the true qualifications for official appointment, and that a thorough, radical, and complete reform of the civil service of the government, by appropriate legislation for this purpose, is an imperative necessity. May 17th, 1878, a resolution, known as the "Potter Resolution," passed the House of Representatives, under which an investigation of charges of fraud and corruption attending the Presidential election in the States of Florida and Louisiana had been in progress. Not a particle of evidence was presented to weaken the title of the President to the chief executive office of the government, or to disturb the confidence of his countrymen in his blameless character, honest aims, and pure purposes. It was shown that, during the contest over the disputed States, Governor Hayes scrupulously abstained from interference with the result, the only act or expression by him in that connection developed by the investigation being the following letter, brought out in the evidence, to wit:

"COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 27, 1876.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 23d. You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about forty electoral votes at the South—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation, and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny. I appreciate the work being done by the republicans who have gone south, and am especially proud of the acknowledged honorable conduct of those from Ohio. The democrats made a mistake in sending so many ex-republicans. New converts are proverbially bitter and unfair toward those they have recently left. I trust you will soon reach the end of the work, and be able to return in health and safety.

"Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

"Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, New Orleans."

Of the important subjects with which the administration of President Hayes was called to deal, five may be named as specially prominent. These were: (1) The Southern Question, including the pacification made necessary by sixty years of sectional antagonism, culminating in a great civil war; (2) the National Finances and the Currency, deranged and vitiated by an excessive issue of irredeemable paper; (3) the Reform of the Civil Service, demanded by nearly fifty years of partisan demoralization; (4) the Nationality of the Government and the Integrity of the Executive Office, challenged by attempted usurpation on the part of Congress; and (5) the Chinese Question, involving good faith in international relations. These will be briefly referred to, in the order named. I. At its outset, the new administration was confronted with difficulties of a sectional nature, equaled in delicacy and magnitude only by those which met President Lincoln, the embarrassments being seriously aggravated by a disputed election and attending circumstances. Appreciating this state of things, and the vital importance of a removal of the evil, Governor Hayes had, in his letter accepting the nomination for President, said: "The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. What the South most needs is 'peace,' and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring

peace, if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded." Addressing himself more directly to the Southern people, he said: "Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States, that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both, and equally; and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country." Referring to the same subject in his inaugural address, President Hayes said: "The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is now the one subject, in our public affairs, which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance." The means by which this paramount end could be attained he declared to be "a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally"—"a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and laws—the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves—accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is." "Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local government can be built up, and not otherwise." After stating that "the question," as to the Southern States, then to be considered, was "the question of government or no government—of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belong to it—or a return to barbarism," he said: "It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either republicans or democrats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear." As an earnest of his purpose in this connection, the President at once selected as one of his constitutional advisers and cabinet ministers a prominent citizen of the South, who had actively opposed his election, and who had been an officer in the Confederate army. The policy of conciliation, thus avowed and initiated, provoked not a little of surprise, and was made the subject of much adverse criticism, chiefly on the part of political associates of the President, who objected to it as unwise both in its national and its party bearing. Based on the broad constitutional principles on which alone could rest the government itself, his policy, notwithstanding such opposition, was adhered to throughout the administration. The South and its people were treated with undeviating consideration, and every thing of a sectional nature studiously avoided. From the first, the good influences of this policy were seen in the gradual subsidence of sectional animosities and jealousies, until they had almost totally disappeared at the close of the administration—the extent of such results being indicated by the fact, that, in the first succeeding annual message to Congress, President Arthur found no occasion for reference of any sort to the South or to questions of a sectional nature, such being, as is believed, the first instance of like exclusion of that subject within the fifty years preceding. Thus was President Hayes permitted to witness the success of what was styled his "Southern policy," in a pacification so complete that immediately following his retirement nothing was found worthy even of suggestion in that respect. Sectional bitterness had almost wholly ceased; elections at the South, so rife with manifestations of passion when he was

elected, had become almost as quiet and orderly as at the North; while, as witnessed in succeeding elections of 1881, and especially that of Virginia, race distinctions largely disappeared from the polls, and parties divided on other issues. As additional proof of progress in the same direction may be cited the International Cotton Exposition of 1881, at Atlanta, Georgia, planned and organized during the administration of President Hayes, the direct outgrowth of fraternity in feeling between the South and the North, without precedent in extent, and never before possible. II. Never had the questions connected with the National Finances and currency assumed the gravity which they possessed during the first year of the administration. As the direct result of the extraordinary inflation of irredeemable paper, attending and following the war of the rebellion, the country had reached a condition of financial embarrassment unprecedented. The severe panic of 1873 had shown the extent of speculation, and forced the change of policy on the part of the government which took place in the enactment of the resumption act, passed in 1875, to take effect January 1st, 1879. The healthful effects of that law, in checking expansion, and compelling a more conservative policy with reference to approaching resumption, were in 1877 attended by serious financial disturbances throughout the country—prostrating business in every department, depriving labor of former employment, and causing much distress to large classes of useful citizens. Such were the effects of this cause that in some sections occurred popular outbreaks, and even destructive riots. Alarmed at such demonstrations, many well-meaning citizens sought relief in proposed abandonment of the policy on which the resumption act was based; while another class would turn such popular agitation to political and personal ends, by making resistance to resumption of specie payments a basis of political organization looking to the control of the government; and existing parties were more or less affected by antagonism to that object. This state of things, while critical in both its bearings upon the country and the success of the administration, did not swerve the President from his adherence to the policy of resumption. In his letter of acceptance of the nomination he had said: "I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal-tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government, which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of value, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payments." In his first annual message to Congress, delivered amid the threatening events of 1877, he said: "I must adhere to my most earnest conviction, that any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbance in values, and, unless retrieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor, and disaster in the financial affairs of the government and of the people. The permanent quality of the money of the people is sought for, and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payments." This position, so firmly adhered to by the administration, amid every form of opposition and resistance, no doubt contributed much toward the success of the policy which became so complete with the full

resumption of specie payments, that while the advent of President Hayes to office had been attended by a condition of financial depression unequaled in extent or severity, his withdrawal occurred amid a state of prosperity and advancement in the various branches of material progress unprecedented in any country, with a prevalence of popular content unbroken. With such improvement in the general condition, that in the national credit was not less marked. The public debt, of which \$729,000,000 bore interest at the rate of six and \$708,000,000 at five per cent, was refunded at lower rates of interest, with an annual saving of \$15,000,000. In this connection was the question raised as to the redemption of government bonds with silver coin, then of much less market value; which proposition, having much support among the people, was opposed by the administration, on the ground, (1) that gold having been the only legal standard recognized by the government when most of the bonds in question were issued, it could not in good faith ask its creditors to accept in payment any thing of less value than that coin; and (2) that with a vast public debt, distributed widely at home and abroad, the government, on even the low basis of policy, could not afford to do any thing calculated to impair its credit, and to advance the rate of the interest which for many years it was to pay. "The obligation of the public faith," said the President, in discussing this question, "transcends all questions of profit or of public advantage otherwise." The result of the policy thus enforced is shown in the figures already given of the reduction of the interest account. III. The Reform of the Civil Service constituted one of the most prominent objects of this administration. The evil sought to be removed consisted of what was known as "the spoils system," based upon the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished." Referring to this subject in his letter of acceptance, Governor Hayes said: "This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government. 'It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity.' It is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; and in every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the government." The same letter pledged him, in case of his election, to employ "all constitutional powers vested in the executive" to establish a reform of this evil. In his inaugural address he referred to "the paramount necessity of reform in the civil service"—"a reform that should be thorough, radical, and complete—a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government." While recognizing the obligation of the President in his official action to regard "the principles" of the party electing him, he at the same time said that in so doing the President "should strive to be always mindful of the fact, that he serves his party best who serves his country best;" thus asserting the belief that faithful and efficient administration of government constitutes better reliance for party success than the most skillful use of official patronage and influence through party machinery and in party discipline. In accordance with such policy was issued executive order of June 22d, 1877, to the effect that "no officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns," but should confine his action in that regard to the "expression of his views on public questions, either orally or through the press,"

while "no assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed." In the same direction was the position denying to members of Congress control of executive appointments, though recognizing the propriety of their counsel and advice in that behalf. As was to have been expected, the enforcement of a reform so radical, against a practice of fifty years' growth, was met by an opposition not only powerful in itself, but made specially embarrassing by the fact that it came chiefly from members of Congress and active leaders of the republican party, who held that official patronage was not only the legitimate property of the victorious party, but should be dispensed by those who for the time being should direct the local machinery of the party. Resistance to the policy of the President was found most embarrassing in the action of the Senate upon executive nominations made without the approval of members of that body or of the House. For a time this opposition seriously threatened the efficiency of the administration; but under the good results of the policy of reform, soon made manifest, it gradually became less marked, and finally almost disappeared. The fruits and justification of the President's efforts in this behalf were shown in different ways, but most clearly in the extraordinary improvement seen in the increased efficiency of the service, and notably in the comparative loss from defalcation in the collection and disbursement of the public funds, whereby the average loss under previous administrations on each \$1,000, ranging from eleven dollars and seventy-one cents to thirty-four cents, was reduced under President Hayes to four mills on the \$1,000—while during the four years there was collected, of internal revenue alone, and paid into the treasury, \$500,000,000, without loss of any kind. Such fidelity in administration is believed to stand without parallel in human government. The case of the New York collectorship, in which General E. A. Merritt was nominated, and confirmed by the Senate, in disregard of what under the "spoils system" was known as the "court-ship of the Senate," constitutes the most signal victory of President Hayes and his policy of reform. That office, of all places under the government, had been subjected most fully to party machine management, and hence was least inviting for a test of reform. The basis on which the work there was undertaken is set forth in the letter of the President to Collector Merritt, dated February 4th, 1879, in which he said: "My desire is that your office shall be conducted on strictly business principles, and according to the rules which were adopted, on the recommendation of the civil service commission, by the administration of General Grant. In making appointments and removals of subordinates, you should be perfectly independent of mere influence. Neither my recommendation nor that of the Secretary of the Treasury, nor the recommendation of any member of Congress, or other influential person, should be specially regarded. Let appointments and removals be made on business principles, and by fixed rules. Let no man be put out merely because he is a friend of the late collector, and no man be put in merely because he is our friend." So signal was the success of the New York office, that those who led the opposition to President Hayes were compelled, two years later, in their controversy with President Garfield, to concede the wise and efficient conduct of the office. As to the relations of civil service reform and party success, Postmaster James, of New York (Postmaster-general in President Garfield's Cabinet), stated the result of his personal experience thus: "The post-office is a business institu-

tion, and should be run as such. It is my deliberate judgment that I and my subordinates can do more for the party of our choice by giving the people of this city a good and efficient postal service than by controlling primaries or dictating nominations." IV. The Nationality of the Government and the Integrity of the Executive Office. Specially prominent in the history of this administration will stand the contest between Congress and the President, in connection with the provision of money for the support of the army. The difference arose from the insertion in such appropriation bill of a proviso, that the troops should not in any case be employed to "keep the peace at the polls," as authorized by existing law; whereas, the President denied the right of Congress thus to limit the executive in the use to be made of the troops placed under his command by the Constitution. Such limitation was also objectionable, in that it was made part of an appropriation bill, with which it had no proper connection. The reason for such association of the two subjects, as freely avowed on the floor of Congress, was that in that way only could such prohibition be secured, inasmuch as it would not, as a separate proposition, receive executive approval and become a law. As claimed in debate by prominent advocates of the measure, it was of the nature of what in English history is known as "redress of grievances," which Parliament extorted from the crown by refusing appropriations. Such attempt to coerce the executive, claimed to be a "constitutional means of redress," was bold and determined, being embodied, in one form and another, in no less than five different appropriation bills, each of which was returned by the President without his approval, and accompanied by a statement of reasons for such action. The result was the complete failure of the movement, and the appropriation of money in the usual form. The chief ground on which this action by Congress was based was the claim made, that there was no such thing as a "national election," and that the choice of members of Congress and electors of President was a State, and not national, affair, and for that reason should be directed wholly by State, and never by national, authority. On this assumption was placed the proposition by appropriation bills to exclude the United States from all connection with such elections. On the other hand, the President held that such elections were national in their character, and thus specially under the supervision of the national government. On this question, also, was the President justified in the result, and the facts of the nationality of the government and of national elections seemingly established. The questions involved being substantially those which led to the late rebellion, the result of the contest may justly be regarded as of much importance. V. The Chinese Question. March 1st, 1879, President Hayes returned to Congress, without his signature, "an act to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States," accompanied by a message setting forth his reasons for such action. The only means chosen for the proposed restriction consisted in the provision that not to exceed fifteen Chinese passengers should be brought to this country by any one vessel. This action was induced by a wide-spread apprehension, especially in the Pacific States and territories, that the tide of Chinese immigration was already more than our system of industry and society could take up and assimilate with ease and safety, and that such evil was likely to increase. In this view the President largely shared, as declared in his message, it being to the way and means proposed in the vetoed bill for checking such immi-

gration that his objection chiefly lay, to wit: That it was inconsistent with existing treaty stipulations between the United States and China, which make special and full provision not only for unlimited mutual immigration, but guarantee on both sides protection equal to that granted in the case of citizens of "the most favored nation." The President objected to the policy of the proposed disregard of an existing international compact, as well as to the mode by which it was proposed to be done. He said: "As the power of modifying an existing treaty, whether by adding or striking out provisions, is a part of the treaty-making power under the Constitution, its exercise is not competent for Congress; nor would the assent of China to this partial abrogation of the treaty make the action of Congress, in thus procuring an amendment of a treaty, a competent exercise of authority under the Constitution." It was further objected, that, in assailing a part of the treaty inseparable from the rest, the bill assailed the whole treaty, and proposed thereby, in effect, to liberate China from all obligations of the same, and thereby leave the relations of the two countries, and the rights of the people of each, respectively, without treaty regulation or protection of any sort. After setting forth some of the important mutual benefits arising from the relations of the two governments under the existing treaty—made at the urgent solicitation of the United States—the President said: "The abrogation of a treaty by one of the contracting parties is justifiable only upon reasons both of the highest justice and of the highest necessity. To do this without notice, without fixing a day in advance when the act shall take effect, without affording an opportunity to China to be heard, and without the happening of any grave or unforeseen emergency, will be regarded by the enlightened judgment of mankind as the denial of the obligation of the national faith." Such disposition of the Chinese question was so generally satisfactory that it never was revived in that shape, while in a subsequent visit to the Pacific slope the President was at all points received with every manifestation of respect and consideration. It was subsequently ascertained that China was in full accord with such new treaty stipulations as should place emigration from that empire on a basis acceptable to all parties in this country, which have since been provided by negotiation, without harm to any interest from delay, and wholly consistent with the international good faith on which President Hayes had based his action. There were several important matters not embraced in the foregoing, on which the President was called to act, and which may properly be referred to here: 1. The Indian Question, as to which the policy of the administration is indicated by the statement by the President that "many, if not most, of our Indian wars had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice on our part," and that the slow advancement of the Indians in civilization was because of our treatment of them, which "did not permit it to be faster and more general." The President declared it to be not only the moral duty but the interest of the whites to aid them to obtain the highest degree of civilization they may be able to reach. To this end, he stated that our treatment of the Indians should embrace the following leading ideas: "(1) The Indians should be prepared for citizenship by giving to their young of both sexes that industrial and general education which is required to enable them to be self-supporting and capable of self-protection in a civilized community.—(2) Lands should be allotted to the Indians in severalty, inalienable for a certain period. (3) The Indians should have a fair compensation for their lands not

required for individual allotment, the amount to be invested with suitable safeguards for their benefit. (4) With these prerequisites secured, the Indians should be made citizens, and invested with the rights and charged with the responsibilities of citizenship." 2. In a message, March 8th, 1880, on the subject of the Panama canal, the President said: "The policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States can not consent to the surrender of this control to any European power or to any combination of European powers. If existing treaties between the United States and other nations, or if the rights of sovereignty or property of other nations, stand in the way of this policy—a contingency which is not apprehended—suitable steps should be taken by just and liberal negotiations to promote and establish the American policy on this subject, consistently with the rights of the nations to be affected by it. . . . No other great power would, under similar circumstances, fail to assert a rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare." 3. Outrages committed in Texas by lawless incursions by armed bands from Mexico led the President, 1877, to give orders for the exercise of the "utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids and the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the recapture of property stolen by them;" and that, if necessary, such bands be pursued into Mexican territory. This action, at the time criticised as liable to give serious offense to Mexico, proved entirely successful, the incursions complained of soon thereafter entirely ceasing. 4. The Mormon Question was referred to in different messages to Congress, in which the utter failure of all previous attempts at the suppression of polygamy was recognized, and additional measures to that end urged. The President said: "The Mormon sectarian organization which upholds polygamy has the whole power of making and executing the local legislation of the territory. By its control of the grand and petit juries, it possesses large influence over the administration of justice. . . . Polygamy will not be abolished, if the enforcement of the law depends on those who practice and uphold the crime. It can only be suppressed by taking away the political power of the sect which encourages and sustains it. . . . I recommend that Congress provide for the government of Utah by a governor and judges, or commissioners, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate—a government analogous to the provisional government established for the territory north-west of the Ohio by the ordinance of 1787. If, however, it is deemed best to continue the existing form of local government, I recommend that the right to vote, hold office, and sit on juries in the territory of Utah be confined to those who neither practice nor uphold polygamy." 5. On the subject of Education, the President said: "The principle applied by general consent to works of public improvement is in point. That principle is, that wherever a public improvement is of national importance, and local and private enterprise are inadequate to its prosecution, the general government should undertake it. On this principle I would deal with the question of education by the aid of the national government. Wherever in the United States the local systems of popular education are inadequate, they should be supplemented by the general government, by devoting to the purpose, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, the public lands, or, if necessary, appropriations from the treasury of the United States." In his annual message, of December 6th, 1880, he said: "I respect-

fully recommend that Congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the local educational funds in the several States where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved on uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose grants of the public lands, and, if necessary, by appropriations from the treasury of the United States. Whatever government can fairly do to promote free popular education ought to be done. Wherever general education is found, peace, virtue, and social order prevail, and civil and religious liberty are secure." In accordance with this recommendation, Congress passed an act setting apart the proceeds from sales of the public lands as a fund for the promotion of education. During the existence of political parties in the United States, no other President has been as independent of mere partisan control in supporting the policy of the party that elected him as was President Hayes. At the same time, no one ever did more than he in a single term to strengthen his party. He found it weaker than at any previous period in its history, and left it stronger in the substantial elements of power than it ever was before. He found it divided, and left it united. It is none the less creditable to him, that such result was not reached without dissent as to the course pursued, by a large portion of the active members of the party, who demanded a policy more strictly partisan. This view will be made clearer by the citation of a few facts: In 1872 the republicans carried thirty States, with 296 electoral votes. Two years later (1874) they carried eleven States, representing 101 electoral votes—showing a loss of seventeen States, representing 191 electoral votes. At the Presidential election in 1876, that party carried twenty-one States, with 185 electoral votes. In 1878, they carried nineteen States, representing 207 votes—showing a loss of two States, but a gain of 22 votes. In 1880, the republicans carried nineteen States, electing General Garfield with 214 electoral votes. At the same time, they elected 147 members of Congress, being a majority of the House; while the new Senate (March 4th, 1881) stood at a tie, with a republican Vice-president in the chair. It will be seen, (1) that President Hayes was elected by a majority of one vote, and that only at the close of a long and bitter contest; (2) that he commenced his administration with his party in a minority of 75 in the House for the first half of his term, and was in a minority of 25 in the same body, and of 10 in the Senate, for the second two years; and (3) that he turned his office over to a republican successor, elected by an undisputed majority of 59 in the electoral colleges, with each branch of Congress in support of the new administration. The improvement in the condition of the country was never more marked in the same length of time than during the administration of President Hayes. He found it disturbed by financial and business troubles more serious than ever before, made the more embarrassing by the state of transition from a currency irredeemable to a resumption of specie payments, already fixed to take place in the near future, whereby had been caused widespread and intense solicitude and apprehension as to the results of the approaching change, which not only seriously affected trade in all branches, but in its attendant popular discontent materially embarrassed the government in the restoration of a sound financial condition. The result, however, was more than the most sanguine had anticipated. The President found the entire country greatly agitated by antagonisms and alarms; its currency debased; its industries and trade depressed; and its credit unsettled, and subject to the issue of an existing

crisis unprecedented in its bearings. He left it at peace in all sections; with a currency unequaled in stability and abundance; with industries and trade in all branches at the maximum of healthful activity; and with the public credit higher than ever before at home and abroad, and second to that of no other nation. Among the supporters of Mr. Tilden, the democratic candidate, in 1876, was Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr. In an address before a meeting of "independents," in New York, October 29th, 1880, he expressed himself, as to the administration of President Hayes, as follows:

"President Hayes was no choice of mine. I did not vote for him. I never considered him honestly elected, though he was legally inaugurated. Still, by-gones are by-gones, and, as a fair-minded man, I gladly and publicly concede that President Hayes's administration, taken as a whole, has been no less honorable to himself than creditable to the country. It has been cleanly and honest and of good repute. That in some respects it has fallen short of its own great promises, is apparent to all the world. But that is of course. It could not have been otherwise, for it promised the impracticable. Taken as a whole, however, it has been an administration which will bear comparison with the best and purest of all those which preceded it; and it is an administration which the great mass of citizens who mind their own business would be glad to have continued for the next four years. It is an administration, too, which has left its mark in history. During its tenure of office, if not because of it, the country returned to specie payments and prosperity. During it, also, the most gigantic measures the world has yet seen were carried to a successful issue. It is mere idle carping to say that for all this no credit is due to the executive, or to the party in power. Of course, they could not have accomplished these results had circumstances not permitted their accomplishment. But, circumstances permitting, they made no blunders. They were equal to the occasion. What more can statesmanship ever do? Napoleon did not make the French Revolution. He merely availed himself of the opportunities it afforded. So far as the administration of the last four years is concerned, its record, therefore, is not only honorable, but it is a record of success."

An incident of the administration was the visit of the President and a portion of his family, the Secretary of War and General of the Army, to the Pacific States and territories in the fall of 1880, where he was received at all points and by all classes with marked respect and cordiality—a fact the more notable on account of his then recent opposition to the sentiment of that section on the Chinese question. That was the first visit made by a President west of the Rocky Mountains. Though not part of the official administration of President Hayes, the habits and customs which marked the social life of himself and family in Washington are entitled to recognition in this connection. In these there was nothing demonstrative or obtrusive, while it was but the transfer to the capital of observances which had uniformly attended the family elsewhere; yet, in the genuine simplicity, quiet modesty, and thoughtful consideration for resultant influences, the President and Mrs. Hayes furnished examples and precedents which met the cordial and general approval of their fellow-citizens. We close this brief and imperfect sketch with two letters written by an eminent lawyer and public man of New England, now dead, the Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston. One of the letters was written in 1876, soon after the nomination of President Hayes, and the other in 1880, near the end of his administration:

"BOSTON, July 10, 1876.

"His Excellency, R. B. HAYES:

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR HAYES,—Permit me to express my warm thanks for the character of your letter.

"On the point of civil service reform, you have done the best service that has been done yet. You have done what our platform failed to do, and our politicians have failed to say in terms—either from not having thought deep enough, or from lack of civil courage. You have said what you mean by civil service reform. You have put your finger on the spot where the disease lies, and stated what is to be done. I regard all generalities about good men in office, faithful performance of their official duties, etc., as cant, which any one can sing.

"Of course, all expected you to be clear as well as sound on currency and specie payments. You have satisfied all on that.

"So far as I am personally concerned, you have gone beyond my fears, I will not say my hopes, in the thorough way in which you have dealt with reform. Ah! it would have been so easy to say what would have appeared to most voters all they could ask, and yet mean nothing practical.

"I hope you will not consider me as assuming if I also congratulate you upon the style and general spirit of your letter.

"Faithfully yours, RICHARD H. DANA, JR."

"FLORENCE, ITALY, November 25, 1880.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President of the United States*:

"SIR,—It may have passed from your memory, but it has not mine, that on the morning after your nomination I had the honor of a short conversation with you, at Columbus, on public affairs, and especially on the civil service reform. You paid me the compliment of understanding that I had no other purpose or interest than public affairs. The conversation interested and encouraged me. And now that your term of office is, by your own resolution, drawing to a close, I think it is due to you that those who assisted in your nomination should express to you their satisfaction in your administration.

"To be sure, the nation has done this by the late unequivocal election. But I desire to say to you, for myself, that as to the subject on which we conversed at Columbus, I did not expect much to be done in the way of changing the system of the civil service; but I believe you have done all in that direction that you could do, and as to improving the administration of the system, I think you have rendered a most valuable service to the country. There has been an air of justice, honor, and dignity about the administration, which fair-minded and intelligent foreigners have felt, which has elevated the tone of Americans abroad, and made a marked impression upon our own country.

"Let me offer you my best wishes for the remaining months of your administration, and express the hope that the rest of your life, whether passed in public or in private, may be one of happiness, founded on the domestic relation in which you are so fortunate, and in the consciousness of having discharged with wisdom, strength, and justice the duties of an office which has no superior in Christendom.

"May I ask you to present me, with my respects and homage, to Mrs. Hayes, to whom the public attribute no small agency in your success in securing public favor?

"Believe me, very faithfully yours,

"RICHARD H. DANA."

On retiring from public life and returning to his home, President Hayes was welcomed at Fremont by his friends and neighbors in the heartiest way. In his speech to the assemblage he said:

"This hearty welcome to my home is, I assure you, very gratifying. During the last five or six years I have been absent in the public service. . . . My family and I have none but the friendliest words and sentiments for the cities of our late official residence—Columbus and Washington; but with local attachments, perhaps unusually strong, it is quite safe to say that never for one moment have any of us wavered in our desire and purpose to return and make our permanent residence in the pleasant old place in Spiegel Grove in this good town of Fremont. The question is often heard, 'What is to become of the man—what is he to do—who, having been Chief Magistrate of the Republic, retires at the end of his official term to private life?' It seems to me the reply is near at hand and sufficient: Let him, like every other good American citizen, be willing and prompt

to bear his part in every useful work that will promote the welfare, the happiness, and the progress of his family, his town, his State, and his country. With this disposition he will have work enough to do, and that sort of work that yields more individual contentment and gratification than belong to the more conspicuous employments of the life from which he has retired. We all recognize, in a general way, that our institutions rest on the character of the private citizen. What our citizens are, our government will be. If the people are intelligent and virtuous, and have the vigilance of patriotism, the government will, as a general statement, be pure and wise and just. The character of the citizen is formed at home. The family and the home are the foundation of our free American society. With our homes, what they can and should be, and what, happily for our country, they usually are, places sacred to the cultivation of the virtues which make the home and the family happy, our whole people will be so reared, that our institutions will securely stand on the only foundation for free government, intelligence, morality, and religion."

SHERMAN, WILLIAM TECUMSEH, the General commanding the United States army, was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, February 8th, 1820. The name of Tecumseh was given him by his father from admiration he entertained for the great Indian chief of that name who figured so conspicuously in the wars which occurred during the early settlement of the State. When but nine years of age his father, a man of much distinction, and one of the judges of the supreme court, died, a comparatively poor man in everything but the high respect entertained for him by the members of the bar, and the people generally of his county. The former, knowing the burden that eleven young children would be on the widowed mother, resolved to adopt and educate a few of the elder ones, and thus our subject was taken by Hon. Thomas Ewing, then in the prime of life, as the child of his adoption. For seven years the bright and energetic boy was kept in school at Lancaster, his frank, generous and amiable disposition winning the love of all who knew him. When seventeen years old, Mr. Ewing secured a cadetship at West Point for his adopted son, and in June, 1836, William entered that famous military school until he was graduated in 1840 as sixth in his class, and assigned for duty with the artillery arm of the service. Appointed a first lieutenant, he was sent to Florida where he was engaged principally in garrison duty, though he participated in some of the later fights with the Seminole Indians. In 1842 he was, with his company, assigned for duty to Fort Morgan, at the entrance to Mobile Bay, and soon afterward transferred to Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor. Here he remained until his appointment as one of a board of officers to examine the claims of Georgia and Alabama for horses furnished the army in the Seminole war. Then it was that with the utmost diligence he devoted himself to a careful study of the topography of these States, in manner as military officers are instructed to do, with the view of mastering a thorough topographical knowledge of the country, but with little thought, however, of ever being called upon to use that knowledge as he did in 1864-65. He also took occasion during his leisure in those years to read the heavier law books known to the profession, such as Kent's Commentaries, and the various volumes of Blackstone. To use his own language, he entered upon this study "from feeling the want of it in the duties to which he was then lately assigned," in Georgia and Alabama. After serving for a short time in 1845 at the Augusta arsenal, and attending a court martial at Wilmington, in 1846 he was, with the beginning of the Mexican war, sent to Pittsburgh,



W. T. Sherman

Pennsylvania, on recruiting service, and this duty performed, he was assigned to duty as aide-de-camp to General Persifer F. Smith, and assistant adjutant-general to Governor S. W. Kearney, of Oregon. In those positions he saw no active service, as a soldier understands the term, but he performed the duties of them in manner to satisfy his superiors. Having returned to Washington City, May 1st, 1850, he married Miss Ellen Ewing, in the presence of, among others, President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay, at the residence of her father and his benefactor, Hon. Thomas Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior. Soon after he was appointed by brevet a captain, and was sent to St. Louis in charge of the military stores there when, seeing no prospect of more active service or promotion, he resigned his commission, and having as captain and commissary displayed practical ability of a financial character, some gentlemen of St. Louis who wished to establish a banking house at San Francisco, offered him the position of manager. This he accepted, and for five years devoted himself to his banking business in San Francisco, and then removed to continue in the same business in New York City. After a short time thus engaged, his brothers-in-law having taken up their residence in Kansas, invited him to join them in the practice of law, but he soon wearied of that business and accepted the superintendency of the Louisiana Military Academy, with a salary of \$5,000. He was well known in the South, and the business was most pleasing to him of any that could be offered. In 1859 he entered upon the duties of this position, and his ability having soon been manifested, pressure about this time was not wanting to win him from fealty to the flag of his country, but in no case did he ever fail to boldly resist those blandishments, with the assertion: "A soldier's duty is to fight for, never against, the flag to which he has sworn allegiance." Events moved rapidly. Treason grew apace, and when it became manifest that Louisiana would be among the first of the States to secede, he wrote a patriotic letter to the governor of the State, requesting to be relieved from the position of superintendent the moment the State should throw off its allegiance to the general government. He returned to St. Louis. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. Hon. John Sherman, a younger brother of Captain Sherman, was in the Senate of the United States. He later hastened to Washington. He knew the Southern States were desperately in earnest, while the Northern States and their leading men regarded the incipient movements of secession as a game of bluff, to be balked with an energetic proclamation. It was in vain Captain Sherman assured the President again and again that the whole power of the free States would be required to crush the rebellion. He was deemed insane, while those who believed with the President and his cabinet that 75,000 men, and a three months' campaign would finish the war, were really the insane ones. Though much disheartened by the languid movements, he took the commission of colonel of the 13th regiment of regular infantry, and reported to General Scott, who intrusted him with the command of a fort near Washington City. His regiment was called into action in the first battle of Bull Run, and notwithstanding the military ability exhibited by its commander, it was swept away in the mad flight of raw recruits composing the Northern army. General Robert Anderson being placed in command of the department of Kentucky, and well acquainted with Colonel Sherman, solicited that he might serve under him. Anderson's ill health threw the whole weight of his responsibility upon

Colonel Sherman, and who by seniority had to assume command. The responsibility was so great that he entreated the President and General Anderson not to place him in so prominent a position, while at the same time expressing his willingness to take the position if required so to do. It was then supposed by the President and his advisers that ten or twelve thousand men would hold Kentucky. It was a barren and stupid idea. Two hundred thousand of the population of over a million were able-bodied men, nearly all violent secessionists, and skilled in the use of the rifle from their boyhood, while the adjoining slave-holding States of Virginia and Tennessee could aid Kentucky with thousands on a few days' warning. With clear vision General Sherman saw all this; and when the Secretary of War, Hon. Simon Cameron, inquired how many men were needed by him to hold the department in the Union, he promptly replied: "Sixty thousand to drive the enemy out of the State, and two hundred thousand to finish the war in this section." Again he was looked upon as insane, but when at a later day a million and a half of men were marshalled under the stars and stripes, he was believed to have considerable method in his madness. On the occasion mentioned, however, the War Department, surprised at his demand, relieved him of his command, and sent him to Benton barracks, Missouri, to superintend the drilling of troops. There the fruits of his ability increased his reputation, and caused him to be ordered to Paducah to forward supplies to Grant who had moved on Fort Donelson; and when the expedition was sent up the Tennessee river, General Sherman was placed in command of one of the divisions. Then Grant, having assumed the command in place of General Smith, he found his former fellow-student at West Point as General Sherman in the advance, and after the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, it was generally admitted that, although incautious before that battle, it was his coolness and courage that did much to stop the panic and overcome the reverses of that memorable engagement. Indeed, of his conduct on this occasion General Halleck wrote: "General Sherman saved the fortunes of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th." In the two days' battle General Sherman had three horses killed under him, and he was himself wounded in the hand. On the assumption of the chief command by General Halleck, he assigned to General Sherman most important positions, in which, having twice met the enemy with an admirable disposition of his forces, he was victorious on both occasions. After the evacuation of Corinth he was ordered to Memphis, and there he issued orders which, though by them regarded as fearfully severe, the conduct of the inhabitants fully justified. In a work like this we can only glance at the subsequent career of our subject—a most faithful and admirably written account of which has been produced by Mr. Whitelaw Reid in his "Ohio in the War." Not only the fiery and courageous spirit of General Sherman, but likewise his soldierly ability and military sagacity were duly appreciated by his chief in command, General Grant, when least understood by the members of the government and others; and on more than one occasion with fervent thanks had General Grant acknowledged the aid afforded him by General Sherman, when, the war being over, and the succession of events political which followed having made the former President of the United States, made the latter his successor, as general-in-chief of the regular army of the nation—a position he still continues to hold in 1883.

STEINWEHR, ADOLPH WILHELM AUGUST FRIEDRICH, Baron von, was born on the 25th September, 1822, at Blankenburg, in the Duchy of Brunswick, Prussia, and died at Buffalo, in the State of New York, on the 25th February, 1877. His father, a land baron, was a major in the ducal army, and his grandfather a lieutenant-general in the army of Frederick the Great. His family is one of the oldest military families of Prussia, the first baron of the name having been created by the then emperor in 1342, as graf, or count, of the county of Steinwehr in Pomerania, where the family estates are yet situated. As a royal compliment Frederick the Great, so highly did he esteem this family, stood sponsor at the christening of the father of our subject, and when three years old conferred on him the rank of captain in his army. Educated in the military academy of Brunswick, as a lieutenant, the subject of this sketch entered the army of the duke in 1841. In 1847, on leave of absence for one year, he came to the United States, then at war with Mexico, in the expectation of obtaining a commission in the American army, but in this he was disappointed, and not until near the close of that war did he obtain, in the engineer corps, an appointment under which he served with the United States commissioners appointed to define the new boundary lines between this country and Mexico. After this service he went to Mobile, Alabama, there married a lady of local distinction, and with her returned to his native land, where he resigned his commission in the army of the duke of Brunswick, and, in 1854, returning to the United States, purchased a farm near Wallingford, Connecticut. By profession a military engineer, he was also proficient as a military architect, the arsenal at Albany, New York, having been built under his supervision, and according to his plans and designs. At the first call of President Lincoln for troops in the spring of 1861, our subject went to New York, and at once engaged in recruiting a regiment of which, as the 29th New York volunteers, he was made colonel, marched with it to and participated in the first battle of the war of the Rebellion. In October following, he was commissioned a brigadier general, and appointed to the command of the 2d brigade, of Blenker's division of Sigel's corps, known subsequently as the 11th, and which, first attached to the mountain department commanded by General Fremont, was subsequently as an army corps nearly entirely composed of Germans and other foreign-born citizens. When General Sigel assumed command of this corps, after the organization of General Pope's department, General von Steinwehr was placed in command of its second, known previously as Blenker's, division, and with it he participated in Pope's campaign in Virginia. At Chancellorsville, on the 2d May, 1863, by his masterly command of his division, General von Steinwehr prevented the memorable battle which there took place from proving a defeat for the Union arms. The demoralization of two other divisions of the 11th corps, then commanded, respectively, by Generals Devens and Schurz, consequent upon the impetuous attack of three divisions of Stonewall Jackson's corps, was so complete that but for the firm stand made by General Steinwehr's division, that battle would have been disastrous and a sore defeat, instead of a victory, for the Union troops. A report made of it by General von Steinwehr to headquarters is regarded as the only faithful account of that battle ever written that has not been based upon that report. We next find General von Steinwehr, on the 1st July, 1863, with his division in line of battle unsupported in the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania,

opposed to a division of Hill's army corps, and a second division of the same on its left within supporting distance,—the other divisions of that corps occupying Seminary ridge. Here having fought his way south through these Confederate troops, he advanced by Taneytown road to the support of the Union troops opposed to Ewell's corps at Cemetery ridge, and having arrived there on the evening of the first day of that battle, took a position with his command on the brow of Cemetery hill, which he had previously indicated to his corps commander as the key of the defense, and held it during the twenty-four hours succeeding, and until, on the third day of the fight, victory had crowned this prolonged effort of the Union arms. No better fighting nor more determined stand than this was at any time made by a division of the Union army during the war. Our space will not permit us follow our subject through the two remaining years, and until the war of the Rebellion being over, and peace proclaimed, the gallant Von Steinwehr sheathed his sword which was among the very first to be drawn in behalf of the Union cause, and resigned his commission on the 3d July, 1865. He was soon afterward military professor at Yale College, which position he filled with distinction. While residing at New Haven and connected with Yale College, he continued his studies and investigations in physical science and natural history, and labored by lectures and writings to direct public attention more decidedly to those subjects. He also, about this time, projected the plan of a series of works on geography, to which science and cognate branches he had given much study and research. As a recognition of his literary and scientific qualifications, the degree of master of arts was conferred on him by Yale College. In the prosecution of his literary work, he removed to Philadelphia, where he edited "The Centennial Gazetteer of the United States," and superintended the publication of maps and other educational works. He was also for three years connected with the United States engineer department, engaged making surveys in the New England States and drafting; and it was during this period that he imparted to that branch of the public service the better taste for beauty, completeness and accurate finish in the cartography of its surveys which has ever since distinguished the works of this character published by the government. Nor was he content to labor for the government only during these years, but he also employed all of his spare time in the preparation of those school books now known as the "Eclectic Geographies," constructing on new and original principles of projection, mountain topography, and more accurate and clearly defined representation of the physical features and political boundaries of the country, those numerous fine maps for the illustration of their text, which have transmitted his name as the most excellent cartographer in America. In 1872, with his family, General von Steinwehr went to his native country on a visit, and there, as a more agreeable place of residence, leaving his wife and younger members of his family, he returned, and subsequently about once a year visited them, making his last visit in 1876. Except when absent on these visits, during the later years of his life he resided in Cincinnati, where he prepared a revised edition of his works; and it was while at Buffalo supervising the engraving of maps for them that he suddenly died in his hotel. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that his death was occasioned by congestion of the lungs. His last acts were to write a letter to his son, W. von Steinwehr, resident in Cincinnati, and another to his



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daughter, Miss Hildegard von Steinwehr, living with her mother at Coblenz. In this last he had expressed his great pleasure at the near prospect of meeting his beloved wife and children in his native land. His remains were enclosed in a casket and taken to Albany, the capital city of the State of New York, by officers and friends, several of whom served under him during the war, and bore testimony to his bravery and skill as a general officer of division, and there those remains were entombed with military honors of the highest class. Genial and affable in manners, entertaining in society, and most popular in his intercourse with his fellow-men, his life was full of adventure, and, as one accomplishment of the many he possessed, his gift of narrating events was as rare as it was attractive.

BROWN, BENJAMIN STANTON, physician, was born on the 13th July, 1800, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and died at Bellefontaine, Logan county Ohio, on the 19th December, 1873. His father, Aaron Brown, moved from North Carolina, at an early day, and settled in and gave his name to Brownsville, Pennsylvania. After many years spent there he went to Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and from there moved to Logan county, Ohio, where he located in what was known as the "Marmon Bottom," and there eventually died. Anna Stanton, the mother of our subject, was born in North Carolina. A relative of Governor Benjamin Stanton, she was also the aunt of Secretary Edwin M. Stanton. When yet a little lad, our subject helped his father on his farm, and continued so to do until he was nineteen years old, when his uncle, Moses Brown, invited him to spend some time in the South. Accepting this invitation, he spent about three years in Louisiana and Mississippi; surveying for part the time, and teaching in the families of leading gentlemen, among others that of the then governor of Mississippi. Returning home, he studied medicine in the office of Dr. James Crew, of Zanesfield, and subsequently attended the lectures of the professors in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and there graduated in March, 1828. He then went to Bellefontaine, and there remained practicing medicine until about six years before he died. A member of the Ohio State Medical Society, he was successively elected its vice-president, and, in 1865, its president. He was also a member of the Logan County Medical Society, and for several years its president. A devoted Freemason, he took high rank among his brethren; while, many years before the subject of temperance became important, he advocated the practice of temperance and abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors. As a physician, he held a high position in the esteem of the profession in Ohio, his acquaintances among his fellow practitioners being numerous. A correct observer and keen analyzer, he communicated the results of his observation freely through the journals of the profession. On the 15th October, 1829, he married Miss Rebecca, the daughter of Henry Shaw, a pioneer of Logan county, and clerk of the first election held in it. Mrs. Brown had but few of the educational advantages of the present time. She was a witness of, and participated in all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and almost literally lived among the Indians; but gifted with good powers of observation, and the wife and companion of a scholarly gentleman for more than forty years, she has risen far above her original opportunities, and merits and obtains the respect and affection of the community amongst whom she resides. She is a devoted Christian lady, and has made munificent gifts for benevolent

objects in carrying out the purposes of her husband; in honor of one of them, the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, having established the "Brown professorship." But one child, a daughter, who died in February, 1864, was the issue of this marriage. An earnest worker in the cause of education, Dr. Brown was the first school examiner ever appointed in Logan county, and held his position until his death. Soon after Bellefontaine was laid out, he became town director, and held this important and responsible position for many years. He was repeatedly solicited to be a candidate for representative in the legislature and State senator, but he refused, preferring the quiet of his home and his profession to political life. In his every relation as a friend, physician and citizen, he won the respect of those who knew him best. He had a vast fund of knowledge, acquired by studious habits. His lecture on the "Geology of Logan County," is an exhaustive and authoritative discussion on the subject, and has been extensively published. He was withal a modest man, hesitating not to acknowledge his ignorance of things he did not know, being duly advised of the fact that but few of even the wisest have much real knowledge beyond their fellows. While devoted to the duties of his profession, he always endeavored to be pleasant and happy in his home, and succeeded in diffusing about him an atmosphere of contentment and peace. He was a man of acknowledged ability, profoundly learned in his profession, and beloved by all who knew him.

SHERIDAN, PHILIP HENRY, Lieutenant-General of the United States Army, was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, March 6th, 1831. His parents were Irish emigrants; he received the usual education conferred in the rural schools, and, when of suitable age, engaged as a clerk with a small dealer in hardware. His employer, a man of rather liberal education, became interested in him, taught him mathematics, and encouraged him to study history. He was intelligent, active and faithful, and he began to aspire to something beyond his position. Knowing that the member of Congress from the district had the right to appoint a cadet to West Point, without consulting any person he wrote him a letter, soliciting the appointment, and was appointed accordingly. Thus, when seventeen years old, he found himself the classmate of men who subsequently distinguished themselves. His excess of animal spirits kept him, by marks of demerit, rather in the rear of his classmates, and, for misconduct in flogging one of them for an alleged insult, he was put back one year, thus graduating in 1853, when he should have done so in 1852. He was assigned to duty as brevet second lieutenant in the 1st infantry, in Texas, and the opening of the war of the Rebellion found him a captain in the 13th infantry, in Oregon, having in the meantime, except for a brief interval, been constantly engaged on frontier service. He was with his regiment ordered to Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and arrived at the time General Fremont had been removed. Appointed to audit quartermaster and commissary accounts he worked faithfully, but having offended his commanding officer by criticising his manner of conducting affairs of the quartermaster's department, he was sent to St. Louis under arrest. This affair was there soon settled, and he was sent to Wisconsin to purchase horses. General Halleck knew him and ordered him, as one of his staff, to report at Corinth. Thus engaged but a short time, on Halleck's recommendation he was commissioned colonel of the 2d Michigan cavalry, and ordered on a raid

to Booneville. His success caused another cavalry regiment to be added to his command. Then, as commander of a cavalry brigade, he fought the memorable battle of Booneville. On the 1st July, 1862, the enemy, about five thousand in number, attacked his brigade. Slowly retreating, he kept up a continuous fire. Seeing the day would be lost, he at once decided to make a bold dash. Selecting a squadron of reliable men, he sent them, by a circuitous route, to the enemy's rear, when the crack of their carbines bewildered and led the enemy to believe that a second brigade had opened on their rear. While thus confused, Sheridan charged with his whole force, and the enemy scattered and fled in disorder. This gallant action won him a brigadier-general's commission, but, with perverse stupidity that distinguished many of the changes in commanders of brigades and divisions in the earlier years of the war, he was thereupon detailed to an infantry command, and ordered to Kentucky, where Buell was hurrying to meet Bragg, and there Sheridan's brigade did good service at Perrysville. Subsequently at Stone river, under Rosecrans, he won his major-general's commission. After the battle of Chickamauga, with an enlarged command, he led the storming of Mission Ridge, when he had his horse shot under him, and five bullets through his clothing, without being wounded. His bravery on this occasion made him so conspicuous that General Grant soon afterward ordered him to the command of the cavalry of the Potomac, and, during the following twelve months, he had swept the valley of Virginia as with the scourge of destruction, having, within that period, taken more than two hundred battle flags, and one hundred and seventy field-pieces captured in open fight, and war munitions and public property of all kinds captured and destroyed worth more than \$3,000,000. His command fought seventy-six battles in eleven months, and the story of these battles is really the story of the cavalry operations of the war east of the Cumberland mountains. These exploits he fitly concluded with the famous ride which a distinguished poet put into immortal verse. He had been called to Washington, October 13th, 1864, to a military consultation. The enemy, under Longstreet and Early, had arranged to mass their troops and make a desperate effort to crush his command. They stealthily marched from Fisher's Hill, and fell suddenly, in the absence of its commander, upon Sheridan's men. He had returned from Washington in the night, made an early visit to Winchester, and when half a mile beyond the town, he met the first fugitives. Taking in the facts at a glance, he cheered them with "Face the other way, boys; face the other way! We are going to lick them out of their boots!" And they did face the other way. As they advanced after their chief they formed and attacked the enemy with such vigor that the defeat was changed into the most brilliant victory of the war. The effect on the whole army of the east was such that, in sight of Richmond, General Grant ordered a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the event. The resignation of McClellan made a vacant major-generalship in the regular army, to which Sheridan was at once commissioned, and after his final and signal victory in the valley he was put in command of the left wing of the army besieging Richmond, where he operated always in sight of the foe in the most aggressive manner until the final surrender at Appomattox. Subsequently he was transferred to the southwest where order and quiet followed all his movements. After a long and varied career in the South, President Johnson,

who never liked his non-conciliatory methods of reconstruction, removed him to the frontier. General Grant protested, but he was overruled, while Sheridan, in his old play of Indian fighter, was quite happy. When General Grant was elected President and Lieutenant-General Sherman succeeded him as General, the rank the latter had succeeded to passed in turn to Sheridan. The youngest and most active officer of those even next below him in rank, he is always despatched by the authorities where danger most threatens. He is not skilled as is his chief in a high order of ability to present in writing the salient features or the law of those matters he is called upon or sent to settle, but he usually fails not to settle them in manner to satisfy those who directed the service. He speaks of men as he finds them, and not as they would present themselves to the world. Hence, when he found in New Orleans the reconstructed acting as a horde of robbers, rather than honest men, having respect for law, he designated them "banditti," and under the circumstances the term was not inapt. Deep-chested, short and stout, his military presence is most striking on horseback, and he is no less popular with his men and officers than in society. He married in 1875.

EVERETT, AZARIAH, M. D., banker, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born November 24th 1821, in Trumbull County, Ohio, in which county his father, Samuel Everett, was a merchant and manufacturer. After receiving a thorough common school education, he studied medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1846. On leaving college he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and commenced the practice of his profession, in partnership with his brother, Dr. Henry Everett. He at once met with success, and rapidly built up an extensive practice. He devoted himself principally to the treatment of ophthalmic diseases, in which he obtained a widespread reputation. His skill as an oculist was so generally known that patients from every State in the Union visited him for treatment, his successful operations for cataract especially bringing him both patients and fame. Unremitting study and the demands of so large a practice impaired his health, and in 1854 he was compelled to relinquish the active duties of his profession, and make a winter trip to the West Indies, repeating the visit in the winters of 1855 and 1856. In the end he found it necessary to abandon the medical profession entirely, and devote himself to other business, in which he had been already partly engaged. The banking house of Brockway, Wason, Everett & Co. had been established in 1854, he being one of the partners. His attention had been given to this business, to some extent, before he abandoned the practice of medicine, and he now became the active member of the firm. Six years from its establishment the name was changed to Wason, Everett & Co., which continued some years, until changed to Everett, Weddell & Co. By his ability and judgment as a financier he built up for himself a reputation equal to that previously gained in the field of medical science. The bank, still doing a large business, is widely and favorably known as among the best in the State. He also became engaged in other successful enterprises, and is largely interested in the East Cleveland Railroad Company, one of the best appointed and equipped lines in the country. Of this company he became president shortly after its organization. His management has been characterized by an extension of its lines and a general prosperity of its affairs. Although a man who never



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George Kent

sought office or political preferment, he held several public positions of trust and responsibility. When it was decided to build the court-house of Cuyahoga County, he was elected one of the commissioners having to provide the means for its erection and to superintend its construction. In 1863 and 1864 he served in the State Legislature, having been elected by the Republicans of his district. There his course was highly honorable to himself and useful to his constituents. During the war of the Rebellion he was appointed by President Lincoln one of the allotment commissioners, authorized to arrange with the soldiers for the transfer of stated portions of their pay to their families. When the formation of a Board of Park Commissioners for the management and improvement of the parks of Cleveland was determined on he was one of the first appointed, and acted as President of the Board; his enterprise and good judgment contributed largely to the adoption of the liberal policy pursued by them, the results of which have been highly approved by the people. In most enterprises for the public benefit, for benevolent and charitable purposes, he has been an active worker or a liberal helper. During the war he was one of the most zealous—though unobtrusively so—in furnishing soldiers to the Union armies, and in aiding, by money and personal efforts all movements for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers at the forts and hospitals, and their families at home. In manufacturing and other undertakings calculated to enhance the prosperity of the city and its people, he has taken considerable interest, as stockholder in many of such corporations. He is a man who enjoys society, and in his business relations possesses the highest confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

KENT, ZENAS, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, July 12th, 1786. He came of good old Puritan stock, a nobility of descent which rests its claim upon a robust manhood and hardy virtue. His father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and carried a musket in the war for American independence. When Zenas Kent was a boy, even New England had made but a beginning in the development of the common school system, and though he made the best of his opportunities—exhausting the facilities of the country school of that time and place—his early advantages were very limited as compared to the common school privileges enjoyed by the youth of to-day. Mr. Kent has left at least one monument of the methodical perseverance with which he addressed himself to every task. A copy of Adams's Arithmetic, published in 1802, which Mr. Kent used at school, is now in possession of his son, Marvin. It is a well-thumbed book, now yellow with age, and a plodding student has left his impress on every page; indeed, he has left considerable additions to the original text. The publisher had had the forethought to bind numerous blank pages with his letterpress, to stand the pupil instead of the slate, and to remain a record of his industry. On these leaves young Kent carefully worked out and proved every example in the book. Here was a combination of excellent traits—application, method, thoroughness—in which the boy well foreshadowed the man. He entered his work on the leaves of the book of his life, and he left not a blank page in it all. In selecting a pursuit in life Zenas Kent chose the trade of his father, and to make himself master of it. By the time he reached the twenty-fifth year young Zenas Kent was united in marriage to Pamela Lewis, a native of Farmington,

Connecticut, a young woman of most excellent traits, and withal a fitting helpmeet for him. Her father, like the elder Kent, was a veteran of 1776, and a carpenter and joiner by vocation. The two young people joined their honest hands and humble fortunes for the battle with the world. In 1812 Zenas accompanied his father's family to the far West. The family located in Mantua, Ohio, where the elder Kent died at an advanced age. Zenas had left his young wife in Connecticut while he went prospecting in the western wilds, and as soon as he had chosen a place for his home he returned for his wife. Together they set out for the tedious journey to the West, and, arriving in Ohio, settled in Hudson, then a township of Portage County. This was a fortunate selection for Mr. Kent. Here he met Captain Herman Oviatt, to whose friendship it was his pleasure to acknowledge himself indebted for many kind offices. Here he built a tannery for Owen Brown, father of John Brown, of Ossawatimie fame. Mr. Kent taught school in the winter, while he remained in Hudson. His friend Captain Oviatt, impressed by Mr. Kent's upright walk and industrious habits, was disposed to do him a good turn, and help him to start fairly in the world. Conferences led to conclusions, and in the summer of 1815 the firm of Oviatt & Kent was formed, to conduct a typical pioneer store, in Ravenna. Thither Mr. Kent went to erect a building, before the firm would begin business. The site chosen was that upon which the Second National Bank now stands. With his saw and plane and hammer Mr. Kent helped to put up the wooden building which was to serve for store and dwelling. This building was subsequently moved to the south side of Main Street, in Little's Block. After the firm of Oviatt & Kent had been in successful operation for several years, Mr. Kent was able to refund the money advanced by Mr. Oviatt, and the firm dissolved, leaving the junior partner in sole control of the business. In 1826, while managing his growing business, Mr. Kent entered into a contract to erect the court-house, which still stands in Ravenna, one of the most substantial buildings of its kind in the State. In its early days it was looked upon as a wonder in architectural art. From 1831 to 1850 Mr. Kent was senior partner in the firm of Kent & Brewster, which did a profitable trade in Hudson. In the meantime Mr. Kent was accumulating a store of the world's goods, and making investments where there was fair prospect of good returns. In 1832 he joined David Ladd in the purchase of a tract of land, embracing between five and six hundred acres, in the township of Franklin, now the village of Kent. This tract embraced the water-power of the Cuyahoga River at that place. The connection of Mr. Ladd with this property was short, Mr. Kent soon becoming sole proprietor. In the year of the purchase he erected Kent's Flouring Mill, the product of which has been held in high repute for more than the third of a century. The mill produced the first flour shipped from Northern Ohio to Cleveland, going by way of the Ohio Canal. Having dissolved business connections with Mr. Ladd, Mr. Kent made arrangements with John Brown to carry on the tanning business, in an establishment already under way. In 1836 he sold his large tract to the Franklin Land Company, which afterward became the Franklin Silk Company. In 1849 the Franklin Bank, of Portage County, was established, and Mr. Kent was chosen its president. This important post he held until 1864, when the Franklin Bank gave place to the Kent National Bank, of which he was also made president, holding the position at the time of his death.

In 1850 he began the erection of a cotton factory and a private residence in Franklin, where his interests had centered. Thither he removed, on the completion of his dwelling-house, in 1851. In the spring of 1853 he was elected treasurer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, filling the position efficiently for one year. In April, 1860, he moved into an elegant mansion which he had built on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. While on a visit to Kent, on the 21st of October, 1864, death took from him the partner of his early toils and of his years of ease. Thus bereft, he longed for quiet and repose, and in the following month he returned to Franklin (the name of which had been changed to Kent), to pass the remainder of his days. Mr. Kent's business career was that of an industrious plodder, who gained success by deserving it. He was possessed of a great fund of solid common sense, to which it had pleased God to add an indomitable will, native business tact, energy that never flagged, and, above all, an unyielding integrity, which gained him the confidence of all with whom he had relations. He was a cautious, methodical business man, not given to speculation, watchful of little things, and thrifty. An instance will show how dearly he held his integrity and the good opinion of his fellows. While president of the banking department of the Franklin Silk Company, he required to be placed in his hands the means to redeem the company's issues, remarking that he would put his name upon no paper without the power to protect it from dishonor. The arrangement was effected. Notwithstanding the disastrous termination of the silk company, thanks to Mr. Kent's honor and forethought, its paper was all redeemed at face value. His life-record was made up of deeds that reflect luster on his memory, and mark him as one of the pioneer noblemen of the West. In personal appearance Zenas Kent was tall of stature, erect and graceful of carriage, dignified of mien. Little given to society, he was, nevertheless, affable and agreeable in all of his relations. Though fair and equitable dealing made him popular as a tradesman, his retiring nature forbade many intimate friendships. While malice did not enter into his heart, the very firmness of his character made him quick to resent an abuse of his confidence. Beneath a dignified exterior, bordering at times upon austerity, he wore a warm and sympathetic heart. He held a kind act in tender remembrance, and the few friendships he formed remained unbroken to the end of his days. His tastes were simple and his habits the most correct. He never used tobacco or stimulants of any kind, and for thirty years did not have an hour's sickness. Mr. Kent was blessed with a family of thirteen children, nine of whom survive him. These he lived to see arrive at maturity, all occupying positions of prominence and influence in their respective homes. The surviving children are: Mrs. Harriet Clapp, of New York City; Henry A., Edward, and George L., of Brooklyn, New York; Marvin, Charles H., and Mrs. Amelia L. Shively, of Kent, Ohio; Mrs. Frances E. Wells, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Emily K., wife of R. B. Dennis, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio. Of the four children deceased, Mrs. Eliza A. Poag died in Brooklyn, July 4th, 1864; three—Louisa, Amelia, and an unnamed infant—lie in Ravenna Cemetery. Zenas Kent died suddenly, at his residence in Kent, October 4th, 1865, in the eightieth year of his age. His remains were interred in Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland's beautiful city of the dead. In a lovely spot, removed from the hurly-burly of a busy world, under the shade of the cypress and willow, by the side of the wife of his bosom,

sleeps all that is left to earth of a man who fought the battle of life bravely, and left a good name—the best of all heir-looms.

KENT, MARVIN, projector and ex-president of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad (now New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad), was born at Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, September 21st, 1816. His father, Zenas Kent, was a joiner and carpenter by trade, who when a young man made the acquaintance of Captain Heman Oviatt. He discovered in Mr. Kent business qualifications of a very high order, and in 1815 he induced him to engage in mercantile business at Ravenna. The executive and financial ability which Mr. Z. Kent displayed, coupled with enterprise and methodical management of his affairs, soon placed him in the front rank among the reputable and successful business men of Northern Ohio. It was in his father's store that young Marvin Kent received his first and most valuable instruction in correct business methods and habits. Up to the age of nineteen his time was divided between his father's store and the school-room, wherein he combined, in the acquirement of a knowledge of books, a practical knowledge of business and dealings with men. He received such education as was afforded at Tallmadge Academy, under the instruction of E. T. Sturtevant, A. M., Principal, and Claridon Academy, under the instruction of Rev. Sherman B. Canfield. In his nineteenth year his father intrusted him with the purchase of his spring stock of goods, and for this purpose he visited Philadelphia and New York, with special instructions to buy on his own judgment, and to disregard the advice tendered by others, relative to the investments he had in contemplation. His father was pleased with his purchases, and the business sagacity displayed by his son. The year following his becoming of age, Marvin became associated with his father in mercantile business, at Franklin Mills, Ohio (now Kent), but he soon relinquished this, by reason of the precarious condition of his health, and assumed the management of a tannery, in a building erected by his father and Captain John Brown (of Harper's Ferry notoriety). While thus engaged he was married to Maria, daughter of the late Colonel William Stewart. He conducted the tannery for some time, with success, and in 1844 returned to mercantile pursuits, becoming at the same time largely interested in the manufacture of flour. In the latter business he continued without interruption for about twenty years. In 1850, in company with others, he engaged in the manufacture of window-glass, at Franklin Mills, and erected and placed in successful operation extensive works. It was during the same year that he entered upon the most important enterprise of his life, and which secured to him a business reputation co-extensive with the inauguration and completion of a great public transportation route between the East and the West. He devised, planned, and projected, in 1850, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, designed to connect the Erie with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, thus forming a grand trunk line, with uniform gauge throughout, from New York to St. Louis. In 1851 the necessary legislation was procured, but in order to secure the charter he was obliged to subscribe for the full amount of stock required by law for the organization of the company, as well as to indemnify some of the first board of directors for the payment of one share subscribed by each to render them eligible for election, which fact furnishes a significant illustration of the want of faith in the success of an undertaking



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of that magnitude at that time. The organization of the new company was completed, and Mr. Kent made its first president. This position he filled with a success characteristic of his great business tact, energy, and ability, until the final completion of the road, in 1864, save an interval of three years. On the 21st of June, of that year, he had the proud satisfaction of looking back over many years of unremitting labor and anxiety at last crowned with success, and also of driving home the last spike in the last rail. In his maiden speech on that occasion, he referred to the fact that on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1853, he broke ground for the new road, by removing the first shovelful of earth with his own hands. There were none then to withhold from Mr. Kent a most generous compliment for the completion of this road, which, uniting the Erie and Ohio and Mississippi Railways, formed a grand continental line from New York to St. Louis. The construction of this road encountered, perhaps, more obstacles and greater opposition than any other in the country. Yet Mr. Kent showed himself equal to any and every emergency, and with heroic faith and one purpose, he made success possible and victory a verity. The Portage County Democrat, of June 3d, 1863, contained this truthful tribute:

"The location of the shops at Franklin Mills is doubtless due to the position and influence of Marvin Kent, Esq., the president of the road, who resides at that point. If any man ought to be gratified and benefited by the location of the shops, it is President Kent. He was not only the early friend of the road, but, if we are correctly informed, he originated the idea of its construction. In carrying forward this great improvement to its completion, he has toiled and struggled for over twelve years, amid doubt and discouragement, amidst jeers and sneers and obloquy. While others hesitated, he stood fast; when the faint-hearted turned aside, he persevered with unfaltering nerve and courage; when timid friends forsook, he succeeded in raising up other friends, and in attracting capital to this great work; and thus, with a patience, a courage, an assiduity, and unswerving fidelity to a single aim that reaches the point of real heroism, has he held on his way through twelve laborious years of fluctuations, vicissitudes, and uncertainties, neglecting or abandoning his private business, pledging or imperiling, or at least casting into the hazard of success, his large private fortune, for the benefit of his cherished enterprise. And yet he has labored all this time without general appreciation, the select few more intimately associated in official relations with him only knowing and appreciating his trials and his toils. But it is time the man to whom more than to any other the country is indebted for this great and leading road should be understood and appreciated, for every man and every community benefited by the construction of this road owes to Marvin Kent a debt of gratitude. He is to be congratulated on the success which the intelligence, the ability, and the fixed and resolute purpose which he has brought to bear on the enterprise, have accomplished. Who, under these circumstances, can grudge to Mr. Kent the location of the extensive machine-shops in the place of his residence? Who more than he, and what community than the one favored by his residence among them, can be more entitled to the benefit?"

Upon the successful completion of this road, Mr. Kent substantially retired from active business, to the enjoyment of private life. Upon the death of his father in 1865, he became his successor as president of the Kent National Bank, which position he has held ever since. In October, 1875, he was elected State Senator from the Twenty-sixth District of Ohio, and he served his constituents with credit and ability. Mr. Kent is a gentleman of varied experience and of varied business qualifications—equally capable as an engineer or as financial manager to conduct a great public work. He has remarkable tenacity of purpose, and once resolved as to the

value of an enterprise, no ordinary obstacle can prevent him from carrying it out. He is a man of liberal views and generous impulses, and has, in a great variety of ways, aided in advancing the material welfare of those among whom he lives. He has been a generous promoter of every business enterprise in the city of Kent, which bears his name. There are enduring monuments of his public spirit on every hand in the community in which he lives, such as public and private edifices, business blocks, mills and factories, and about them all there is an evidence of permanency and durability, of exactness in details, and adaptability to the uses designed. As an evidence that Mr. Kent has been disposed to serve himself last, he has just completed one of the most elegant and palatial private residences in Northern Ohio. Within and without there are evidences of a cultured taste in art and adornment—but never at the expense of utility and the every-day uses of domestic life. Mr. Kent has in every respect been a successful man, and prominent among the secrets of that success is untiring energy, methodical methods of work, and strict integrity.

HALL, CHARLES FRANCIS, Arctic explorer, was born at Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821, and died in Greenland, November 8th, 1871. Coming to Cincinnati in 1850, he first established himself as a manufacturer of hand and seal presses. He subsequently started a small paper called the *Occasional*, and continued its publication for a short time, when he undertook the issue of a daily, the *Penny Press*, which soon passed into other hands. About this time he became interested in discussions of the Northwest passage. Visiting New York in 1859, he proposed, at a meeting of the Geographical Society, to go in search of Sir John Franklin's remains, and in May, 1860, a subscription having been raised, he sailed from New London on a whaler, commanded by Captain Buddington. From this expedition he returned in September, 1862, having passed much time among the Esquimaux, and bringing home with him two of that race, man and wife, who had become attached to him. Nothing regarding the fate of Franklin and his men was learned. Mr. Hall devoted the two succeeding years to his work entitled, "Arctic Researches, and Life Among the Esquimaux." He then prepared for a second expedition, and shipped July 30th, 1864, on another vessel commanded by Captain Buddington. He was absent until late in 1869, and kept a journal which he designed publishing after a third voyage, for which he succeeded in getting government aid and outfit, including a steamer called the "Polaris." His special aim now was to enter the supposed open polar sea and reach the pole itself, if possible. The "Polaris" left New York June 22d, 1871, under Hall's command, with Captain Buddington sailing-master. She reached latitude 82° 16', August 10th, but, because of ice, returned to a shelter called Polaris Bay, latitude 81° 38', for the winter. Captain Hall with three companions, started, October 10th, north, on a sledge expedition, returning on the 24th, when he sickened and died suddenly. Nearly a year later the "Polaris" broke loose while preparations were making to abandon her, leaving nineteen men, including Ebierbing and Tookoolit, Captain Hall's Esquimaux attendants, on the ice. These drifted, helplessly, one hundred and ninety-five days, only saved from starving—their stores having given out—by the skill of Ebierbing as a seal-hunter. They were rescued by a whaler April 30th, 1873, in latitude 53° 35'. The party on the "Polaris" were picked up June

23d of the same year, by another whaler, having sailed southward in boats made of the disabled "Polaris." Mrs. Hall, and two children, left by her husband in Cincinnati, yet survive him.

WELKER, MARTIN, District Judge of the United States Court, Wooster, Ohio, was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 25th, 1819. His father, who was of German descent, was an early settler in Ohio, and having but little means to educate a large family, his son was obliged to rely almost exclusively upon his own resources. His educational advantages in youth were necessarily limited to a few years' winter schooling in the log-cabin school-houses of the West. This primeval educational structure, the antiquated and vanished predecessor of the modern university, is well described by the Judge himself in the following paragraph, taken from his speech delivered at the dedication of the Wooster High School, October, 1870:

"The scene before me to-day recalls to me days of other years, far back in the history of common schools in our State. I shall never forget the first school in which I entered and the house in which it was held. On a cold December morning I walked through a heavy snow, three miles, to the school-house, on the banks of Owl Creek, in Knox County. I there found a little log-cabin, sixteen feet square, with puncheon floor, clapboard door and roof, greased paper in the windows. The whole end of the house one wide fire-place, with a chimney made of clay and sticks built on the outside, and a blazing log fire in the ample fire-place. The benches or seats were split logs with the flat side uppermost, with round sticks for legs, on which we sat, with our feet dangling above the rude floor. The 'master,' as the teacher was then called, had the only desk, and that was a flat board, with four legs, standing in one corner. The writing-tables consisted of wide split slabs along one side of the room, supported by pins driven in the logs of the house. In this public building—and it is a fair representative of its day—we were provided a school for three months in the year, the winter season only."

It was under such circumstances and possessed of such meager facilities of education that Martin Welker was to receive the mental training requisite to the active public life which lay before him. At an early age he developed a strong inclination for books and the acquisition of knowledge, and his habit of assiduous application soon enabled him to become master of the branches as taught at that time in the schools. At the age of fourteen he abandoned his father's farm and obtained a situation as clerk in a store in a neighboring village, where he remained four years, in the meantime appropriating much of his leisure time to the investigation of the higher branches of an English education. When a clerk in the store an event occurred which, no doubt, largely influenced, and to an eminent degree imparted purpose and determination to, his career in life. He was called as a witness before a grand jury at Mount Vernon. He had heard of courts and judges, but this was his first opportunity of witnessing either. The Hon. Ezra Dean was then the presiding judge, and a man of commanding appearance and dignified deportment and manner. This single but extraordinary circumstance so wonderfully impressed the then plastic mind of the young witness, for the first time in court, that he then and there resolved to be a lawyer, and, if possible, to be worthy and to attain to that higher and nobler distinction of the judge. This resolution ripened into a firm and settled purpose. His boyhood associates heard his declaration, and many of them lived to see it verified. He never lost sight of this young ambition; and how earnestly, zealously, and

indefatigably he has labored to accomplish and vindicate it, his remarkable judicial record most eloquently explains. At the end of eighteen years of hard and unremittent labor, and of many changes of fortune, he was elected Judge of the District, over the same Judge Dean, who was his competitor, and actually occupied the same chair in the same old court-house at Mount Vernon. This was the position he had declared to an associate he would aspire to attain, and on its attainment his youthful friend, now an eminent physician, warmly congratulated him upon the fulfillment of his boyish dream—a most laudable early ambition. At the age of eighteen, having made considerable progress in a general education, he entered a lawyer's office at Millersburg, Holmes County, and commenced the study of the legal profession, in the multitudinous and complex intricacies of which he has acquired a national reputation. While engaged in the study of law he occupied a portion of the time in probing the roots and exploring the beauties of the Latin tongue. Nor did he omit carefully to pursue the pages of ancient and modern history, and thus lay deep the foundation for the superstructure of his future eminence. In the literary societies with which he was identified he soon acquired reputation as a cogent reasoner, an apt and skillful debater, as well as an accomplished and vigorous writer. In the political campaign of 1840 he took a very active part for one so young and inexperienced. The editorial department of the Whig paper published in the county in which he resided received many keen and valuable contributions from his pen. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar, and rapidly rose to distinction as a jurist and advocate. Since then we might almost say of him, what Phillips said of Bonaparte, his path has been "a plane of continued elevations." In 1846 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Holmes County, for a term of seven years, serving but five, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. In 1848 he was nominated, by the Whig party, as its candidate for Congress in the district then composed of the counties of Holmes, Coshocton, and Tuscarawas, but the district was largely Democratic, and he failed of an election. After he had been practicing ten years he was nominated and elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Sixth District of Ohio, which then included Wayne County, and served the constitutional term of five years. At the close of this period he was unanimously renominated, but on account of much political excitement at the time, growing out of the presidential contest of 1856, himself being a Whig in politics and the district largely Democratic, he failed of re-election, although running largely ahead of his ticket. In the fall of 1857 he was elected Lieutenant-governor of Ohio, at the same time that S. P. Chase was made Governor. In this position he served one term, but declined a re-election. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was appointed a major on the staff of General J. D. Cox, afterward Governor of Ohio and Secretary of the Interior, and served out the term for which the first soldiers were enlisted. He was then appointed aid-de-camp to the Governor, and assigned to the duties of Judge-advocate-general of the State, and acted as such until the expiration of the term of office of Governor Dennison. His business qualifications in this position contributed valuable service in calling out and organizing the Ohio troops. In 1862 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-general of the State of Ohio, and was the State superintendent of the draft for that year. While in discharge of that duty he was nominated



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for Congress by the Republican party, but was defeated, as were many others in that disastrous campaign, by a majority of only thirty-six. In 1864 he was nominated again, and was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, from the Fourteenth Ohio District, then composed of the counties of Holmes, Ashland, Wayne, Medina, and Lorain, by a large majority. In 1866 he was re-elected, to the Fortieth Congress, serving on the Joint Committee on Retrenchment and on the Committee for the District of Columbia. In 1868 he was again elected, to the Forty-first Congress, where he served as Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment of the House, on the Committee of the District of Columbia, and the Committee on Private Land Claims, of which latter he was the acting Chairman during the last session of that Congress. In the summer of 1869 the Congressional Retrenchment Committee crossed the continent to California, with a view of visiting and investigating the Custom House of San Francisco. Mr. Welker was Chairman of the House Committee, and Patterson, of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Senate Committee. Whilst on the Pacific coast they were most hospitably entertained, and were the recipients of much attention and many favors by the citizens. They visited the Geysers, Yosemite, and the Cliff House, groves of big trees, crossed the beautiful bay, and were saluted by cannon from Alcatraz. In connection with his duties on the Retrenchment Committees he made himself thoroughly familiar with the working machinery of the government. This committee had charge of the organization of the Attorney-general's office, and made it the Department of Justice. During his service in Congress he made one of the first speeches on reconstruction, and several other speeches on finance, Agricultural Department, impeachment of the President, and several eulogies on the deaths of members. In December, 1873, he was appointed, by President Grant, District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of the State of Ohio, *vice* Hon. Charles Sherman resigned, and was immediately confirmed by the Senate. This is a life appointment, and is the keystone in the handsome and enviable arch which crowns the reputation of Mr. Welker. He brings to the discharge of its duties the mature products of a life of toil, the solid experiences of professional manhood, an enlightened and discriminating mind in the highest state of culture, a sound judgment, and keen and lucid comprehension of the law. The office honors him no more than he honors it. Judge Welker was married on the 4th of March, 1841, the day of President Harrison's inauguration, to Miss Maria Armor, of Millersburg, Ohio, a sister of Professor S. G. Armor, of Long Island Medical College. She is a lady of refinement and culture, and was highly esteemed by her acquaintances and friends in Washington City. They have no children. At the close of his term of judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas, and in the spring of 1857, he removed to Wooster, where he has permanently resided ever since, though his judicial duties demand his presence in Cleveland and Toledo. He is now also Professor of Political Science and of Constitutional and International Law in the University of Wooster, where he delivers a course of lectures. A few years ago the same university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He has been, in the loftiest sense, a public man almost throughout life. Among the galaxy of distinguished men of Ohio he has exerted a great influence in the development of his native State, and in his quiet, unobtrusive, but effective way, has contributed largely in shaping her political destiny.

MURRAY, DAVID N., manufacturer and banker, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Gallowayshire, Scotland, May 23d, 1814. His grandfather, John Murray, paid for the instruction of the celebrated linguist, Alexander Murray. His parents were John Murray and Hannah McKean. Our subject was reared upon the farm of his father, and received a good education in his native country, beginning the study of Latin at the remarkably youthful age of nine years. When a lad of seventeen, having a desire to try the fortunes of the new world, he embarked for America, and landed at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in July, 1831. There he found employment as clerk in a wholesale dry goods and hardware store, in which capacity he served three years. In 1834 he removed to Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, his father's family having in the mean time come to America and located at that place. There he was engaged as clerk until 1837, at which time his father removed to Morgan county, Illinois, and young Murray repaired to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he began business for himself, becoming a member of the hardware firm of McNairn & Murray, and so continuing for six years. During this time the house was also engaged in the book trade. After the dissolution of this partnership Mr. Murray carried on the hardware business for some twenty-five years, thus making thirty-one years in which he was engaged in the hardware trade. In 1854, in connection with Messrs. Ward & Stevenson, he erected the present machine shops and foundry in Portsmouth. Three years subsequently Mr. Ward sold his interest, and the firm became Murray & Stevenson. While the crisis of 1857 was upon the country, Mr. Murray offered to sell the whole property for \$10,000, but the offer was not accepted and he pulled through successfully and with unimpaired credit. He was one of the very few men in Portsmouth who did so. This property, which during the crisis he offered so low, he afterward sold for \$138,000. At these machine shops were built the cars for the railroad from Portsmouth to Hamden, then called the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. This company failed, leaving Messrs. Murray & Stevenson their creditors to the amount of \$69,000, of which the firm lost some \$9,000. In 1855 he built the Portsmouth Rolling Mill, assisted by Mr. James W. Davis and Mr. Charles A. M. Damarin, now deceased, and whose sketch appears in this work. Each of these gentlemen put in \$10,000. They afterward received seven more partners, making the capital stock \$100,000. About two years later the concern was wound up in the crisis of 1857, and its debts were paid by five out of the ten partners, Mr. Murray being one of the former. In 1871 Mr. Murray was prominently interested in the building of the Portsmouth Agricultural Works, which, however, ceased to exist in 1874. In 1850 he opened the first hardware store in Ironton, Ohio, under the name of S. Duke & Company, Mr. Murray furnishing the capital for the enterprise. Some three or four years subsequent he sold this business to Mr. Kingsbury. In 1875 he organized the Citizens' Savings Bank of Portsmouth, owns half of the concern, and is its president. At different times he has been connected with the Portsmouth board of education and for two years past has been treasurer of that body. For five years he was connected with the board of health and for two years president of the board of trade. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for forty-two years, and a teacher or superintendent in the Sunday-school for forty-seven years. It is on record in the minutes of the Presbyterian General Assembly that he was the

first to introduce the plan for the superannuated ministers' fund in that church in 1839. He was also the first to establish a young men's prayer-meeting in his church in Portsmouth. In politics he is a staunch republican. He has been twice married. His first wife was Isabella McNairn, daughter of his first partner in business, whom he married May 23d, 1839. Mrs. Murray died in the spring of 1848, having been the mother of three children, namely: Joseph, now engaged as traveling salesman for a Baltimore firm; Hiram B. Murray, a coal merchant of Portsmouth, and Mary, a graduate of Oxford, Ohio, female seminary, who resides at home. On May 14th, 1850, Mr. Murray married Harriet White, daughter of Josiah White, of Hadley, Massachusetts. The issue of this union has been seven children, three deceased. The surviving ones are Emma, who was educated at Vassar and is now the wife of J. Boyd Herron, a hardware merchant of Hillsboro, Ohio; Addie, a graduate of Hillsboro Highland Institute; Lulu, now a student at the same place, and Maggie, now prosecuting her education in the public schools of Portsmouth. All these ladies are natural musicians, and have become quite proficient in that art. His son, Joseph N. Murray, left Marietta college at the age of eighteen, entered company E, 33d regiment, under Colonel Sill; was wounded in the leg at the battle of Perryville, and carried the bullet in his limb for a year. He was brought home by his father, who ran the hazardous risk of going for him through the enemy's country. Mr. Murray is one of the very oldest business men of Portsmouth. He stands in this line like an old land-mark, and is, with one exception, the only man in active business there who was thus engaged when he located in that place. His business career has been remarkably successful, and his enterprise and public spirit have been clearly manifested by his intimate connection with such a number of the industries of his adopted city. Quite a number of the enterprising younger business men of Portsmouth and elsewhere, moreover, are indebted to him for substantial assistance furnished them in the infancy of their respective enterprises. He is greatly respected in the community as a thorough and reliable business man, and an influential and worthy citizen.

IRVINE, JAMES, a prominent lawyer of Lima, born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, November 28th, 1842, is of American parentage and Scotch-Irish descent. The ancestors of his father, Dr. William Irvine, and of his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah J. Kitchell, came to this country at an early day and settled, the one at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the other in New York City. General William Irvine, his paternal grandsire, and Captain Brush, grandparent of his mother, were in the war of the Revolution, and fought for American independence. They were both distinguished soldiers, and General Irvine received for his services, from Pennsylvania, large tracts of land in the north-western part of that State. When the subject of this sketch was a year old his parents moved to Ohio. They settled in Wyandot County, where his father became established as a physician. James passed his boyhood in that county, attending the schools of Marseilles and Upper Sandusky. In 1857 he went to Cincinnati, entered the Woodward High School, and, after spending three years in that institution, was graduated with honors about the time South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession. To the first call for troops by President Lincoln young Irvine responded by joining the 15th Regi-

ment of Ohio Volunteers. He started in as a drummer boy, but soon discovering he had no special talent for that branch of the service, shouldered the musket, and performed duty in the ranks throughout the term of his enlistment. At the age of eighteen he again volunteered, but not having attained his full growth, nor the stature required by the army regulations, he failed to pass, and his visions of military glory vanished. Turning his attention to more peaceful pursuits, he accepted, for a brief period, the care of a district school, and while so engaged had the respect of his pupils and the reputation among his patrons of being a faithful and successful instructor of youth. In 1863 he gave up teaching to assist the provost marshal of the 5th Ohio District. The position was not an important one at first, but the promptness, energy, and intelligence of the young man soon attracted the attention of that officer, who made him his chief clerk. At twenty-two Mr. Irvine decided to have a profession. As a student of law he went in the office of Judge Mackenzie, an eminent jurist of Lima, and, after attending the law school of the University of Michigan, was admitted to the bar in 1867. Soon thereafter he entered into partnership with Calvin S. Brice, and the law firm of Irvine & Brice, now of sixteen years' duration, has been a popular and exceedingly lucrative one. In 1871, conceiving the idea of utilizing the fine timber to be destroyed in the clearings of the neighborhood, Mr. Irvine projected and established the Irvine Wheel Company. These works give employment to seventy-five men, and the manufactured products, which have become famous, are in constant demand in this country and Europe. Mr. Irvine is president of the company. He is also president of the Lima Mill Furnishing Company, an important enterprise lately started, which, too, affords labor for a great number of men, and which promises, under the skillful and judicious management of its president, to become one of Lima's most useful and paying industries. Possessed of a cheerful disposition, being brimful of energy and having an abiding faith in the certain growth and future importance of Lima, he has extended the city's limits by laying out new streets, erecting numerous dwellings, and providing desirable and beautiful homes for others. Besides, there is not a public enterprise concerning the welfare of his town, since 1867, that has not received from him cordial and substantial aid. As an instance of his sagacity and business tact, there were, in 1879, five small railroads, in any thing but a flourishing condition. They were either unfinished, defective in construction, out of repair, not wisely managed, or poorly patronized, and the projectors or owners had not the heart or the funds to make them a success. Irvine & Brice took hold of these seeming failures, bought every road, consolidated them, and by making certain connections, formed the Toledo, Delphos, and Burlington Railway, in which Mr. Irvine disposed of his interest for a handsome consideration and profit. In 1869 he was appointed United States Register in Bankruptcy, and he was elected a member of the National Convention of 1876 that put in nomination Rutherford B. Hayes for President. But although Mr. Irvine takes a lively interest in State and national affairs, and has always been a steadfast adherent of the Republican party, yet he has not sought political distinction, seeming contented to devote the time he can spare from his professional duties in looking after the various business enterprises in which he has become involved. A Presbyterian in religious preference, he has been a consistent and liberal supporter of the Church, and he has always come



La Trinité



to the rescue of any good work that needed help. In January, 1868, Mr. Irvine was married to Roberta McKelly, daughter of Hon. Robert McKelly, a distinguished lawyer of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and has had five children, four living—two sons and two daughters.

TOWNSEND, CHARLES, of Athens, Secretary of State of Ohio, was born at Harrisville, Belmont county, Ohio, December 22d, 1834. He is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Morrison) Townsend, the former of English and the latter of Irish descent. His ancestry on both sides were citizens of this country before the Revolution, and took an active part in the war for the freedom of the colonists. The primary education of Mr. Townsend was obtained in the common schools of Athens county. Later he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, from which he graduated in 1861. During his collegiate course he relied upon his own efforts for support, teaching in the public schools in winter and returning to his class in the spring, and was thus enabled to complete his studies. He founded Decamp Institute, in Meigs county, Ohio, and was in charge of that institution when the war began, leaving it to engage in the service of the national government. In July, 1861, he enlisted a company of Ohio volunteers for a three years' service in the war. August 15th, of the same year, he was made captain of the 30th O. V. I., and acted in this capacity till 1864. January 27th, of this year, as a recognition of merit as a soldier and an officer, he was promoted to be major of his regiment. He participated in nearly all the great battles of the army of which his command formed a part, and was mustered out of the service near the close of the war, having been injured by a bursting shell near Atlanta, Georgia. Soon after his return home he entered the law school at Cincinnati, where, in the spring of 1866, he graduated, and, being admitted to the bar, began the practice of law at Athens. As a result of three successive elections he was prosecuting attorney of Athens county for six years. He has twice been elected to the Ohio House of Representatives from Athens county. His fellow members in the legislature regarded him as a wise and prudent counselor, and of their own accord began paving the way for his nomination for the office of Secretary of State at the close of his legislative career. In the State election of 1880 Major Townsend was elected to the position he now so creditably fills against Judge William Lang, of Tiffin, Ohio, a very popular and influential gentleman on the democratic ticket. Major Townsend has always been a republican, and, being well informed on current topics and an excellent speaker, has rendered his party valued service in the State. October 7th, 1858, he was married to Miss Margaret J. Allen, of Athens county, who had been his playmate in youth, and later his school-mate and familiar acquaintance. Socially, he stands high among his compeers, being noted for his polished and agreeable manner and most exemplary habits. He is agreeably quiet and unassuming, but withal highly entertaining in conversation when his acquaintance has been formed. He is satisfied with doing his duty, and neither desires nor permits any fulsome laudations of his career, either in public or private life. He believes that men should treat all matters of public import with the same sincerity, candor, and integrity that they would those of a purely private nature. In Major Townsend the republican party has a faithful and able representative, and the people of Ohio an excellent officer.

WALLER, THOMAS, physician and legislator, was born in Stafford county, Virginia, September 14th, 1774. He was a descendant in a direct line, on his father's side, from Edmund Waller, the great English poet, who was also for many years a member of parliament; and on his mother's side, from the English patriot Hampden, whom the poet Gray has immortalized in his celebrated "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." A volume containing the life of Mr. Edmund Waller, together with his poems, published in London in 1711, is still preserved as a family relic by the son of our subject, Mr. George A. Waller, of Portsmouth. The history of the Waller family in this country has been closely interwoven with that of the Baptist denomination during the past hundred years, especially in Kentucky and Virginia. Many of the Wallers were Baptist ministers, some of them of decided note. Among these may be mentioned William Waller and his brother, John Waller, the great leaders of the Kentucky and Virginia Baptists during the times of persecutions in those States. Amid the trials, imprisonments, and universal hatred which the Baptists in those days endured, these two brothers stood forth fearlessly, "steadfast and unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." The sons of William Waller—Absalom, George, and Edmund—were also ministers, distinguished for their talent, eloquence, and profound acquaintance with the Scriptures. Untaught in the schools, they made themselves learned in the highest and truest sense of the term, and, under God, were the architects of their own eminence and power. Those familiar with the history of Kentucky Baptists will remember that it was Edmund Waller who burned a revision of the New Testament, made by Alexander Campbell, for the reason that he regarded Mr. Campbell's renderings of certain passages inimical to a true and pure Christianity. Independence, boldness, firmness, energy, and zeal have been, and continue to be, the characteristics of all members of this family. Dr. Thomas Waller was a second cousin of the Revs. John and William Waller, just noticed. He was educated in William and Mary's College, Virginia, studied medicine and attended lectures under Dr. Rush, in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and located in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where, in 1800, he married Elizabeth McFarlane, and took his bride on a wedding tour on horseback to visit her relatives in Pennsylvania. While sojourning in that State, a daughter was born to them, and in 1801 they returned West, bringing their baby on horseback, a distance of several hundred miles, over, perhaps, as rough a road as man or beast ever traveled. He settled at Alexandria, at the mouth of the Scioto river, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. Scioto county was organized in 1803, and Dr. Waller was its first representative in the State legislature. In 1805 he removed to Portsmouth, where he afterwards purchased one hundred acres of land, adjoining the then incorporated limits of the town, all of which territory is now embraced by the city; and in memory of him one of the streets is called after his name, "Waller street." He also built the first post-office and apothecary-shop in the city, and was the first postmaster, remaining so all his life. He was for several years president of the town council, and also of the Commercial Bank of Scioto. In 1822 and 1823 a very fatal epidemic prevailed, at which time his additional professional labors, extending over a very wide circuit, induced the illness of which he died, on July 19th, 1823. He was a very active, energetic man, and a popular physician. It is said of him that he had at the time of his death more

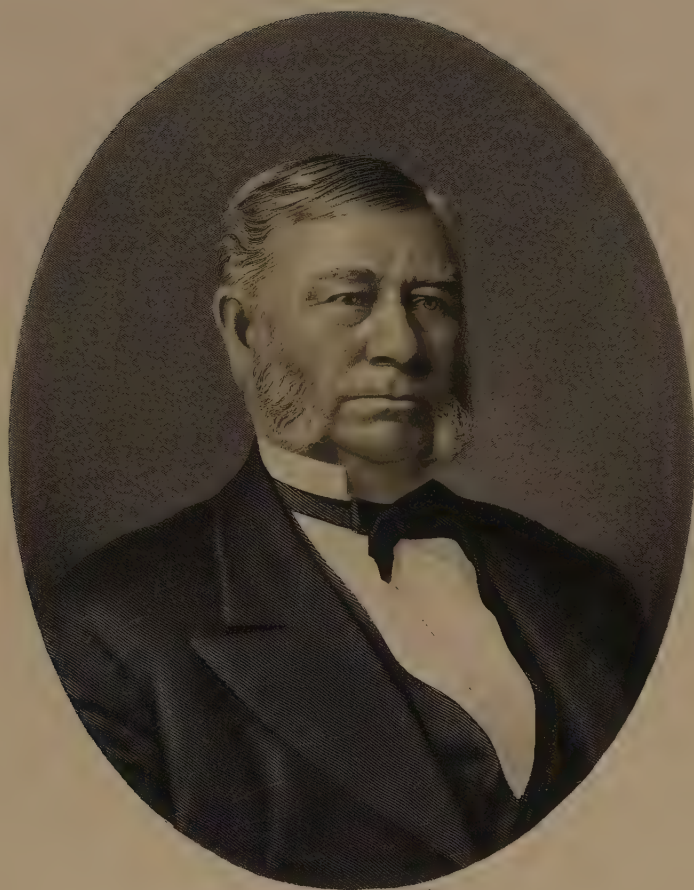
friends and fewer enemies than any other man in Scioto county. He had a family of nine children, four of them being now living—George A. Waller, John Waller, and Mrs. John P. Terry, all of Portsmouth, and Elizabeth Waller, of Scioto county, Ohio. The latter has a ring that once belonged to Mrs. Edmund Waller, and which bears the family coat of arms.

WALLER, GEORGE ALLEN, youngest son of Dr. Waller, just noticed, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, August 24th, 1817. When a young man, he was a member of the engineering corps that located the canal from Indianapolis to Evansville, Indiana. He subsequently followed the Ohio and Mississippi rivers as a pilot for some eight years. In 1856 he embarked in the hardware trade, in which he has continued to the present time. For quite a number of years he served on the Portsmouth city council and board of education. He has also taken quite an active part in politics. In 1848 he was elected county auditor, and served three terms. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Baltimore national convention which nominated General Scott for the presidency. Also, in 1864, he was a delegate to the republican national convention in the same city. Likewise, in the same year, he was a member of the Lincoln electoral college. For two years he served on the republican State central committee, representing the eleventh district of the State. In 1859 and 1861 he was the republican candidate for State Senator; but, the district being strongly democratic, he was not elected. In 1876 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention in St. Louis. In all the positions which he has held he has made an efficient and faithful public servant. For over threescore years identified with the interests of Portsmouth, he has long ranked as a leader in its business and social circles, and is greatly respected for his quiet, modest manners, sound judgment, and sterling integrity. October 6th, 1847, he married Jane Davey, a native of Charlestown, England. Three sons and a daughter have sprung from this union—William, a lawyer of Portsmouth; Henry Davey Waller, an Episcopalian clergyman of Cincinnati; George A. Waller, Jr., clerk in his father's store, and Clara Waller, who resides at home.

BATTELLE, JOSEPH BARKER, journalist, of Toledo, Ohio, was born at Newport, Ohio, October 15, 1845. His father, Ebenezer Battelle, Jr., was a son of Ebenezer Battelle, whose father, Colonel E. Battelle, was a member of the Ohio Company who settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. His mother, Julia P. Barker, was a daughter of Judge Joseph Barker, of Marietta, whose father, Colonel Joseph Barker, was also one of the Ohio Company. Both father and mother of Mr. Battelle are natives of Ohio, and are now living at Newark, Ohio. The father was born in 1812, at Newport, and the mother in 1815, at Marietta. Mr. Battelle's early education was derived at the school in his native village, where he was in attendance till seventeen years of age. He next took charge of a military store at Wheeling, West Virginia, remaining there till January, 1864, when he again directed his attention towards securing a more extended education than he had obtained at the village school. His choice of institutions was the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, which he entered, there pursuing his studies till 1868, when he was graduated in the classical course, in good standing. It was during his college life that Mr. Battelle developed a taste for the vocation which he has since chosen, that of journalism. In the Fall of 1867 he began a semi-monthly, the

Western Collegian, publishing it at his own expense up to his graduation, in 1868, when he turned it over to the senior class, and their successors. The *Collegian* has been published ever since, and has become a popular paper. The next year after graduating, 1868-9, Mr. Battelle was made a tutor in his *alma mater*. In 1869-70 he was superintendent of public schools at Ironton, Ohio. This closed his connection with educational matters, and in the Fall of 1870 he went to Toledo, Ohio, and became associated with the Toledo *Commercial*. The next year, 1871, he accepted a position on the *Blade*, where he remained till September, 1880, first as commercial editor, then as assistant city editor, afterwards city editor and editor of *Locke's Literary Monthly* and *American Farm Journal*, and subsequently became editor of the *Weekly Blade*, acting as such for the last six years of his connection with that paper. His ten years' experience in journalism, having been in every and all places that a newspaper man could fill, in the capacity of editor and reporter, furnished him with a knowledge of the business that he proposed to utilize in the management and publication of a paper of his own, so in September, 1880, Mr. Battelle severed his connection with the *Blade*, and, in company with J. H. Ainsworth, purchased the *Commercial*, which was soon changed to the *Telegram*. Mr. Battelle at once became its editor and general manager. The *Telegram* is now two years old, and is fast becoming one of the leading dailies of Toledo. It is the only morning paper published in the city, and always makes its appearance fresh with the latest news of the day. The *Telegram* is one of the strong political advocates of Republicanism. Mr. Battelle's first ballot was cast for Grant, in 1868, and the candidates of the same party have ever since received both his ballots and cordial support. October 24, 1871, Mr. Battelle married Miss Emma D. Clarke, daughter of S. G. Clarke, of Clermont county, and niece of the Hon. R. W. Clarke, congressman from Southern Ohio. Three children are the result of the marriage.

THATCHER, PETER, railroad contractor and bridge builder, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, July 20th, 1812, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, February 12th, 1880. He was descended from a very old family of English divines, noted for their learning in theology, the arts, and sciences. He was the eldest son and third child of Peter and Salona (Dunham) Thatcher, of Attleborough, and of the eighth generation in lineal descent from the Rev. Peter Thatcher, rector of the church at Salisbury, England, whose son, Thomas, came to New England in 1635, and subsequently founded and was the first minister of the "Old South Church," at Boston, Massachusetts. Many of the American branch of the family became men of letters, eminent as divines, and held high positions in the Church. Peter Thatcher attended the academies at Wrentham and Amherst, 1826-28; 1829 he spent on his father's farm; 1830 he went to Taunton, with the determination to earn his own livelihood and make his way in the world. He first devoted himself to learning the trade of a carpenter. In 1834 he entered the employ of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, whose confidence he soon won by his faithfulness and ability, and was advanced to the position of superintendent of construction. Later he was a contractor in the construction of the Stonington Railroad, 1836; Long Island Railroad, 1837; Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 1838; Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, 1839; Taunton and New Bedford Railroad, 1840; Troy and Schen-



Peter Thatcher

ectady Railroad, 1841; Nashua and Concord Railroad, 1842; Macon and Atlanta Railroad, 1846; Vermont Central Railroad, 1847; Cheshire Railroad, 1848; Erie Railroad, and Hudson River Railroad, in 1849. In 1843-4-5 he was engaged in the construction of Forts Warren and Independence, in Boston Harbor, under the superintendence of Colonel Sylvanus Thayer. The value of his services and the estimation in which he was held may be inferred from the flattering letters and credentials of which he was the recipient. In 1850 he obtained control of the Howe Patent Truss Bridge, and established the firm of Thatcher, Burt & Co., with offices at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Cleveland, Ohio, shortly after removing to Cleveland. For the following thirteen years he was one of the foremost bridge builders of the West. He erected nearly all of the original railroad bridges in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky; on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad; Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad; Pan Handle Railroad; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad; Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and others. In 1862 he rebuilt the bridge over the Cumberland River, at Nashville, Tennessee, which was burned during the war. In 1863, having relinquished the business of bridge building, the firm of Thatcher, Gardner, Burt & Co. was formed; they erected the Union Elevator, at Cleveland. The same success which characterized his former enterprises still attended him. From this firm, however, he withdrew in 1865. A company being formed for the manufacture of a durable and fire-proof paint, from iron ore, Mr. Thatcher was chosen president, and at once entered upon a vigorous prosecution of the business, succeeding beyond the anticipation of the directors of the company. He also purchased the patent, and up to the period of his decease manufactured a "metallic shingle," or iron roofing, which, after a test of years, has been acknowledged to be unequalled for strength, durability, economy, and beauty. Socially Mr. Thatcher was a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and enjoyed the affection and respect of a large circle of friends, and as a citizen and business man enjoyed the confidence of all. Politically he was a Republican, and, though never seeking preferment, he held several offices of public trust. He was a Commissioner of the Cleveland Water Works for six years, and for three years he was a member of the State Board of Public Works; he was for two years President of the Cleveland Library Association; a member of the Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society, and a member of the Committee on Genealogy. In the Masonic Order he stood high, being one of the organizers of the Scottish Rite at Cleveland, and for eighteen years prior to his death was Treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio. He always manifested a lively interest in public institutions, churches, schools, and charitable associations, his purse and influence being always at command to advance the cause of education and benevolence. During the war of the Rebellion he took active part in providing for the welfare of the soldiers, and to the cause contributed freely both of his means and personal services. Mr. Thatcher was married May 6th, 1849, to Sarah Adams, daughter of Endor and Lydia (Adams) Estabrook of West Cambridge, Massachusetts. To them were born three children—Peter, John Adams, and Annie Adams, who died February 7th, 1857. Mrs. Thatcher and her two sons still survive (1883).

THACKER, JOHN ADAMS, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and editor of the *Cincinnati Medical News*, was born in Goshen, Clermont County, Ohio, January 1st, 1833. His father, John Thacker, a physician, came to Ohio from the State of New York with his father's family at an early period. On the paternal side the family record in this country dates back to 1750, at about which time a member of it emigrated from England. In the mother country they seem to have been noted dissenters. In 1583 Elias Thacker, a Presbyterian minister, along with one Copping, of the same denomination, was tried at the assizes held at Bury, in June, Sir Christopher Wray, Lord Chief-justice of England, presiding, on the statute 23 Elizabeth, cap. II, entitled "An act against seditious words and rumors," and condemned to death for "denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the queen." Thacker was executed on the 4th of June, and Copping on the 5th or 6th. On the maternal side the family history extends to a period preceding, for many years, the revolt of the colonies, to a Mr. Gardner, who came from England and purchased the island known as "Gardner's Island," situated a very few miles east of Long Island. His maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Lucretia Willis, the daughter of a well-known commander of an ocean merchantman of his day, was a cousin of the wife of the distinguished revolutionary general, Nathaniel Greene. She, with her husband and family, emigrated in the early part of the century from Sag Harbor, on the eastern extremity of Long Island, to Cincinnati. There were then no railroads, and they crossed the mountains in wagons, and on arriving at Pittsburg, taking keel-boats, they descended the Ohio River to point of destination. The family of the father of the late Charles L'Hommedieu, formerly president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, accompanied them from the East. In his earlier days he attended the schools of his native village, and having advanced in his education as far as their opportunities afforded, at sixteen years of age he began teaching himself, and taught several quarters, having sole charge of a district school. But, not satisfied with his attainments, and greatly desirous to have a classical education, so soon as he could obtain sufficient means, he entered Wittenberg College. We will mention here that his father died when he was but five years of age, from disease contracted through excessive labor and exposure in the practice of his profession. His mother, being left with limited means, succeeded, only by her superior intelligence and wise management, in living comfortably and affording him and his sister (a little more than a year older than himself) the opportunities of education to be had in the common schools and academy of their native place. To enjoy the advantages of higher institutions, his sister and himself were under the necessity of earning the means by teaching. His fondness for the ancient languages caused him to devote much time to their study, which he has always kept up. Latin, especially, he reads with great ease, and has in his library all the works extant of the Latin classics, the most of which he imported himself from Germany, together with many of the works of the Latin fathers of the early Christian Church, and those of many of the writers of the middle ages and later, such as Calvin and others, who wrote in Latin. On the completion of his literary education he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of a second cousin, Dr. Townsend Thacker, of Goshen, and March 1st, 1856, he

graduated at the Miami Medical College. On the day succeeding his graduation a competitive examination was held of such graduates as desired to compete for the position of *interne*, for one year, in St. John's Hotel for Invalids, there being two to be elected. The examination was very thorough, lasting nearly all day—one of the members of the faculty examining being the eminent, venerable professor, R. D. Mussey. He was one of the successful candidates. His stay in the hospital was, however, brief; for, receiving the appointment of physician to Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum (now called Longview, having removed into new buildings), he went to that institution. After continuing there for nearly a year, he resigned his position and entered upon the practice of medicine in Cincinnati, where he still continues to pursue his profession. In the meantime his mother and sister had removed to Cincinnati, and kept house for him. His mother died in 1870, and his sister in 1878. While engaged in the asylum, though nominally the assistant physician, the superintendence of the entire establishment devolved upon him, the nominal superintendent not residing on the premises, and visiting the institution but a few times a week, and then for only a half hour or hour. During the first years of his practice he was secretary of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, and prepared its proceedings, embodying lengthy discussions, for publication in the medical journals. He is a ready writer, and has contributed extensively to both literary and medical journals. During the existence of the *Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine*, of New York, edited by Professor W. A. Hammond, there appeared in it from his pen a number of interesting and valuable articles on psychological subjects. Several of the contributions attracted much attention, and received highly eulogistic notices from the press—one of them being copied into an English quarterly. He has also contributed to the pages of the *London Lancet*, and the *Monthly Microscopical Journal*, of London, has frequently copied lengthy articles on microscopical subjects, written by him, and first published in his own journal, the *Medical News*. During the years 1861 and 1862 he edited the *Cincinnati Medical and Surgical News*, owned by Professor A. H. Baker. In 1868 he became editor of the *Medical Repository*, which journal he continues to edit, its name having been changed to *Medical News*. He is also its sole proprietor. His vigorous editorial writings contributed largely to the breaking down of the almost entire monopoly of the Cincinnati Hospital by a single medical college, and brought about the enactment of a rule by the trustees disqualifying college professors from holding a position upon the hospital staff, which rule was in force for a long period. This was the first time in the history of the hospital that all the regular medical colleges enjoyed its clinical advantages on an equal footing. During the years 1863-64 he held the chair of Anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Although he taught anatomy acceptably, he resigned his professorship, in consequence of the chair not being in accordance with his tastes. In 1867 he was appointed to the chair of Psychology and Diseases of the Mind, in the same institution, a branch of medicine to which he has given much time and cultivation. In 1871, upon a reorganization of the faculty, he was transferred to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine, which chair he has held ever since, with the exception of an interim of three years. He has devoted very considerable attention to microscopy. In fact, we know of no one who has done so much to create an interest in it

among the physicians of the West as he. Until he opened a microscopical department in his journal, and began to urge the importance of the microscope in medicine, but very few physicians had a microscope and knew any thing about its use. Not a few had never seen through one, and the knowledge of very many consisted only in knowing that there was such an instrument. Not a single medical college in Cincinnati had ever employed it in instruction, and the ignorance of the profession in regard to it, compared with the present familiarity, was most astonishing. But by persistent efforts in bringing the instrument before medical men in his journal, he gradually awakened an interest in it, and at this time it is becoming quite common for a physician to have a microscope, and to be familiar with its use. He is beyond doubt the pioneer microscopist of the West. He has probably the largest number of fine lenses, made by eminent makers throughout the world, of any private individual in the United States. He possesses also a very large and rich cabinet of microscopic objects. In December, 1880, he received notice from the secretary that he had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, of London, England, in recognition of his abilities as a microscopist. He has been made an honorary member of a number of medical societies. Lafayette College, of Easton, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, a medical society that meets once a year, and of which only those are eligible for membership whose literary acquirements have entitled them to receive the collegiate degree of A. B. or A. M. August 26th, 1879, he married Miss Rebecca C. Reno, of Cincinnati, formerly of Pennsylvania. As a matter of some historical interest, we will mention that the grandfather of the Doctor's wife, the Rev. Francis Reno, was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was ordained a priest by the Rev. Bishop White, of Philadelphia, and was for a long time the only clerical gentleman of his denomination in Western Pennsylvania. He came from Virginia, and settled near Pittsburg, when it was necessary to carry arms for defense against the savages. He was about eighty years of age at his decease, having always been held in the most affectionate esteem by every one. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who escaped from their country in consequence of religious persecutions. Dr. Thacker is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. His standing in the community is that of a Christian and professional gentleman. His bearing is dignified, and his treatment of others every way courteous. He has a scholarly mind, as evidenced by his classical library, supplementing his medical works, which fill his shelves and load his tables. No gentleman of his age has pursued his profession with more research or more pleasure, and few with greater success, than Dr. John Adams Thacker.

ROBISON, JOHN PETER, M. D., of Cleveland and Mentor, Ohio, merchant and banker, was born January 23d, 1811, in Lyons, Ontario County, New York. On his father's side he comes from an old Scottish family, his paternal ancestors having emigrated to this country among the early settlers. His grandfather, John Decker Robison, served as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary war, and was present in the campaign against Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg. On his maternal side he is of English descent. Until reaching his sixteenth year his life was spent on his father's farm, his



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birthplace. It being determined to give him a good education, he was then sent to Niffing's High School, at Vienna, New York, where he attained high rank as a student, becoming proficient in Latin and mathematics, and also developing a taste for medicine and the medical profession. Such being the case, he was received as a private pupil of President Woodward, of the Vermont College of Medicine, with whom he made great progress, and was graduated from that institution in November, 1831. He immediately emigrated westward, and settled at Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in February, 1832. There he pursued the practice of his profession, with gratifying success, for over ten years. In 1842 he decided to engage in mercantile business, and in company with Mr. W. B. Hillman, he carried on for some time, in Bedford, an extensive business as storekeeper, miller, provision dealer, and land speculator, engaging in almost any enterprise that promised a liberal return for his outlays. In 1844 he commenced packing provisions in Bedford, on a small scale. His reputation and prosperity in that business soon increased with wonderful rapidity. From 1854 to 1857 he carried on an extensive business in the same line in Lafayette, Indiana. In 1858, in partnership with General O. M. Oviatt, he commenced the packing business, in Cleveland, on an extended scale, and the firm soon gained a conspicuous place as packers. Their celebrated "Buckeye" brand became widely known and was highly lauded in all the great provision marts of America and England. In 1862 the doctor took up his residence in Cleveland. Five years later the partnership between Dr. Robison and General Oviatt was dissolved, and Dr. Robison conducted the business in Cleveland, with Archibald Baxter & Co., of New York, as partners. He also extended his operations into Illinois, by employing one of the largest packing-houses in Chicago, which was worked for him by Kent & Co. In the winter of 1872 the Chicago establishment was closed, and he went South for the benefit of his health, which had become impaired by too severe application to business. In 1875 his New York partners failed, and through them he became a heavy loser. He then formed a new partnership, with Dr. W. S. Streator, S. R. Streator, and H. D. Robison, his son, under the firm name of J. P. Robison & Co. This firm speedily became one of the leading ones in the West, and continued five years, when it expired by limitation. It now consists of J. P. and H. D. Robison, who occupy their building in Cleveland, known as the National Packing House, which, from its perfection in every detail, was considered the model packing-house of the continent. The building itself cost about forty thousand dollars, and was formally opened by a banquet tendered the city officials and business men. The success and prosperity of this firm still continue and increase, and are an evidence of what honesty and integrity, combined with intelligence in commercial matters, can achieve. He is a director in the National Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, one of the largest banks in the State, and the successor of the Second National Bank, whose charter expired in May, 1882 (of which he was also a director); one of the directors of the People's Savings and Loan Association; and of Lake View Cemetery, of which he was one of the earliest supporters and subscribers to its stock. With the Northern Ohio Fair Association he was identified from its formation, and has been for many years its president. For over twenty years he has been a trustee of Bethany College, in West Virginia, and for a long time filled a similar position in connection with Hiram College, in the Western Reserve. He

has always taken an active part in public affairs, and filled honorable positions in political and business life. Ever active and generous in the promotion of public enterprises, and in schemes for the public good, his heart and hand have always been freely enlisted. His services for the Union cause during the war were most valuable, his zeal and patriotism untiring. He was among the most active workers in procuring recruits for the Federal army, and in many ways displayed in substantial and emphatic manner his devotion to his country, unwearied in his labors and unstinted in his sacrifices to the cause. His earliest political faith was that of a Clay Whig. Upon the dismemberment of the Whig party, he joined the ranks of the Democracy. In 1861 he was chosen to the State Senate by a coalition of the War Democrats and the Republicans, by the largest vote given to any Senator from Cuyahoga, and after that event he cast his lot with the Republican party, with which he has ever since remained as a staunch and ardent adherent. Since his retirement from the Senate he has steadfastly rejected all proffered political honors as being less in keeping with his desires and tastes than the duties pertaining to his own large and important business interests. His services as a Senator redounded with honor to himself, and were valuable to his constituents and to the State. Dr. Robison's life has been full of activity; neither have his worldly interests engrossed all of his time, for he has withal been mindful of that better and higher life. A devoted Christian himself, he has labored faithfully in the vineyard of his great Master. During his residence at Bedford he was the intimate friend and fellow-worker of Alexander Campbell, the leader of that branch of the Christian Church known as the Disciples. As early as practicable, he founded there a congregation, to which he preached for sixteen years, without fee or pecuniary reward. Such was his energy, zeal, and devotion, that his little congregation of less than twelve souls at the commencement of his ministry, had swelled to a membership of four hundred and fifty when he left it to his successor. As a teacher of the Disciple doctrine he frequently journeyed with Alexander Campbell through the State, and with that eminent leader lifted up his voice before vast assemblages, while his purse yielded freely and often of its wealth to prosper the cause of the Church. As a physician he was rapidly rising to the front rank; as a lay preacher, earnest, enthusiastic, and effective; as a patriotic politician he possessed unusual talent for extemporaneous address and discussion; as a representative business man he is enterprising and progressive; as a Christian, devoted and true; as a husband, father, and friend, esteemed and beloved. He was the intimate friend, counselor, and foster-father of Garfield in his boyhood days; it was he who aided him and helped him onward, when a boy struggling to rise above the circumstances by which he was surrounded. And left, as he was, at an early age without a father's support, he found in Dr. Robison a second father, and to Dr. Robison and his own noble mother he owed much of his after success in life. This friendship, cemented so early in life, never ceased. As Garfield grew to manhood their homes were near together in that little town of Mentor, since become known the wide world over as the home of one of the greatest and purest of men. Garfield's love for the man who had been so great a friend to him in his youth never grew dim, but rather increased with manhood's years. At the time when the whole nation was mourning for the loss of their beloved President the writer heard the doctor deliver a eulogy and brief sketch

of the life of his *protégé*. His address, full of pathos, warmth, love, and admiration for the illustrious man, and sorrow for the bereaved family, brought tears to many eyes of the immense audience, numbering nearly four thousand persons. In November, 1832, Dr. Robison was married to a daughter of Hezekiah Dunham, Esq., the founder of the town of Bedford. Of the children born to them three survive. Such is the brief record of a life full of activity and usefulness. Now at an advanced age, still in the enjoyment of good health, he looks forward calmly to that better life beyond, with the joyous hope of immortality.

NEWMAN, JAMES WIRT, Secretary of State, and editor of the *Portsmouth Times*, is of Virginia descent. His parents, William Newman and Catharine Ott, were natives of the Old Dominion, and emigrated to Ohio in 1838, first making their abode in Portsmouth, where they remained about two years, and then removing to Highland County. William Newman was a practical brickmason, and also a contractor and builder. James Wirt was born March 12th, 1841. In the spring of that year, shortly after his birth, the family returned to Portsmouth, where his father engaged extensively in building operations, putting up a number of the largest and finest public buildings and private residences ever erected in that city, among which were most of the principal church edifices. He had fine business talents, was well informed in general literature, and served two years in the Ohio Senate, being elected in the fall of 1859, and representing the Democracy of the Seventh State Senatorial District. He also filled various local positions, among which may be mentioned that of member of the City Council, and of the Portsmouth Board of Education. He was a very useful and much respected citizen. His death occurred in 1874. James W. Newman attended the common schools of the town, and acted as clerk in the recorder's office, under Judge Crain, while still a mere boy. Afterward his father sent him to the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he graduated in the summer of 1861. In November of that year, there being no Democratic paper in the county, he revived the *Portsmouth Times*, the publication of which had been suspended for eighteen months. The paper had been founded in 1856 by Walter C. Hood, formerly State Librarian, now deceased. Under Mr. Newman's management the paper proved highly successful. It has been conservative and yet liberal in its views, and has stated the views of its editor and the party with so much tact and skill that it has become one of the leading papers of its party in Southern Ohio, and has a large circulation throughout the whole of that section of country. In March, 1871, the establishment was burned out, but in a few days a new office was in operation, and not even a single number of the paper was missed. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Newman was nominated to represent Scioto County in the lower House of the Ohio Legislature. The candidate on the other side was Colonel John R. Hurd, a very popular man. The canvass was thought to be hopeless, as the county was strongly Republican, but the Democratic candidate was elected, and served two years. In 1869 he was again nominated, but was defeated by only twenty-two votes. In 1871 he was chosen to represent his party in the State Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Adams, Jackson, Pike, and Scioto, running ahead of his ticket in every county except one. In 1873 he was re-elected to the same position. While in the

Legislature he was sedulous in his attention to the public needs, careful of the rights of the citizens, economical with the public purse, and not forgetful of the wishes of his constituents. He was the Chairman of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions and Finance. In June, 1880, he was a delegate at the Democratic Convention, in Cincinnati, which nominated General Winfield S. Hancock for the Presidency. For many years he has been an industrious worker in the Democratic ranks, and performed a large amount of hard work, in the line of planning, organizing, directing, and the like, and is one of the leaders of his party in Scioto County. He developed abilities of high order in the last two years in the Senate, being Chairman of the Finance Committee, and laboring earnestly for retrenchment and reform. At the Convention of the Democratic party of Ohio, held at Columbus, July 20th, 1882, Mr. Newman, after a spirited but friendly contest, was, during the progress of the third ballot, unanimously nominated for Secretary of State. He received, on the first ballot, votes from seventy-four out of the eighty-eight counties. This was a marked tribute to his abilities and steadfastness to the principles of the party. The canvass which followed was an earnest one, in which Mr. Newman actively participated, and earned the reputation of being a "magnificent campaigner." It resulted in his triumphant election, on the second Tuesday of October, by a majority of 19,115, the official vote being as follows: For Charles Townsend, 297,759; for James W. Newman, 316,874. On the 8th of January, 1883, he took the oath of office, and entered upon the discharge of the duties thus devolved upon him. On the 24th of October, 1871, he married Miss Kate Moore, daughter of Colonel Oscar F. Moore, formerly Member of Congress from the Sixth District. Their residence is a handsome house on East Second Street, Portsmouth, where a kindly hospitality is dispensed to his friends. One child has been given to them, Howard O. Newman. Mr. Newman is a gentleman of fine appearance and excellent social qualities, and is greatly respected wherever he is known, for natural abilities, sound judgment, and sterling qualities, as a man and a citizen.

GOODHART, DANIEL CORNELIUS, merchant, was born near Lovittsville, Va., and is the son of Henry Goodhart, also a native of that place. The family is of German extraction; but no authentic information concerning it is accessible prior to its settlement in America. Mr. Goodhart acquired a rudimentary education in the district schools of Loudon county, and at an early age was apprenticed to the tailoring trade. On the expiration of his term of service he located at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and there continued in the tailoring business for one year. At this period affairs were very unsettled in that section of the country. The great issue of slavery had begun to exercise its disturbing influence upon the people, engendering that bitter partisan spirit which culminated in precipitating the war of the Rebellion. This state of affairs afforded a strong incentive to migration; and thus Mr. Goodhart, in common with many others desirous of a more peaceful habitation, removed to the North. He located at Batesville, Noble county, Ohio, in 1846. He has continuously resided at that place, and has become thoroughly identified with the material interests of Noble county. It may be remarked, in this connection, that from comparatively limited circumstances he has acquired a competency and a deservedly high reputation for enterprise



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and sagacity. He has never accepted an office of other than a municipal character. Mr. Goodhart has ever manifested a great interest in literature, and has acquired a wide reputation as an advocat  of the hygienic treatment of invalids. Those with whom he has been brought in contact have been much impressed with his theories, and the result has been a general adoption of his views in some portions of southeastern Ohio. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Van Horn, to whom he was married April 4th, 1850, and who died 18th June, 1853. By this union he had two children, both of whom are dead. His second marriage was with Miss Mary Houston, a blood-relation to Ex-Governor Houston, of Texas, and occurred at West Alexandria, Pennsylvania, July 12th, 1866. They have three children. Mr. Goodhart early affiliated with the republican party, and is strongly pledged to the support of its principles. He is now engaged in the mercantile business.

BROWN, THOMAS WILLIAM SKENTELBARY, was born in London, England, April 22d, 1813. His parents were Abram Brown and Ann Skentelbary. Young Brown learned the trade of a merchant tailor, in his native country, and when about twenty years of age married Charlotte Petchell, and came to America on his wedding tour, landing in New York city in 1832. He at once found employment at his trade, in the vicinity of that city, and subsequently in Harrisburg, Lloydsburg, Nora, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1838 came to Ohio, and located in Portsmouth, where for a while he still plied his trade. He then embarked in the grocery and liquor business, both retail and wholesale, in which he continued until his death, on November 30th, 1857. He started in the world with nothing, but by industry and close attention to business acquired a large property, his assets at the time of his death amounting to some \$130,000, with no liabilities worth speaking of. This, for that time and for such a place as Portsmouth was then, was something handsome. He was a large real estate owner, and erected several fine buildings in Portsmouth, among which was the first four-story business house built in that city. He was very extensively acquainted among the business men of his section of the State, as well as along the neighboring borders of Kentucky and Virginia, and was regarded by all as a man of sterling honesty and integrity. In his home-circle he was an indulgent and affectionate husband and father; and to those who enjoyed his confidence he was a true and firm friend. He was liberal and public-spirited, and took an interest in every thing pertaining to the benefit of his adopted city. He was a stockholder in the Portsmouth branch of the old State Bank of Ohio. He was noted for his close attention to business, and it was this which in no small degree hastened his death in the very vigor of manhood. Politically, he was an independent democrat. He was connected with both the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. He had three sons, Abram S., William H., and Thomas P. Brown. His widow still survives, and enjoys remarkable health for her advanced age. Thomas Petchell Brown, his only surviving son, was born in Lloydsburg, Pennsylvania, September 14th, 1837. He received his education in the Portsmouth public schools, and in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. He then entered the old State Bank, in Portsmouth, as clerk, and remained connected with it for nine years. He was subsequently associated with the banking-house of W. Kinney & Co., as teller and bookkeeper,

for some four years. In the fall of 1864 he embarked in the grocery and liquor trade, purchasing the business which had been established and carried on by his father, and has so continued to the present time. He has never sought or held office of any kind, but has given his whole attention to his business, and has been very successful therein. In politics, like his father, he is an independent democrat, voting for those men whom he regards best qualified for the responsibilities of office. His business record has been characterized by fair and honorable dealing, and although he has met with various reverses, and has passed through financial adversity not common to business men of his age, yet his energy and pluck have brought him out with untarnished reputation. He passed through the late financial crisis with unimpaired credit. While others were compromising with their creditors for a small percentage, Mr. Brown met his obligations in full, and stands to-day among the most substantial and trustworthy business men of Portsmouth. Liberal, generous, and kind-hearted, he has assisted in starting in the world various young men who are now engaged in successful business. During the building of the Scioto Valley Railroad, while many of the Portsmouth merchants were shutting off their supplies to the road, through fear that it would fail, Mr. Brown furnished what was needed in large quantities, taking the certificates of the road for payment, and disposing of them the best he could, and in this way greatly aided in securing the construction of the railway. On October 24th, 1867, he married Ida M., daughter of Captain John N. Lodwick, of Portsmouth, and has had six children: Lera L., Fannie P., Nellie Stevens, Thomas Paul, William S., and Lillie Gordon Brown.

BRIGHT, SAMUEL HAMILTON, lawyer and soldier, was born in Hocking county, Ohio, November 9th, 1841, and is of Welch and English extraction. His parents were Samuel S. and Rebecca (Ijames) Bright. His paternal ancestors were originally English, and came to Maryland during the eighteenth century. His grandfather Bright was a Maryland planter, and subsequently removed to Ohio, settling in Fairfield county. He was a minister by profession, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was also a Methodist preacher. His maternal ancestors came from Wales to this country as early as 1720. There were three brothers, all of whom settled in Ann Arundel county, Maryland. There is no accessible information relating to the subsequent movements of the Ijames, further than that our subject is descended from one of the brothers, Isaac Ijames. Samuel's grandfather came from Maryland to Fairfield county, Ohio, at an early date. He had been a planter and extensive slave owner, but had emancipated his slaves some years before the slave question had assumed the bitter aspect which characterized it in the years immediately preceding the War of the Rebellion. The early education of Mr. Bright was acquired in the district schools of the day and in the high school at Logan. Later he attended the Ohio University at Athens, remaining in that institution four terms. He then commenced the study of law at Logan, under the auspices of Colonel C. H. Rippey, now of Columbus. He was admitted to the practice of his profession in May, 1869, and about that time was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for Hocking county. His district was afterward enlarged so as to embrace Fairfield and Perry counties. During the Rebellion Mr. Bright enlisted as a private soldier in the 58th

Ohio infantry volunteers, and was afterward promoted quartermaster's sergeant of his regiment. He received his honorable discharge September 29th, 1865. As a lawyer, Mr. Bright has attained an exceptionally high position, being recognized as one of the leading civil lawyers in southeastern Ohio. He is esteemed a formidable antagonist in legal controversy by reason of his argumentative powers, while his native ability and rare conception of requirements eminently qualify him for every branch of his profession. His services have been engaged in all the more important civil cases in Hocking county, and his practice in adjoining counties, and in all the State courts, is quite extensive. Mr. Bright was one of the attorneys in the celebrated Westenhaver will case, a suit in which the distribution of one of the largest estates in Hocking county was involved. In politics Mr. Bright acts with the republican party, and is classed with the more pronounced wing. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1876. In 1876 he was placed in nomination by the republicans for the office of judge of Common Pleas for the Fairfield, Hocking, and Perry subdivision of the seventh judicial district, but his party being hopelessly in the minority, he was defeated. In 1880 he was a prominent candidate for nomination for congress from the eleventh district, but failed to secure the support of the convention. In May, 1880, he was elected a lay delegate by the Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to represent that body in the General Conference in Cincinnati. Mr. Bright was married February 9th, 1870, to Lydia T. Allen, daughter of Dr. E. P. Allen, of Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Five children have been born of this union.

GRAHAM, GEORGE, retired merchant, born in Stoystown, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November, 1798, was the son of George and Elizabeth Graham. His father was an officer of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of 1812, and marched a regiment to the defence of Black Rock, when an attack was threatened by the British troops in Canada; George, the son, at that time performing the duties of clerk to his father in making out pay-rolls, records, and other papers for the governor of Pennsylvania. After the war of 1812 he engaged in the dry goods trade, in partnership with his brother, and from that time his character for business, which so distinguished him in after life, rapidly developed. In 1816, he was, in connection with his brother, one of the contractors for constructing the first turnpike road over the Allegheny mountains, and, at the same time, was a contractor for transporting goods in wagons to go through in ten days, night and day, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. After the termination of that contract, Mr. Graham devoted nearly a year to travel in the Western and Southern countries, and, in 1822, visited Cincinnati, and formed a partnership with M. P. Cassilly and Geo. M. Davis, which, as the firm of Cassilly, Graham & Davis, continued in the wholesale dry goods and hardware business but a few months. A disagreement in the transaction of the business having occurred, Mr. Graham withdrew from the concern, and used his means in taking contracts to supply the United States troops at Prairie du Chien and Fort Snelling in army supplies. After the delivery of those supplies he returned to Cincinnati and formed, in 1823, a partnership with C. W. Gazzam in a general commission and steamboat business, acting, also, as agents and builders of boats for the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade. From 1823

until 1866 Mr. Graham was in so conspicuous a degree and manner a successful originator and promoter of great enterprises, public and private, educational, industrial, scientific, horticultural and agricultural, that a chronological epitome of his various undertakings and achievements is given as follows: In 1824, he was one of the charter members who organized the "La Fayette Lodge of Cincinnati," for the purpose of receiving La Fayette as a Mason on his visit to Cincinnati. In May, 1825, the reception of La Fayette took place, Mr. Graham acting as the Master of the lodge, and conducting the peculiar ceremonies necessary, delivering also the address of welcome on the part of the Masons of Ohio, to which La Fayette replied in a very able address to the brethren of the order. It was in the same year that Samuel W. Davies offered to the city his charter from the State for supplying Cincinnati with water for one hundred years, with ten acres of ground and all his improvements, Davies having, for want of means, given up the enterprise. A vote of the citizens was then taken to purchase the works, but the proposition was rejected by a large majority, although the actual cost to the city would have been less than \$20,000. After the vote to purchase the works was lost, a company of five individuals, John P. Foote, G. Graham, Wm. Greene, Davis B. Lawler and Wm. S. Johnston, agreed to purchase the charter and rights from Davies, and by paying him \$30,000, to secure to the city the benefits of pure water from the Ohio river. Mr. Graham, as one of the most active owners of the institution, was energetic in enlarging the works, and keeping up a full supply of water. At five different times the citizens demanded a price for the works whilst the company owned them, and the price was always fixed at a sum which would make the net income of the year equivalent to six per cent. on the purchase money. In 1839, the net income was \$18,000, which made the value of the works \$300,000. At that price the city purchased, giving bonds at six per cent. per annum, twenty-five years after date. The establishment, with all its connections, now pays the city an annual interest on a valuation of more than \$6,000,000. In 1829, he was elected a representative from Cincinnati to the legislature of the State, and, as a member of the finance committee, assisted in the examination of all the accounts of the canal commissioners for the construction of the canals for the State; and that year a financial system was adopted for the future government of the public works. During the session the finance committee also examined all the vouchers of the Auditor and Treasurer, to detect a fraud which had existed five or six years; in this work Mr. Graham acted as the Chairman during the examination. In 1832, Mr. Graham was elected a trustee of the common schools of Cincinnati, and with an energetic hand reformed existing abuses, adopted rules for the government of teachers, parents, and scholars, which, being printed and framed, were placed in each of the houses, and a continued violation of any rule was the cause of the teacher's dismissal. He also introduced the system of the examination of the scholars at the close of each session, and a public procession of the pupils was ordered every year to meet at some church, where rewards of merit were awarded by the mayor, or the trustees, to those pupils deserving such distinction. In 1834, he applied to the city council for funds to erect a model school-house, to contain 500 scholars. The council, in reply, proposed to erect a frame building of two stories, with stairs outside, at a cost of \$1,200, which was considered of ample dimensions for all

the scholars of the second ward. This plan was rejected by the trustee, and his plan of a model school-building was ordered, a superintendent of a brick building was appointed, and the funds for the cost guaranteed by the trustee, if the city failed to pay. The completion of this building in 1834 secured the erection of eight other buildings, on the same plan, in the other wards of the city, which were erected with funds procured on city bonds, payable twenty-five years from the date, with six per cent. interest per annum. It was, therefore, principally through the exertions of Mr. Graham, for eleven years as trustee, that the city of Cincinnati may now, with pride, claim to have the most perfect school system, and more liberally supported by the citizens, than any other city of the United States. Mr. Graham was one of the charter members of the "Ohio Mechanics Institute," and for several years, in connection with John P. Foote and Calvin Fletcher, the rent of a building and the principal expenses were paid by them, until a lot was purchased on the corner of Sixth and Vine Streets, when, through the exertions of Miles Greenwood, Marston Allen, and other friends of the institution, the present magnificent building was erected, which, free from debt, affords an education to the apprentices of the city, at a trifling expense, to classes in drawing and designing machinery, and architectural buildings. In 1829, in connection with A. Richards, they became owners and proprietors of the first cotton mill in Dayton, and, at the same time, carried on a large machine shop and foundry for building cotton-mills and cotton machinery. They also erected in Dayton the first carpet manufactory west of the mountains. In 1835, they made a contract to make machinery, and to put it in operation, for a company of Mexicans, the machinery to make fine cambric muslins, in the province of Durango, in Mexico, nine hundred miles from the sea-coast, the machinery for which had to be transported on the backs of mules, and no piece weighing more than one hundred pounds to swing in a box on the side of the mule. The machinery was put in motion in Dayton to test it, before it was shipped, and three families of machinists and operatives went from Dayton to put up the machinery and to operate it, using the native cotton of the country for making the goods. Pedrassa, afterwards President of Mexico, was one of the Mexicans who contracted for the machinery and saw it in operation in Dayton. Mr. Graham, and a few other Cincinnati citizens, armed and equipped a body of troops in 1836 to defend Texas against the invasion of Santa Anna; those troops, in connection with a company from Louisville, were the principal portion of the American army who fought the battle of San Jacinto, under the command of Sherman and Houston, captured Santa Anna, made Texas independent, and secured the admission of that State into the union. The turnpike road from Cincinnati to Miami Town, now known as the Cincinnati and Harrison turnpike, was made principally under the direction of Mr. Graham, and it was on this road that steam machinery was used in breaking the stone for macadamizing the road, a machine which is now lauded as a late invention in England for macadamizing their roads. In 1838, Mr. Graham was elected president of the "Jeffersonville Association," a company composed of Cincinnati citizens, organized in 1836, to build up and extend the town of Jeffersonville above the falls of the Ohio river, opposite Louisville. A tract of land, containing five hundred and forty acres, was laid off in lots by the company, whose principal object was to have a

spacious canal made on the Indiana side of the river around the falls. Surveys were made by the company, and also by Col. Long, the U. S. engineer. By those surveys it was estimated that for a sum less than \$1,800,000 a canal of eighty or one hundred feet wide, with locks of four hundred feet in length, could be constructed to pass the largest class of boats. This sum was about the estimate of the enlargement of the Louisville canal, by survey made at the same time by Col. Long. Therefore, in the interest of Cincinnati, and the commerce of the West, Mr. Graham visited Washington two sessions of Congress, and twice a law passed the Senate authorizing the Indiana canal, but, at that time, Southern influence in the House defeated the bill for a canal in the free State of Indiana, and the enlargement of the Louisville canal was ordered at a cost to the government more than double the estimate of the Indiana canal, which, if made, would have given the commerce of the river two canals, and obviated the great expense in the enlargement of the contracted work now in use, which has failed to pass the largest class of boats now navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Mr. Graham took an active part in the invention and introduction of the first steam fire-engine ever used in the United States. This was at a time when the city was protected from fire by a volunteer fire department, numbering about three thousand men, and being governed by their own laws and regulations, often proved inefficient and disorderly, when their harmonious action was most needed; therefore a demand for a change was made by the citizens. Mr. Graham was at this time a member of the city council, and chairman of the finance committee, also a member of the committee on the fire department. He, with others, suggested the application of steam to the fire-engine, and suggested A. B. & E. Latta as the persons to make an experimental engine. The experiment was supposed to cost \$300 or \$400, and Mr. Graham proposed to advance that amount to Latta; if he succeeded, the city would order an engine; if the experiment proved to be a failure, the chairman of the finance committee guaranteed him against loss. The experimental boiler and engine were built by Latta, and at a public trial, where Geo. Graham, Miles Greenwood and Joseph Ross were to test the engine for the time required to raise steam and throw water from an inch nozzle, Geo. Graham, as chairman of the testing committee, lighted the kindling, and water was thrown within six minutes fifty feet from the end of the nozzle. A report was made, accordingly, by the chairman that the experiment was a complete success, and at the next meeting of council Mr. Graham introduced a resolution appropriating \$5,000 to A. B. & E. Latta for the construction of a steam fire-engine. While Mr. Graham was chairman of the finance committee, he was ordered to issue \$1,000,000 in city bonds to certain railroads terminating in the city; this was according to a law and a vote passed by citizens a previous year in which security for interest was required, but the council had failed to compel security from the roads. Under such circumstances the chairman of the finance committee of the new council refused to issue bonds, and ordered a repeal of the ordinance, and a new ordinance to be passed compelling the railroads to pay interest, and to give ample security to the city for such interest, before they received the city bonds. The Ohio and Mississippi railroad not being in condition to comply with the new ordinance, the chairman withheld the bonds. The next year a new council was elected, with

Thomas Edwards as president, and soon after the election of officers of the council, the ordinance then in force, requiring security, was repealed, and the railway companies were allowed to substitute their stock; thus the million of dollars secured to the city by the prudence and honesty of Mr. Graham were forever lost. Among the other positions of honor and responsibility held by Mr. Graham at various times were the following: A charter member and president of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society in its early history, and was again elected President in 1870. He was an active fireman for a period of more than fifteen years, and whilst he was connected with the Cincinnati Water Company, when in the city, he rarely missed a fire, to see that the engines had a supply of water from the cisterns. At the great "Western Sanitary Fair" of 1863, held for the benefit of the Union soldiers of the army, he was probably the most energetic and efficient of its officers. As chairman of important committees, he performed valuable and extraordinary service, both for the cause and for the interest of special industries. He was chairman of the committee of the Wine Growers Association, chairman of the committee on autograph letters, chairman on the committee for relics, and war memorials, curiosities, natural science and its various branches. Nearly the half of the great five hundred and seventy-eight page volume, constituting the reports of the Sanitary Fair, was the labor of his pen and brains. His collection and arrangement of the curiosities, relics, autograph letters, and specimens in Natural History, was a remarkable feat, twelve hundred specimens having been received from various parties, living in different parts of the union, and all accounted for, or returned to the proper owners, with two exceptions of articles of little value. In 1867, he visited Europe, and attended the Paris Exposition. Among other offices in literary and scientific societies held by him: he was the president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, vice-president of the State Historical Society, for several years a trustee of Woodward and Hughes High Schools, one of the early trustees of the Cincinnati College, and continued trustee for forty years. As a member of the committee chosen by the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati to interchange congratulations with the Californians on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, he visited San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific States in 1869. In his day, Mr. Graham was undoubtedly the boldest and most enterprising man in the West, and during the early history of Cincinnati was a leader and chief counsellor in municipal, commercial and all classes of large undertakings. He was a thorough judge of human nature, and, even while engineering great projects, appeared to others to be indifferent and inactive. Of modest mien and conversation, he created no stir of excitement, but silently, and with precision and rapidity, perfected his plans and accomplished his purposes. He was possessed of rare foresight and prudence, continually deferring to the opinions of repeating history, and profiting by the record of the failures and successes of his predecessors; of wide culture and reading, and of versatility of attainments, he was equally at home before the scientific, or industrial, or social societies. His many and able addresses and pamphlets, invariably instructive and interesting, oftentimes contained much that was original and important. The subjects included in his discourses and addresses before societies and public assemblies, were the natural sciences, horticulture, botany, the culture of the grape, general geology, coal, and

gas. In mercantile and business life he was sagacious, keen of perception, rapid in execution, and rarely miscalculated results. He seldom entered the arena of politics, although frequently invited to high official positions in the city and national governments. Possessed of a singularly tenacious and clear memory, up to the close of his life, he was an encyclopædia of history and incidents of the early days of Cincinnati and the great West. He was a member of the highest rank in the order of Masonry, having taken the thirty-second degree of the order of the Scottish Rite in the year 1827, and was one of the seven members who organized the Scottish Rite consistory in Cincinnati, which now numbers within its jurisdiction about seven hundred members. At an advanced age Mr. Graham was still hale and vigorous. Only seven months before his death he took a long excursion to Minnesota and the North-west, where, true to his tastes, he neglected not to visit St. Paul and the capitol, and examined with attention the rich and varied collections of the State Historical Society. He had a passion for old books, and often attended the book sales, where he purchased "many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore." He was fond of public amusements, and was present at the Opera Festival and the exhibitions of Sara Bernhardt only a little while before his death—even going to see the great whale, which was exposed to view near the Little Miami depot. He rarely wore an overcoat, except when compelled to do so in the coldest weather, and never put on flannels. He died, after a brief illness, March 1st, 1881, in his eighty-third year. His family were with him, and his death was painless. The funeral was attended from the New Jerusalem Church, corner of John and Fourth Streets, March 15th. Memorial notices and resolutions were adopted by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and the Volunteer Fireman's Association. But as Mr. Graham was one of the last survivors of the early merchants of Cincinnati, and a man prominent in the development and growth of the city, it was felt that something more was due to his memory. Upon the suggestion and call of several of the leading citizens, a Memorial Association was founded to hold memorial services in honor of Mr. Graham, to exhibit at Music Hall a collection of portraits and pictures of pioneer settlers, and to gather up and perpetuate the histories of their lives. Committees were appointed, a memorial service was arranged for, and one of the most remarkable assemblages of portraits gathered together that has ever been exhibited in America. The service was held at Music Hall May 30th, 1881; and the result was the publication of a memorial volume to the honor, not only of Mr. Graham, but of many others of the early citizens, men and women, of Cincinnati. Of benevolent disposition, Mr. Graham dispensed benefits and charities in the way that his right hand knew not what his left did. He was ranked as a wealthy citizen of the West, and as among the highest for commercial probity and honor. Mr. Graham was married in 1827 to Ellen F. Murdock, of Urbana, Ohio, by whom he had five children, two of whom are living—Robert M. Graham, and Lavinia M., married to John M. Newton, of College Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio, librarian of the Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati.

LONGWORTH, NICHOLAS, lawyer and landholder of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Newark, New Jersey, Janu-

ary 16th, 1782, and died at Cincinnati, February 10th, 1863. His father had been loyal to the British crown during the war of the Revolution, and his property, in consequence, was confiscated, leaving his two sons, Robert and Nicholas, to carve out their fortunes as they could. Robert went as a loyalist himself to the colony of Prince Edward Island, now a province of the Canadian confederation, and there engaged in business that enabled him to rear respectably a family of six sons, several of whom to-day rank among the principal men of that colony. Nicholas, our subject, believing that the region known as the Northwest afforded better opportunities than elsewhere, came to Cincinnati the year after Ohio became a State, and entered the office of Judge Burnet as a law student. Admitted to practice, his first case was the defense of a horse-thief, the fee for which was paid him with two copper whiskey-stills. These he bartered for thirty-three acres of land then in the woods—what is now Central avenue, then the town limit on the west, being its eastern boundary. We may here state that before he died this land was worth \$2,000,000. His conviction that the then village of Cincinnati would eventually become a populous and great commercial city, though laughed at by the elderly men of the time, determined all his actions; and he was soon known as the lawyer who would take land for fees. While a student in Judge Burnet's office, he offered to purchase the judge's cow-pasture; and, in the hope of obtaining it on a long credit, proposed to pay \$5,000 for it. The judge reproved him sharply for what he was pleased to designate the folly of assuming such a debt for so worthless an investment; but he lived to see that cow-pasture valued at \$1,500,000. Unmoved by the rebuke of the stern judge, Mr. Longworth persisted in investing all the money he could possibly spare in city land. He planted two hundred acres in grape vines, and was also interested in the culture of strawberries, and it is from him that the celebrated "Longworth Prolific" derives its name. In course of years his property became very valuable, and his rent-roll afforded him a large income. He conducted his business in a systematic manner, selling his land to poor tenants on long time, and often deeding to widows of tenants half of the property leased by their husbands when living. In this way he was always ready to aid and encourage the industrious poor, and others who, exhibiting genius, struggled with circumstances calculated to keep them impoverished. An instance of this kind will be noticed in our sketch of Hiram Powers. In politics Mr. Longworth was a life-long whig, though never identifying himself with a political party, or to any extent becoming a politician. He had acquired a strange dislike to ministers of the gospel, though himself a firm believer in the Christian religion, and an attendant regularly on the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Wilson, until the death of that eccentric Presbyterian clergyman. He left a family of sons and daughters, to inherit his large estate, and which estate he disposed of by testamentary documents so satisfactorily that none of that litigation among the heirs usually attending the disposition of rich men's property ensued.

OLDS, CHAUNCEY N., lawyer, Columbus, Ohio, was born at Marlboro, Vermont, February 2d, 1816. When four years of age he removed with his parents from Vermont to Ohio, where they settled on a farm in Cuyahoga county, a few miles south of Cleveland. Here the family remained till 1830, when they removed to Circleville, Ohio, the county-seat of Pickaway county. In the autumn of that year the subject

of this sketch, then fourteen years of age, began his academic studies at the Ohio University, at Athens, where he remained, a diligent student, for three years, and until he had completed the sophomore year in the college course. At this time it was found that close application to study, with sedentary habits, had so greatly impaired his health that a suspension of his collegiate studies for a time was deemed advisable. In consequence he left that institution, and sought rest and recreation for the ensuing year. In the fall of 1834 he entered the junior class in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where, in 1836, he graduated with the first honors of his class. Immediately after his graduation he was made a tutor in his *Alma Mater*, and in the following year was elected to a full professorship in the chair of Latin Language and Literature, which he filled with exceptional merit until 1840, when failing health again compelled him to abandon the sedentary habits of scholastic life. He resigned his professorship, and, having already commenced the study of the law, he resumed those studies in the office of his brother, Joseph Olds, who was then a practitioner at Circleville. In the spring of 1842 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the State, then sitting at Newark, Ohio, and immediately entered into partnership with his brother at Circleville, and commenced the practice of his profession. He resided at that place till 1856, when he removed to Columbus, where he has ever since resided, being still engaged in the duties of his calling. He was twice elected to the General Assembly of the State from the district composed of the counties of Pickaway and Ross, serving in the legislatures of 1848, 1849, and 1850 (the last term in the senate), during the heated political controversy growing out of the "Hamilton County Question," in which he took an active part, distinguishing himself as one of the strongest and most influential men in that body. He had little taste, however, for political life, and, in consequence, resigned his seat in the senate toward the close of the year 1850, and has since repeatedly declined all political preferment and public office, except, that in 1863, he was appointed by Governor Tod as commissioner for exemption from draft, and in 1865, under appointment of Governor Brough, he held the office of attorney-general of the State for one year, and by like appointment he acted as trustee of one of the benevolent institutions of the State for the period of ten years. During the first and second years of the great Rebellion he also gave a large part of his time to the enlistment of volunteers for the war, and the discussion before the people of the patriotic duties of citizenship and the heresy of State's rights when in conflict with national sovereignty and in its assaults on the life of the nation. During the course of a very active professional life he has given much time and labor to the cause of popular education, of temperance, and Sunday-school and church work, having been called to deliver many literary addresses at college commencements, to take part in teachers and Sunday-school conventions, in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other Christian and church work. When most actively engaged in such labors he has delivered as many as fifty or sixty addresses and speeches in a single year. Three years after his graduation his *Alma Mater* gave him the second degree of A. M., and, by appointment from the State, he served as a trustee of that institution for twenty-five years. He has been elected honorary member of many college societies, and in 1869 received from Marietta College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He became

a member of the Presbyterian Church at the age of sixteen, and has held the office of ruling elder in that church for the last forty years, being first elected at the age of twenty-three. He has frequently been chosen as a delegate to the presbyteries and synods of the denomination, and has served several times as commissioner in its general assembly, the highest judicatory of that denomination, and was made a delegate by the general assembly to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which met in Edinburgh, Scotland, July, 1877. In connection with this trip Mr. Olds spent several months traveling through Great Britain and on the Continent. At the general assembly, in 1880, he was again appointed a delegate to the second triennial council, which met in Philadelphia in September of that year. Since 1856 he has been actively engaged in the general practice of his profession in Columbus, and for the past ten years has acted as solicitor for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway Company, having charge of their litigated business in Franklin county. Mr. Olds is a man of polite and dignified bearing; genial and pleasant in his manners and social intercourse, and well informed in history, polite literature, and *belles-lettres*. He commands an extensive legal business, and has the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens in a pre-eminent degree. He has been twice married, and his family now consists of a wife and two children—a son and a daughter. His oldest son, at the beginning of the late civil war, went from college into the service with General Garfield, then colonel of the 42d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as the adjutant of that regiment, and was afterwards captain of company "A," of the same regiment, when he was killed in battle below Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 1st, 1863.

TURNERY, SAMUEL DENNY, M. D., was born in Columbus, Ohio, on the 26th of December, 1824, and died on the 13th of January, 1878. His family was of French Huguenot descent. His father, born in Sheperdstown, Virginia, in 1786, removed to Ross county, Ohio, in 1800, and, having studied medicine, graduated, and began practice in Jefferson, Pickaway county. In 1810, or about the time that town was first laid out, he removed to Circleville, and from there to Columbus in 1823, where he practiced until his death in 1827. Dr. Daniel Turney was an eminent physician and surgeon, and in both departments an arduous and successful practitioner. His distinguishing characteristics were firmness and courage, without which no surgeon can succeed in his profession. To these he added energy and ardor, and practiced his profession, as all successful physicians must, from an intense love of it. A firm believer in the resources of his art, he never relinquished his efforts to cure while life remained in his patient. His education and continued study of the diseases peculiar to the climate of southeastern Ohio, gave him a mastery over them manifested in his almost uniformly successful practice; while his energy and promptness in alarming and complicated cases rendered his untimely death a real loss, no less to the community than to his family. In manners he was unaffected, earnest and generous, having in his nature no tincture of avarice, but, on the contrary, he was liberal and considerate to all—ever regarding himself as the minister of those he served, often without money and without price. The subject of our sketch, happy in being the son of such a father, but, while yet a mere infant deprived of his counsel and paternal guidance, grew under his attentive mother's fostering care. That mother, Janet Stirling

Denny, a daughter of General James Denny, an officer in the war of 1812, and one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, was to her son all a prudent mother could be. As a child, the young Samuel exhibited indications of personal character. He was fearless and passionate, and when treated unjustly, his blue eyes were as ready to blaze with anger, as they were to melt with tenderness at any exhibition of love or kindness. An intense student, he ever preferred study to play, and, in advance of his years, exhibited that love for art that distinguished his after-life. With such a disposition, the close of his common and high-school education, as then conducted in this State, found him possessed of all the knowledge that those institutions could impart, and that which was worth much more—an earnest regard for the great world of intellectual wealth that lay beyond, and which tends to lift its possessor to a higher level than may be occupied by that youth who has it not. Through the kindness of his friend, M. J. Gilbert, Esq., who owned a scholarship in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, the young Turney was enabled to avail himself during two years of the benefits of that institution. Then, thrown upon his own resources, he engaged as clerk in a drug store, in Columbus, worked faithfully by day and studied at night, being his own teacher, and thus laboring hard to possess that treasure of education which, coming easily to many young men, is by them but little appreciated. In 1840, his family having removed to Circleville, he entered the store of Ruggles & Finley; then, having determined to adopt the profession of his father, he spent all of his spare time reading medicine, at first without an instructor, and subsequently under the direction of Dr. P. K. Hull. When twenty-five years old he attended the lectures of Starling Medical College, 1849-50, and those of the University of Pennsylvania the following year—graduating from the latter in April, 1851. He then, returning to Circleville, at once engaged in the practice of medicine. Proudly desirous of winning alone his way, he had refused a partnership with an elderly practitioner, but, while greatly admiring him, he found the people, on account of his youthful appearance, did not employ him. As in many a similar instance, the poor and penniless were his first patients; yet for them he worked as faithfully, and studied their cases as earnestly, as ever court physician did that of crowned sufferer. And this experience, if not pecuniarily profitable, became valuable as practice, and a fulfilment of the promise to him who is directed to cast bread upon the waters; so that in the course of time, and along the old pathway worn by the feet of many not less heroic than those who have marched toward bayonets and the cannon's mouth, Dr. Turney eventually conquered the public disfavor, on account of his youthful appearance, and took that place in their affections he ever afterwards retained. In politics, he had but little regard for either of the dominant parties. Before the war he was an abolitionist, and his ardent temperament, intense love of justice and liberty, ever prompted him to in no wise repress his sentiments. As an instance of this fact, having learned one evening, just before the war began, that a political meeting of colored men was, by the use of the town fire-engine, to be washed out, as a dangerous moral and social conflagration, he repaired to the spot, and, revolver in hand, harangued the mob and held it at bay until others, sharing his sentiments of justice and fair play, came to the rescue. At the opening of the war, he was the first surgeon to offer his services to the State, and until its close he continued in the service, first as surgeon to the 13th regiment Ohio volunteers, June, 1861;



Charles L. Young

next commissioned assistant-surgeon of volunteers by the President in 1863, and subsequently as surgeon in 1865, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, for meritorious services. Medical director on the staff of General H. P. Van Cleve, division and post medical director of hospitals at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, he filled other important and honorable positions, indicative of devotion to duty and professional efficiency. The surgical history of the war, that noble monument of life and limb-saving surgery, bears ample testimony to, among that of others, the labor and skill of Dr. Turney. Had he been so disposed, he might have recorded many more cases, as treated by him, in that treasury of American military surgery, but he was ever reticent of trumpeting his own fame, either by tongue or pen. The cases given in the "Surgical Volume," so-called, parts I. and II., sufficiently establish his skill as a surgeon and physician. At the close of the war he returned to Circleville, and in partnership with Dr. A. W. Thompson, resumed his practice, which in a few years became the largest and most lucrative ever enjoyed by any member of the profession in Pickaway county. It was particularly in the department of surgery his services were during this period demanded; so much so that nearly, if not quite, all of this business passed into his hands, and the important operations of lithotomy, tracheotomy, ovariectomy and amputations necessary within the circuit of his practice were all performed by him. An intense student, keeping pace with all the reforms in diagnosis and practice, his ideal of the resources of the medical art was never attained; and yet, baffled, such was his infinity of resource that, instead of ever surrendering to his enemy, disease, he nobly sustained the strife, and yielded only in the presence of the conqueror, Death, himself. In 1868, Governor Hayes appointed Dr. Turney surgeon-general of Ohio, a position to which he was in 1872 again appointed by Governor Noyes. In 1867 he was appointed professor of physiology and pathology in Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, but lectured only during the session of 1867-68. In January, 1874, his partnership with Dr. Thompson was dissolved by mutual consent, and in June, 1875, warned that his practice was undermining his constitution, he went to Europe, and visiting England, France and Germany, returned in January, 1876. On his return he successively entered into partnership with Dr. C. A. Foster and Dr. A. P. Courtright, the latter partnership continuing until his death. In the autumn of 1876 he accepted the appointment of professor of diseases of women and children in Starling Medical College, and held it at his death. An earnest christian gentleman, one of the most happy utterances he ever made in evidence of this fact, will be found in the lengthy and lovingly-written memoir of him by Dr. J. H. Pooley, professor of surgery in Starling Medical College, and to which we are indebted for the data embodied in this sketch. In June, 1851, Dr. Turney married Miss Evelina J. McCrea, who died in 1859. From this union were born a daughter, who died in childhood, and a son, Henry D. Turney, who, now a fine young man, is the sole surviving representative of his father's family.

YOUNG, GENERAL CHARLES L., now a prominent manufacturer of and dealer in lumber of Toledo, Ohio, was born November 23d, 1838, at Albany, New York. His father, Eli Young, of pioneer Dutch ancestry, was born at Caughnawaga, Montgomery county, New York. His mother, Eleanor Young, born at Albany, was of Welsh descent. The

family resided in Albany until after the outbreak of the Rebellion, when upon the comfortable retirement of the father from active business pursuits, they removed to Buffalo, New York, where he died in 1876, at the age of seventy. His remains, however, were taken to Albany and interred in the family lot in the Albany Rural Cemetery. The mother still lives in Buffalo, at the age of sixty-three. General Young's education was obtained at various institutions throughout his native State, but principally at the Albany Academy and Professor Charles H. Anthony's Classical Institute, Albany. The former is one of the oldest and most noted institutions in that State. Its faculty at that time was made up of some of the ablest educators in the country, under the charge of the late Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, who acted as its president for thirty years. Dr. Beck was one of the most noted men in the State of New York, both in his profession and as a public man. He is more particularly known by his work on "Medical Jurisprudence," though the author of many other works of merit. He died as secretary of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York. Professor Anthony's Classical Institute, where General Young graduated, was also a very noted institution, its head being one of the leading educators of New York, and at one time president of the New York State Teachers' Association. In these schools General Young derived a good classical education. His early aspirations were for the bar, and to that end he had chosen his course of study, but the outbreak of the war diverted him from immediately engaging in the practice of the law, and, in consequence of a wound received in battle which disqualified him from sedentary pursuits, he was obliged to forego his chosen vocation for that of a business life. In May, 1861, with the assistance of his friend, the Hon. John K. Porter, LL. D., although then just passed his majority, he engaged actively in recruiting war forces to join in subduing the Rebellion, and aided in forming the famous "Excelsior Brigade" of General Daniel E. Sickles, a military organization that subsequently distinguished itself upon many a battle-field, and is especially known in military history as connected with the movements of General Hooker, commandant of the Third Army Corps, leaving a roll of honor second to none in the Army of the Potomac. June 13th, 1861, Charles L. Young was commissioned first lieutenant in the First Excelsior Regiment (Seventieth New York Volunteer Infantry), became a member of the "military family" of General Sickles, and served also on the staff of General Hooker throughout the peninsular campaign. On May 6th, 1862, following the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, Lieutenant Young was promoted to a captaincy, and in Pope's Virginia campaign (according to reports on file in the War Department) of the same year, was engaged in the battles of Bristow's Station, the second Bull Run, and Chantilly. Captain Young, then scarcely twenty-three years of age, commanded his regiment. Probably General Young was the youngest officer in the service, especially as captain, that had command of a regiment throughout a campaign. May 3d, 1863, during the battle of Chancellorsville, while serving as Assistant Inspector General in that department of the Third Army Corps, and engaged in the execution of an order of General Sickles, a fragment of shell struck Captain Young near his jugular vein, severing the external carotid artery and leaving a scar that will accompany him through life. He was borne from the battle-field under the impression that the wound was mortal. He soon re-

covered, however, and again reported for duty at the front, receiving new staff appointments and promotions, and was with his command in all the battles in which it was engaged, including Grant's campaign of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, etc. He was recommended as major by Generals Joseph Hooker and Nelson Taylor. At the close of the war General Young was rewarded with a commission of brevet lieutenant-colonel of New York Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war of the Rebellion." In 1866 General Young located in business at Buffalo, New York, continuing till 1869, when he settled in Toledo, Ohio, as the representative of the extensive lumber house of Sears, Holland & Co., a firm established in 1835, and second to none in wealth and the magnitude of its operations, having mills and salt works at East Saginaw, Michigan, with distributing points at Buffalo (the residence of Mr. Holland) and other large cities, both in the United States and England. General Young at once became manager in interest of the Toledo house. In 1873, on the death of Franklin P. Sears, of East Saginaw, the Toledo house was reorganized, and now bears the firm name of Nelson Holland & Co., the junior, resident, and managing partner being General Young. The business carried on by the Toledo establishment is very extensive, giving employment to a large force of men, and its present prosperous condition is very largely, if not wholly, due to the enterprise, energy, and thorough business qualifications of General Young. Since his residence in Toledo he has been urged as a candidate for numerous important preferments, both State and municipal—honors he has been obliged to decline on account of the magnitude of his business. However, the least of all he accepted, that of park commissioner, an office he now fills as president of the board, having been appointed in 1874. In 1877, after the election of R. M. Bishop as governor of Ohio, General Young was tendered and accepted a position on his military staff as quartermaster-general and commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier-general. General Young was one of those selected to accompany Governor Bishop on his official international visit to the capital of the Dominion of Canada, in response to an invitation by the vice-regal authorities, on the occasion of the opening of the Dominion Exposition. They were entertained at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, by the governor-general (Lorne) and the Princess Louise, and received the hospitalities of the provincial and municipal officers, as well as club and social privileges, during the week of their sojourn as guests. During the great railroad and mining riots of 1877 General Young was again found conspicuous on the side of law and order, and at once gave his influence and means towards organizing and maintaining the present efficient military system of Ohio. As an evidence of the appreciation in which he is held by his comrades, friends, and neighbors, the following incident may be related: On January 9th, 1880, just before the close of Governor Bishop's administration, his associates of the G. A. R. and the Ohio National Guard, and other citizens, presented him with a valuable testimonial, consisting of a general officer's sword, sash, and belt, of the finest material and workmanship, appropriately inscribed. Referring to the presentation, the Toledo *Sunday Journal*, of January 11th, 1880, contained the following just tribute: "The testimonial to General C. L. Young is handsome in its intrinsic worth, but gains its real value as a mark of esteem from citizens, comrades, and warm personal friends.

General Young belongs to the highest type of American citizenship, the brave soldier in war, the earnest, generous, and public-spirited citizen in peace, and a warm, true friend in every relation. His military career has been brilliant, and he has been among the most efficient of the able men with whom the retiring kind-hearted and business governor surrounded himself during his administration, which closes to-morrow. He has been an honor to Toledo, and the only recompense for his loss to the State is the selfish gain we shall receive from his returning exclusive allegiance." Upon the death of General Hooker the family presented General Young with the sash worn by that hero throughout the war, as a memento to this former staff officer of "Fighting Joe." General Young recently became a pensioner in consequence of wounds received, having suffered more or less from their effects ever since the war, though not until lately asking from the Government any recompense for his misfortune. The Toledo *Blade*, of August 18th, 1881, referring to this, contains the following: "Among the names of the gallant men who bore a conspicuous part in the late war, that of General Charles L. Young shines with a luster that will not be dimmed by time. Our heroes are justly admired and held in grateful esteem by our people, and so long as our Government exists bravery will be rewarded, not alone that it is the sustaining power of the country in time of peril and brings lasting admiration, but also as an incentive to the young men who are reaching the years of manhood to give their energies and skill to the Government when called upon in time of the nation's need. The many friends of General Young will be pleased to learn that his record during the war has not gone unrecognized. He has just received a check from the United States Government amounting to nearly two thousand five hundred dollars, as part pension and arrearages, on account of gun-shot wounds received during the late war. This is as it should be." General Young is an active member of the following military organizations and societies, viz: The G. A. R., of which he is senior vice-commander-in-chief, the Ohio National Guard, "Third Army Corps Union," "The Society of the Army of the Potomac," a companion in the "New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States," and a trustee of the "Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association." He is also a member of the De Molay Masonic Lodge 498, Buffalo, New York. In the spring of 1862, upon the field of battle at Bottom Bridge, on the day of the battles of the Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, and just before his corps was ordered in, General Young was made Master Mason, being the only Mason upon whom was conferred such a degree under a limited dispensation to Scott Lodge, granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, as shown by the special dimit now in his possession. January 18th, 1871, General Young married in Greenwood, Boston, Miss Cora M., daughter of Hon. Albert Day, M. D., a very eminent physician of Boston. Dr. Day is a graduate of Harvard Medical College, and is known among the profession as a great specialist of nervous diseases, and a colleague of Drs. Bowditch and Storer. Dr. Day has represented the city of Boston in the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He also served for many years as a member of the board of education of the city of Boston. Mrs. Young is a graduate of the Boston High-school, and is a lady of rare culture and literary attainments. It may be stated here, that since her residence in Toledo she has been very zealous and liberal in contributions of time and money



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designed to aid works of Christian charity and benevolence. One of the institutions with which she is particularly identified is the "Home for Friendless Women," of which she has been secretary ever since its organization in 1872. Mrs. Young's maternal ancestry were among the most illustrious of those recorded in the annals of the New England States, and were among the founders of the State of Maine. Her great-grandfather was General Jotham Moulton, of York, a character of Revolutionary fame. Three children have been born to General and Mrs. Young—Emma Day (deceased), Nelson Holland, and Eleanor Martha. General Young was at one time a member of the Episcopalian Church, but at present is actively associated with the Central Congregational Church, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Bacon. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest and longest attendants of the "Reformed Dutch Church," of New York, while his maternal were equally as firm adherents of the Methodist Episcopal. Politically General Young has always been a zealous and consistent democrat. In all public enterprises and charities he is an open-handed and efficient worker. He was one of the founders of the "Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange," an organization which has resulted most beneficially to the general industries of Toledo. General Young is particularly public-spirited, doing all in his power for the good of Toledo—always foremost in any work that gains for the city a wider and fairer name, kind and courteous, giving to the stranger a hearty welcome. Notwithstanding the pressure of every-day duties, General Young has possessed himself of an unusual amount of literary culture, and among his large circle of acquaintances can count many names of those who have won distinction for themselves in the world of literature and art.

MCGUFFEY, JOHN, Groveport, Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, was born near the site of his present residence, August 26th, 1810. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Sworden) McGuffey. The former came from Limestone (now Maysville), Kentucky, in 1803, and settled in Madison township. His mother was a native of Virginia, coming to Ohio in 1805. He is descended, on his father's side, from the McGuffeys and McDowells who emigrated from Scotland about the year 1746, and settled in the mountains of Pennsylvania, going from there to Kentucky immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war. His paternal grandfather, Henry McGuffey, was slain in a hand-to-hand conflict with a band of thirteen Indians, near the line of Tennessee, in Logan county, Kentucky, in 1787. He was a powerful man physically, and proved to be a formidable foe in this last struggle, killing six of his assailants before yielding up his own life. His wife was Jane McDowell. After the death of her husband she removed, with three children, to Limestone, Kentucky. These children were John McGuffey, the father of the subject of this sketch; Henry McGuffey, who was killed by the Indians in the war of 1812; and Margaret, who subsequently married a man by the name of Lafferty. Jane McDowell was a woman of great physical strength, of remarkable presence of mind, and undaunted courage and bravery. Her father, Colonel John McDowell, was a Scotchman who settled in Pennsylvania about 1745, and was a colonel of Pennsylvania and Virginia troops. The mother of Mr. McGuffey was a great-granddaughter of Robert Kile, a Scotchman, who had settled on the Potomac River, and later served in the war of the Revolution. Her grand-

father, William Kile, came to Ohio, settling at Chillicothe in 1799. At the time of John McGuffey's birth, in 1810, there were very few families in his section of the State, the Indians being more numerous than the whites, and all the wild animals that were common before the advent of the white man being still abundant and troublesome. The streams were full of drift, and there were no bridges or highways. Mills and other conveniences were exceedingly scarce. The subject of this biography endured all the privations and hardships that were the common lot of the children of the poor at that early day, and grew up in the midst of the wilds of the magnificent forests of that fertile region, with but little opportunity for obtaining scholastic training. From the age of nine years he had to rely entirely upon his own exertions for support. Being naturally strong, industrious, and intelligent, he found abundant employment; and by the use of hickory bark for a light, while others slept, he acquired sufficient knowledge of the common branches of education at seventeen to engage during the winter in teaching school. During the spring, summer, and autumn he performed the severest manual labor. At nineteen years of age he was married to Pamalia, daughter of Richard Courtright, Esq. This he esteems as the great good fortune of his life. His wife was two years his junior, and a most industrious, modest, and intelligent lady; and was descended from a superior family of Holland Dutch. The young couple engaged at once in farming leased lands, with great success. The husband spent his evenings and leisure hours in reading books and papers, while his wife busied herself with the household cares. They had born to them eleven children—eight of whom grew to man and womanhood—to whom they were enabled to give the advantages of academic and collegiate educations. By integrity, industry, and economy, from tenants they became owners of thousands of acres of land in Franklin and other counties in Ohio. They lived together, as man and wife, for nearly forty years, when, on the 13th of September, 1869, the dear wife and mother passed to her last rest. Mr. McGuffey, now in his seventy-second year, is a vigorous, intelligent, strong man. While he has acquired a large landed estate, he has not neglected the cultivation of his mind by the study of mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, chemistry, and other branches of natural science, and the careful study of ancient and modern history and current events. He is really, although a quiet farmer, one of the learned men of his time. He has given great attention to the subject of underdraining and the reclaiming of wet and low lands. Indeed, he is a pioneer in this mode of improvement, having commenced in 1839. He has given much thought and had large experience in both surface and underdraining. He has long advocated that it is the duty of the State and local authorities to organize such a system of drainage as would prevent all water from becoming stagnant, thereby making all land productive, and thus removing all miasms, which have been man's greatest enemy, from our beautiful State. From his childhood, until he arrived at the age of thirty years, he was intimately associated with grandparents who had taken a prominent and active part in all the stirring scenes, and had vivid recollections of all the incidents and hardships of pioneer life in Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Ohio, from 1770. They were strong, brave, and hopeful people, knowing no fear, and shrinking from no difficulties. Descended from such parentage, and under such influences, he naturally sought great and difficult undertak-

ings, and is best satisfied when he has on hand some enterprise taxing to their utmost extent his mental and physical abilities. His latest great enterprise was to deepen and widen the bed of the Scioto River, in Hardin county, Ohio, thereby reclaiming many thousands of acres of very rich soil, which, to be successful, his clear mind saw must be done by a slow and gradual process. For twenty years he has devoted his time, his thoughts, and large sums of money to his favorite undertaking, until now he can pasture five thousand head of cattle, and he confidently expects to see three hundred thousand bushels of corn produced annually upon his lands, and that in future generations that which he has reclaimed from the waste of waters shall make homes for and sustain five hundred families. Mr. McGuffey has seven children still living, John G., Cyrus, Gustavus S., Clemuel R., Mrs. Minerva M. Spangler, Panthea M., and Gracchus McGuffey. The oldest living son, John G. McGuffey, is a leading member of the Columbus bar. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are living in Jackson county, Arkansas; Cyrus, Gustavus, and Gracchus reside in Hardin county, Ohio; Clemuel R. lives in Franklin county; and Panthea is living with her aged father on the old homestead in Madison township, a few miles southeast of the city of Columbus. There are also living with Mr. McGuffey two grandchildren, John V. and Edson McGuffey, children of Richard C. McGuffey, who died March 20th, 1870. Mr. McGuffey has an extensive acquaintance in Central Ohio, and is greatly esteemed for his many excellencies of head and heart.

NEWTON, EBEN, lawyer, born at Goshen, Connecticut, October 16th, 1795, was the son of Isaac Newton, a farmer at Goshen. In his early years he worked on the farm and attended the schools of the neighborhood. In 1814 he removed to Portage county, Ohio, and devoted himself for the next four years to farming. In 1818, he commenced the study of law at Ravenna. He returned to Connecticut in 1822, and continued his studies there, but soon returned to Ohio, and in August, 1823, was admitted to practice in Trumbull county. He was immediately taken into partnership with the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work, and the association thus formed continued for twenty years, whilst their friendship lasted through life. The firm soon established a large practice in northern Ohio. For three-fourths of the time the association continued, his partner was a member of Congress, and the whole conduct and management of the law business mainly rested on himself. He was, in this time, engaged in the most important cases in the northern part of Ohio, and took rank among the foremost lawyers of the State. In 1842 he was elected to the State senate by whig votes; and in the heated discussions then going on between the supporters of the banks and the advocates of hard money, he championed the cause of the banks, and his speeches attracted much attention throughout the State, being widely published and circulated. Whilst in the senate he was elected president judge of the third judicial district, and filled that position with marked ability. In 1850 he was elected representative to Congress for the term from 1851 to 1853, but before taking his seat visited Europe. During this term in Congress he made the first speech on the establishment of a national agricultural bureau, and the house voted to have five thousand copies printed and circulated. His efforts in this cause were largely instrumental in the establishment of that import-

ant bureau of government. He also made one of the first speeches in Congress in favor of bridging navigable streams, and especially bridging the Ohio river at Wheeling, the Supreme court having decided against bridging navigable rivers. He was an active and earnest supporter of Andrew Johnson's homestead bill, and his speech in support of that measure was widely published. In Congress he was, like his law partner, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, an earnest worker, a conscientious representative of his constituents, and a conservator of the public interests, on whose integrity not a breath of suspicion ever rested. Returning from Congress he resumed the practice of his profession, and took but little active part in political life until, in 1862, he was again elected to the State senate, being the nominee of the Republican party. He was made chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions, and one of the first objects to engage his attention was the formation of an asylum for idiots. For seven or eight years there had been unsuccessful efforts to establish such an institution. He introduced a bill for the formation of an asylum for idiots at Columbus, but it met with violent opposition. He persisted in his purpose, made extensive researches into the history, practice and results of all the idiotic asylums of the world, and presented the sum of the information obtained in a report which was printed in a pamphlet, and became an authority on the subject. He maintained that idiots can be educated and trained so as to be able to earn their living. His efforts were successful, the asylum was established at Columbus as proposed, and the position he took was found to be correct. During his senatorial term was held the caucus of republican members of the Ohio legislature that exercised a decisive influence on the nomination of President Lincoln for a second term. The friends of Salmon P. Chase were pushing his claims strongly in opposition to President Lincoln, and Ohio being Mr. Chase's State, was depended on to support those claims. A caucus of republican members of the legislature was held, of which he was chairman, and which, largely through his efforts, declared strongly in favor of Mr. Lincoln's renomination. After leaving the State senate, in 1865, he was called on to manage the Jennings estate, a difficult and laborious task that occupied him for the next ten years. The property at the time of the death of Mr. Jennings, amounted to two millions, invested in real estate in many States of the Union. Mr. Jennings kept no books or systematized accounts, and the affairs of the estate were involved in seemingly inextricable confusion. The original executors resigned the hopeless task, and he was appointed administrator. The management and settling up of this vast and intricate estate gained for him a high reputation as a shrewd and able lawyer and business man, of the strictest integrity and honor. He enhanced the value of the property to the relatives, and protected it successfully against many attempted frauds. One of these was a fictitious claim against the estate for \$50,000, said to have been loaned to Jennings. Witnesses stood ready to swear to the fact of the loan, but after some years of hard work, the conspiracy was exposed and the claim defeated. This case, which became widely known, and for the successful management of which he received between \$25,000 and \$30,000, was conducted while he was between seventy and eighty years of age, the most active and laborious period of his life. In one settlement made with the court he charged himself with the large sum of \$570,308, as being ready to be distributed among nearly forty heirs in different States, and



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at one time he was allowed for extra services above the regular per cent., \$10,169. During his long legal practice he had twenty-seven students, more than half of whom became honorably prominent as public men, in Congress or in the legislature, and others were numbered among the foremost members of the Ohio bar. Although at an advanced age at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he became active in the Union cause at home, working to fill the quota of troops by raising money and men. He took a strong interest in the construction of local railroads and plank roads, and was president and one of the most efficient supporters of the Ashtabula and New Lisbon Railroad. He was very liberal to the poor, and gave freely to the support of churches, schools, and colleges. His religious connection was with the Presbyterian church, of which he was a valuable member. Throughout his life he took a strong interest in agriculture, had large farms in various parts of the United States, raised thorough-bred stock, and was extensively known as a stock-breeder and agriculturist. He was a very interesting and able speaker; his speeches in the State senate and in Congress were widely circulated and read. His published eulogy on the life and services of Governor Tod attracted much attention, it being, like his speeches generally, noticeable for clear diction, strong Saxon language, and pure and simple style. He twice visited Europe, once in the interest of the Jennings estate, and once on other business, and on his return after each trip delivered lectures of much merit on the manners and customs of European society, as compared with American, and to the credit of the latter. In 1874, at the age of seventy-nine, he was traveling alone in Italy. For the ten years previous to that date he had been obliged to write with his left hand, the right having been disabled by continuous work. At eighty-three he was hale, hearty, and clear-headed, still engaged in the business of the Jennings estate, and possessed the esteem of all who knew him. He married in May, 1826, Miss Mary Church, of Canfield, grand-daughter of Nathaniel Church, one of the original proprietors of the extensive tract of land known as the Western Reserve of Ohio, and had one son and three daughters.

DAVIS, GEORGE, farmer, banker, and manufacturer, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Ross county, Ohio, October 9th, 1832. His parents were Charles Davis and Elizabeth Hays. It is claimed that his mother's family belongs to a branch of the same stock represented by President R. B. Hayes. George Davis is the second son in a family of six children, only three of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, and from a youth has been connected with agricultural interests. His education was obtained in the common-school and in Delaware College, Delaware, Ohio. He began life for himself at the age of sixteen, when, in connection with his brother, James Davis, he rented a farm in his native county and engaged in its cultivation. Some two years subsequent, in company with his younger brother, Charles Davis, he purchased a farm in Fayette county, Ohio, and after carrying it on for about a year, sold it, as also his interest in the rented property in Ross county. He soon afterwards, in 1850, came to Scioto county, Ohio, and, with his brother Charles, purchased a farm near Portsmouth, of six hundred and twenty acres, for \$27,250. This partnership proving profitable and harmonious, the two brothers continued this association until the death of Mr. Charles Davis, in 1862. Not long after this first purchase other farms joining them were added to their

property, and the Davis brothers soon took rank among the heaviest land-holders of Scioto county. Mr. Davis is now the owner of a number of farms, aggregating nearly four thousand acres of valuable land, including large tracts admirably adapted to farming purposes, while others are covered with valuable timber, and others still are rich in deposits of iron ore and coal. Being a son of the soil and a practical farmer, he takes special pleasure in superintending these agricultural interests. In 1859, in company with his brother Charles, he purchased a half interest in the Scioto Distillery, near Portsmouth, and after his brother's death, in 1862, became its sole proprietor, together with the flouring-mill attached. The chief product of this establishment is a very superior quality of high-wines, which find an extensive sale both in this country and in Europe. He is also proprietor of an extensive warehouse in Portsmouth for the sale of flour, meal, lime, oats, corn, cement, etc. In 1873 he became a stockholder in the Burgess Iron and Steel Works, of Portsmouth, and for two years past has been president of the company. He is also a large stockholder and director in the Scioto Fire Brick Company. He was one of the organizers of the Farmer's National Bank, of Portsmouth, in 1865, and has been its president since 1870. In politics he has always been a republican, and in religious belief a Methodist. He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in September, 1853, was Sarah Claypool, daughter of Wesley Claypool, of Ross county, Ohio. By this union he had one son, Charles W. Davis, and one daughter, Emma, who is now the wife of Frank Connolley, a dry-goods merchant of Portsmouth. Mrs. Davis died in May, 1864. In February, 1871, he married Martha Lewis, daughter of Thomas Lewis, of Portsmouth. The issue of this union has been two children, Edna and George Davis, Jr. As his record shows, Mr. Davis is very prominently identified with a goodly number of the industries of Portsmouth. Beginning life poor, and with but limited facilities for education, he has made his way by industry, energy, and perseverance. His business career has been a grand success, and he now ranks among the wealthiest capitalists and business men of his adopted city. He is plain and unassuming in manners, genial in disposition, generous in his sentiments, and commands the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

ZIMMERMAN, JOHN, of Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, president of the National Bank of Wooster, was born in Richen, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, April 11th, 1829, and came to America in 1845. His parents were Paul and Katherine (Stein) Zimmerman. He landed at New York, and went direct to Canal Dover, Ohio, to which place a brother had preceded him. A short time after, he removed to Canton, Ohio, where for two years he was employed as a druggist, in the store of C. C. A. Whittings, and where he devoted much attention to experiments in his employer's chemical laboratory. From 1847 to 1849 he was employed in a drug and book store in Massillon, Ohio, returning to Canton in the latter year, to enter the employ of Dr. R. H. McCall, a druggist of that place. From there he removed to Wooster, to commence what has proved to be a highly successful business career. In 1852, in connection with a gentleman whose interest he three years later bought out, he established himself in the drug business in Wooster. In 1867 he erected the magnificent block which he occupies. In 1868 he took as partner, for a term of years, Mr. Lewis P. Ohljer,

a native of Hesse, Germany, who had shown his fitness for the position by his ability developed in ten years' employ by Zimmerman. In February, 1873, Mr. Zimmerman admitted to partnership his eldest son, J. R. Zimmerman. This business has grown to be of great magnitude, and compares favorably with the large concerns of larger cities. The complete knowledge of all matters pertaining to the business, by the head of the firm and his junior partners, the thoroughness of detail in its management, all speak highly of the controlling spirit and executive ability of its chief director. In December, 1871, the National Bank of Wooster was organized, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The charter was granted, the company incorporated, and commenced business January 1st, 1872, Mr. Zimmerman being one of the stockholders and a director. At the stockholders' meeting January, 1876, he was elected vice-president; at a similar meeting in January, 1879, he was elected president, which position he has ever since held, being re-elected at each annual meeting since. The bank was originally a small private bank. Under the skillful, prudent, and wise presidency and control of Mr. Zimmerman, it has grown to be a large, prosperous, and solid corporation. Through periods of more or less financial stress it has passed with unimpaired credit. In addition to attending to his large business interests, he has held many offices of public trust. Twice he has been elected County Treasurer, and has been for eight years a member of the Board of Education, and a member of the City Council, besides filling other minor offices. Mr. Zimmerman is a man thoroughly alive to the interests of his adopted country. Bringing with him that love for freedom, right, education, honesty, and equity for which the people of his native land are so justly noted, he has made himself a power in the community which now claims him as her own. He has devoted not only of his time and ability, but also of his means, for the benefit of his fellow-citizens. He has always been distinguished by his devotion to the institutions of our republican government, being a special advocate and promoter of our public school system, whose local interests he has specially labored to advance. He is one of those citizens of foreign birth who are an acquisition to our country, and who have added so much to its prosperity by their enterprise and activity. In politics a Democrat, he has always been an ardent laborer in behalf of his party. In the furthering of the interests of the political party of his choice no word of unfairness or lack of integrity can be raised against him. In political, as in social, life, his word is as good as his bond, and his record is beyond reproach. Thoroughly alive to all the active duties of life, imbued with that spirit of progress for which we, as a nation, are so noted, he brings to bear on all matters of interest that spirit of devotion, calm, cool, unerring judgment, that leads to success and a right decision. Keen-sighted, firm, decisive, pronounced, staunch in character, he is a man of marked powers of physical and mental caliber, happy, genial disposition, dignified withal. He inherits largely those sterling qualities for which his race are remarked. Successful in the career on which he has brought his energies to bear, he is firm as a friend, an ardent advocate of right, and a strong denouncer of wrong in whatever form it may be found. His native talent, industry, application, and perseverance, have raised him to affluence. He is one of the solid men of the State, and a man whose advice and counsel is much sought. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he has held

official positions. He was married February 26th, 1850, to Barbara, daughter of Jacob Held, who emigrated to this country from Germany when his daughter was three years of age, and located at Massillon, Ohio. They have had born to them eight children, five of whom are now living—four sons and a daughter, J. R., the oldest son, being in business with his father.

ROY, ANDREW, State inspector of mines for Ohio, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 19th, 1834. He is a son of David and Mary (McLean) Roy, coming to the United States with his parents in 1850, and settling in Alleghany county, Maryland. He began working in the mines of Scotland when but eight years of age, and attended such schools as were available to him at night and in the evening after work hours in the mines, and at home, where he devoted himself to the study of mine engineering. After coming to the United States he was employed in mining until the beginning of the civil war, when he enlisted as a private in company "F," 10th Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteer Infantry, traveling a distance of forty miles on foot to the place of enlistment. At the battle of Gaines's Mill, in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, June 27th, 1862, Mr. Roy was severely, and it was thought mortally, wounded by a ball passing through the left pelvis bone. After remaining sixteen days on the battle-field he was taken to Richmond, and, in August, 1862, was paroled. The evening following the battle in which he had been wounded the captain of his company and two sergeants visited him, and supposing that he was dying, remarked: "What a pity for him to die so young, and so far away from home and friends." Mr. Roy, overhearing the exclamation, replied: "Had I as many lives as I have hairs I could not wish them a fairer death." His mother was wearing mourning, supposing her son dead. In 1863, he was discharged from the service and returned home. In consequence of this wound Mr. Roy is now drawing a pension from the government of eight dollars a month. In 1864 he was married to Janet Watson. This union has been blessed with six children, all of whom are living. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Hayes commissioner to inspect the coal mines of the State, and to report upon their condition to the General Assembly. In 1874 he was appointed mine inspector by Governor Allen, holding the office four years. In 1880 he was appointed to the same office by Governor Charles Foster, and is now discharging its duties in an efficient and highly satisfactory manner. Mr. Roy was a republican from the foundation of that party down to 1878, when he became a candidate for secretary of state on the greenback-labor ticket, and for auditor of state in 1879, in the same party, and in both instances he ran three hundred ahead of the ticket. When John C. Fremont was a candidate for the presidency Mr. Roy walked twenty miles in order to cast his vote for him. At that time he was working in Virginia, but his home was in Maryland. In his official capacity Mr. Roy has always taken an active interest in improving the sanitary condition of the mines throughout the State. He is the author of a work entitled "Coal Mines," published in Cleveland, in 1876. His knowledge of mining adapts him, in a pre-eminent degree, to the duties of his office, and especially in the department of coal mining. Mr. Roy is now forty-seven years of age, is a genial, intelligent gentleman, and greatly respected by those with whom he is called in contact.

RICHARDSON, ALONZO BLAIR, M. D., superintendent of the Athens Asylum for the Insane, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, September 11th, 1852, and is the son of Edward Warren and Mary Blair Richardson. He is of English extraction on the paternal side of his house, being the grandson of Thomas Richardson, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Virginia, whose family originally came from England. The early education of Mr. Richardson was acquired in the district-schools of Scioto county, and at the age of sixteen he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, but did not complete his course. He then attended Wesleyan University, Delaware. Subsequently he read medicine under Dr. D. B. Cotton, of Portsmouth, remaining with him for three years, and alternating his studies by an attendance on the medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. He then entered Bellevue Medical College, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1876. On his graduation he repaired to the Athens Asylum in the capacity of assistant physician, and held that post till the fall of 1878, when he and his principal, Dr. Rutter, became politically unacceptable by reason of the accession of the democracy to power in this State. He then located in Portsmouth, and there practiced his profession till March 15th, 1881, when he was summoned to assume charge of the asylum, to succeed Dr. Rutter. Dr. Richardson was married October 25th, 1876, to Miss Julia D. Harris, of Athens. He is a prominent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is highly esteemed for his many good qualities.

PRATT, REV. E. PERKINS, D. D., of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Athens county, Ohio, February 17th, 1816. His parents, David Pratt and Julia Perkins, were both natives of Connecticut, and came to Ohio in the last decade of the eighteenth century. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of a family of six children, all of whom are living at the present date, March, 1882. Born in a log-cabin, his education began by learning the letters of the newspapers which were pasted on the walls. As he grew older, daily work on the farm and nightly study, often by the blaze of the wood fire or torch of hickory bark, were preparing him, body and mind, for future usefulness. His father and mother were both Presbyterians, and at an early age he sat under the ministry of the Rev. John Spaulding, whose sermons have influenced him all through his life. Graduating in 1837 at the Ohio University, Dr. Robert G. Wilson, president, he soon after went to Tennessee, where he taught a private school one year. Returning to Ohio as a resident graduate at Athens, he studied theology and reviewed mental and moral science with Dr. Wm. H. McGuffey; studied Hebrew with Professor Elisha Ballentine, D. D.; and acted as tutor in Greek in the university. In 1841, in company with his oldest sister, now Mrs. Hay, of Marietta, he started the female seminary in Dayton which afterwards became the Cooper Seminary. He continued his theological studies with Rev. J. W. Hall, D. D., and was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Dayton, October, 1841. The following year he received a call to the New School Presbyterian Church of Paris, Kentucky. He was ordained by the Harmony presbytery, the charge to the pastor being delivered by the Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, D. D. He remained pastor of this church for ten years. At this time there were two Presbyterian churches in Paris, the Old School being ministered to by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D. The

two congregations worshiped alternately in the same house. In the winter of 1852 he came to Portsmouth. The Ohio river freezing so that steamboats could not run, he was detained here beyond his expectations. The Presbyterian Church desired a pastor, and, after hearing several sermons from Mr. Pratt, concluded that he had been sent to them providentially, and gave him a call, which was accepted, and he was installed pastor, May, 1852, by Scioto Presbytery. He has remained pastor of this church for more than thirty years; during which time there have been added to the church ten hundred and seventy-nine members. While pastor of the church in Paris, Kentucky, he was accustomed to preach extempore; but during his residence in Portsmouth nearly all of his sermons have been written. Twice during Dr. Pratt's last pastorate his health has failed, and his people have given him leave of absence, continuing his salary while he was away. It is due to the generous spirit of his church to mention that on one of these occasions the expense of an entire winter in the South was defrayed by one of the elders, and in the summer of 1875 he was sent to Europe for three months by another of his church members. The membership of the church had increased from one hundred and nineteen, in 1852, to six hundred, when the Second Presbyterian Church was formed, as a colony from the First, in 1875. In 1860 he was tendered a professorship in the Ohio University, but, preferring pastoral work, he refused to accept the position. The same institution conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity. Dr. Pratt has always taken a great interest in the cause of education. For many years he served as examiner in the public schools of Portsmouth. For twenty years he has been a trustee of Marietta College; of Lane Theological Seminary; and of the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, Ohio. Since 1870 he has been a director of Danville Theological Seminary, Danville, Kentucky. He has received calls from several other and wealthy churches, but strong attachment for his charge forbade his leaving them for another field. During the war of the rebellion Dr. Pratt gave his hearty support to the government, preaching patriotic sermons, aiding the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and giving his only son to the service of his country. In 1844 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Mills, daughter of Judge Mills, of Frankfort, Kentucky. She died in 1850, leaving one child, David P. Pratt, who for many years has been superintendent of public schools in Bridgeport, Ohio. In 1853 he married Miss Elizabeth Loughry, daughter of James Loughry, of Rockville, Ohio. She died in 1870, leaving three daughters. In the summer of 1876 he married Miss Mary E. Urmston, only daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel M. Urmston, of Highland county, Ohio, who was born in April, 1799, being the first white male child born in Chillicothe, Ohio. Dr. Pratt has seen Portsmouth grow from a small town of forty-three hundred inhabitants to a city of over twelve thousand, and the number of churches increase from eight to twenty. He is still strong and vigorous, and discharging the full duties of his pastorate, although in his sixty-seventh year. Dr. Pratt has been a frequent contributor to the press, and for ten years was corresponding editor of the *Christian Herald*, of Cincinnati.

LASH, WILLIAM D., educator, superintendent of the Zanesville union schools, was born in Athens county, Ohio, July 24th, 1846. His parents were Jacob and Susan (Morrison) Lash, residents of Athens county. Our subject is of German-

Irish extraction, his ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides early locating in the United States. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Athens county, and completed in the Ohio University at Athens. He entered the institution named in 1866, graduating in 1871. Immediately after graduating he took charge of the Jackson (Ohio) high-school, and continued at its head for one year. On the 1st of January, 1872, he was promoted to the superintendency of the union schools of that place. He removed to Zanesville in September, 1872, to accept the position of first assistant in the high-school, in which capacity he continued until June, 1875, when he was made principal. Subsequently he was made superintendent of the public schools, which position he continues to fill with marked acceptability to the public. Professor Lash's appointment to the superintendency of the schools marked an era in their administration highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the general public. At no time within the last quarter of a century have the schools been directed with the efficiency that is now apparent. This statement involves no invidious comparisons, but is a just tribute to a deserving object. Possessing a rare conception of requirements and indefatigable industry, he has brought both to bear in increasing the efficiency of the schools, and has added largely to his professional reputation. He was married, October, 1873, to Jennie W. Griffin, daughter of Carvil and Edith Griffin, by which union he has one child.

MOORE, ELIAKIM HASTINGS, ex-collector of internal revenue and ex-member of Congress from the fifteenth district, was born in Boylston, Worcester county, Massachusetts, June 19th, 1812. The maternal side of his family, Hastings, is from illustrious stock, and the race to which the name applies is of Danish origin. Hastings, a Danish chief, was a formidable enemy to Alfred the Great. He took possession of Sussex; and the castle and seaport were held by his family when William the Conqueror landed in England, and they held it from the crown for many generations. Thomas Hastings, aged 29, and wife, Susanna, aged 34, embarked at Ipswich, England, April 10th, 1634, and came to America, settling at Watertown, Massachusetts, then known as "The Massachusetts Bay Colony." In 1817 the subject of this sketch accompanied his father to the then far west, locating in Athens county, this State. His early associations were such as to develop a hardihood and self-reliance characteristic of those pioneer days. Trained in a school whose discipline was hard labor and disadvantages, he early appreciated his position, and sought to supply by energetic application what circumstances denied him in the acquirement of his early education. He attended the district schools of the day, and as a pupil was rated among the most apt and proficient in the elementary branches there taught. His later education was eminently practical, being acquired in the rounds of active business life, by intercourse and association with business men. Decidedly positive in his character, he soon formed pronounced views on the leading moral and political questions of the day. Always a sympathizer with the cause of temperance reform, he joined the first temperance organization in 1828, and has continued to preserve his interest in the welfare and advancement of the cause. During the agitation of the slave question he was very emphatic in his condemnation of the institution and became more confirmed in his opposition by witnessing many disgraceful and cruel scenes attendant upon the pursuit and

recovery of fugitives by brutal masters and slave-hunters. In politics he was a whig until the formation of the republican party, with which he has ever since acted. In the winter of 1834-5 he taught school, alternating his duties as school-master with the study of surveying, under the auspices of Hon. S. B. Pruden, who, in the spring of 1836, appointed him deputy county surveyor. In 1838 he was elected county surveyor, and was re-elected in 1841 and 1844. In 1846 his acquaintance with the subdivisions of the lands recommended him as a suitable candidate for county auditor, and he was duly elected by a large majority over an independent candidate. In this capacity he performed his duties to the utmost satisfaction of the people, and was re-elected by large majorities in '48, '50, '52, '54, '56, and '58. His private business having become largely increased, he then declined further service. During the late Rebellion he was active and prominent in the measures taken for its suppression. He served on the military committee of Athens county and gave unstinted contributions of time and money and personal influence to help secure the perpetuation of the Union. When the system of internal revenue was adopted, he was appointed collector for the fifteenth district of Ohio; but his political predilections being diametrically opposed to those of Andrew Johnson, he was removed. He was for many years a director of the Athens Branch State Bank of Ohio, and, as its president, superintended its conversion into the First National Bank of Athens. He is at present (1881) vice-president of the institution. Mr. Moore has become widely known by reason of his activity in the matter of public improvements and the development of the mineral resources of his county. He was among the first to inaugurate the great mining interests in the country adjacent to Nelsonville. In 1852 the project of constructing the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad was agitated, and Mr. Moore, in company with D. Talmadge, William Dennison, and others, filed a certificate and opened books for the subscription of stock. An organization was attempted at Logan, but through disaffection among roads which would be benefited, or otherwise affected by its construction, the scheme was defeated. He served some years as a director of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and joined in the construction of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad as one of the projectors and incorporators. In 1868, by the voice of the people, he was unexpectedly recalled to political life. The campaign of 1867 had resulted disastrously to the republicans, who, though they had secured the governor, lost the legislature, entailing the election of a democrat to the United States Senate in the person of Allen G. Thurman. Most of the close congressional districts had also gone democratic, including the fifteenth, by 427 majority. Mr. Moore's wide acquaintance and great popularity, united with well-known business qualifications and a rare conception of requirements, rendered him a fit candidate for Congress. Accordingly, in 1868, to redeem the fifteenth district, the nomination for Congress was urged upon him and reluctantly accepted. He entered the campaign with characteristic vigor and defeated his democratic competitor, M. D. Follett, by 956, running 136 ahead of the State ticket. During the Forty-first Congress he served on the committee on territories, and consistently voted for every measure of retrenchment and reform. He declined a renomination in 1870, by reason of the growing proportions of his private business. Mr. Moore was largely instrumental—in fact, was the prime mover—in securing the location of the asylum for the insane at Athens.



Warren P. Noble

He was one of a committee appointed by the citizens of Athens to confer with a committee of the legislature to select an eligible site for the proposed building. Through his advocacy of the claims of Athens the building was erected there, by which many advantages accrued to the town. He has served on the board of directors of the asylum, and has also been a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio University. In educational matters his public spiritedness has often been given expression. He took the first step to organize a school district in Athens under the Akron law, and was a member of the first board of education organized in Athens. He was married at Athens to Amy Barker, a descendant of an old New England family. Four children were the fruit of this union, of whom one only is living, a son, David H., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and formerly president of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, Cincinnati, and the present head of Denver University, the leading educational institution of Colorado, in which capacity he has served two years.

NOBLE, WARREN P., a prominent lawyer, and president of the Commercial Bank of Tiffin, comes of Connecticut and Pennsylvania families, and more remotely of English ancestry. William Noble, of the former State, married Rebecca Lytle, a native of the latter, and became the father of ten children, among whom was the subject of this sketch, who was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, June 14th, 1820. While a mere lad young Noble moved with his parents to Ohio. His father owned lands in Medina County, and also in the county of Seneca. In the one the family resided until 1836, when the other was adopted as their permanent home. Warren embraced all the educational advantages within his reach. He was a diligent student, a persistent reader, and, at the age of eighteen, had acquired the reputation of a scholar. Like most of the competent young men of his time, he became a teacher. He taught the school of Fostoria, and among his pupils who in after life became conspicuous were the late John Febles, lawyer and editor, of Denver, Colorado; Rev. Jacob Caples, the eloquent and eminent divine; John Lawrence, a distinguished lawyer and author, of Tennessee; J. V. Janes, a successful member of the bar; and Charles Foster, the present Governor of Ohio. Choosing for a profession the law, Mr. Noble entered the office of Rawson & Pennington, a leading law firm of Tiffin. He was then twenty-two. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and he commenced the practice of his profession in 1844. He was successful from the start, and his adaptability for public life was soon recognized by his fellow-citizens. In 1846, having just attained the age to be eligible, he was elected to the Legislature of Ohio. Active and efficient in that body, his constituents expressed their approval of his services by sending him back to the Legislature in 1847. The year following he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney, and after faithfully discharging the duties of that office for two years, he was rechosen for it in 1850. But his other legal business accumulating, he resigned the position of the State's Attorney before the expiration of his second term. In 1860 Mr. Noble was elected to the National Congress, and again in 1862. The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, of which he was a member, were the most momentous and eventful in the country's history. Eleven States, renouncing the Union, seized, within their borders, the forts and arsenals, took possession of immense stores of war materials belonging to the general government, and inaugurated military operations

that menaced the national capital. During all those dark years of the Rebellion, while others wavered, Mr. Noble, as a "war Democrat," stood firmly by the old flag, and in all measures looking to a speedy restoration of the Union, gave cordial support, by voice and vote, to the administration of Lincoln. Among other Members of Congress during the two terms of Mr. Noble, were James A. Garfield, William Windom, James G. Blaine, George H. Pendleton, and Roscoe Conkling. Mr. Noble has always been devotedly attached to his profession. Industrious, painstaking, and capable, he has taken a leading place among the foremost lawyers of the Tiffin bar. He has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and has always been of counsel in a large part of the most important litigations in the courts of his county and judicial district. Appointed Receiver of the First National Bank, of Tiffin, the assets of which were curiously mixed, he skillfully unraveled the entanglement, and with promptness and marked economy liquidated a quarter million dollars of claims, and performed all the duties of that important trust in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the creditors. He has taken an active part in all the public improvements, and especially in the railroad enterprises, of his neighborhood. He was an efficient director of the Tiffin, Toledo and Eastern Railroad (now the Northwestern) until that road was merged in the system or became a link in the chain of railways of the Pennsylvania Company. For ten years Mr. Noble was a trustee of the State University of Ohio; and from its incorporation, in 1876, to the present time, 1883, he has continued to be the president of the Commercial Bank of Tiffin. In politics he has at all times been a steadfast adherent of the Democratic party. In the days of Secession he belonged to the war wing of that party, and being loyal to the Union, he heartily indorsed the policy and measures of the federal government. Mr. Noble was twice married, and he has had five children—all living. His first wife, Mary E. Singer, daughter of Frederick Singer, died in 1853, leaving two daughters and a son. One of these daughters is the wife of William L. Bates, of Dayton, Ohio; the other is the wife of Silas W. Graff, of Tiffin. The son, Warren F. Noble, a graduate of the Ohio State University, of the class of 1879, is a promising young member of the Tiffin bar. His second marriage was in 1870, with Alice M. Campbell, daughter of Alexander Campbell, and the result of this marriage is two bright and interesting daughters. Not an active member of any denomination, he is liberal in his religious views, and attends the services of the different faiths, and contributes with his funds to the support of all the Churches of the place. He assists worthy charitable objects, and lends a helping hand to educational and every useful public enterprise. Mr. Noble is over six feet in height, is well built, and straight as an arrow. He has a good head, well set on, and all his movements indicate energy and a vigorous constitution. In private life and personal character he is justly esteemed by all as a person of accomplished manners, strict and unbending integrity—a faithful friend and an amiable and upright man.

STANBERY, HENRY, lawyer, and, from 1866 to 1868 Attorney-general of the United States, was born in the city of New York, February 20th, 1803, the son of Jonas Stanbery, a physician of the old school. Educated in a select school he moved with his father and family to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1814. Having spent a year in preparing to do so, he entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and

in the fall of 1819 graduated. Returning home, he went to Lancaster and there began to study law in the office of Ebenezer Granger, who dying, caused such study to be transferred to the office of Charles B. Goddard at Zanesville. The usage then preventing a student at law from graduating before he had attained the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Stanbery was not admitted to practice until 1824, when, being examined, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court then sitting at Gallipolis, and commenced practice at Lancaster, where he was by Hon. Thomas Ewing invited to take up his residence. In 1846, the legislature of Ohio, created the office of attorney-general of the State, and at once elected Mr. Stanbery to fill it, which he did for five years. In 1853 he removed to Cincinnati, where he continued the practice of his profession with the like success and general acceptance that had marked its course during those years he had practiced it in Lancaster. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional convention, and in 1866 was nominated by President Johnson to the supreme bench of the United States, but the passage of a law by Congress, limiting the number of judges, prevented this nomination from being acted upon by the Senate. Therefore President Johnson appointed Mr. Stanbery Attorney-general of the United States, and this position he held until 1868 when he resigned, to become one of the counsel employed by the President to defend him in his impeachment trial. The trial over he was subsequently reappointed but not confirmed by the Senate to the cabinet position he had occupied previous to his resignation of it. He then returned to Cincinnati and resumed the practice of law in the United States courts of southern Ohio and in the supreme court of the United States; and although more or less so employed for fifty-five years, he still continued to pass from his home in Highlands, Campbell County, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, to his office in the later city, quite regularly. He was always a persistent law student, while his private and professional habits were models of deportment. He never undervalued an adversary, nor allowed his attention to the whole case in hand to flag. Logical, perspicacious, and forcible, his briefs were up to the professional standard of the tribunal they were submitted to. He appeared to great advantage before court and jury, his person being tall and straight, his voice mild yet clear, and his manners courteous and dignified. His adroitness in the investigation of facts, and in supporting his case with the law were rarely excelled; while his defense never failed to heighten the interest on behalf of his client. He attributed much of his ability in these matters to his years of intercourse and strife with Hon. Thomas Ewing, as the leader of the Lancaster bar. And this is very reasonable, for, like athletes, lawyers develop each other. Mr. Stanbery's private life corresponded with his public life, and lifted him to the highest plane of public estimation. He was an Episcopalian in religious communion. He married twice: first, Frances, daughter of Philemon Beecher, of Lancaster; and last, Cecilia, daughter of William Key Bond, of Cincinnati. The children of his first marriage were Philemon Beecher, George (a resident of Lexington, Ky.), and Frances, the wife of Francis Avery, of San Francisco. Mr. Stanbery acquired such a competence as enabled him to withdraw from practicing his profession, but, with the belief that it was more pleasurable to wear out than to rust out, he worked on, like his preceptor, Charles B. Goddard, and met the great destroyer almost at his desk. He died June 25th, 1881.

CHANDLER, ZACHARIAH MORRIS, educator, author, and soldier, was born in Putnam, Muskingum county, Ohio, now in the corporate limits of Zanesville, August 11th, 1810. He is the son of Dr. Jesse and Henrietta (Morris) Chandler. His ancestors, on both the paternal and maternal sides, were originally English, and came to this country at an early day. But very little information relating to the early settlement of the Chandlers in this country is now accessible, and much that exists is of a traditionary character. However, there is little doubt that all the Chandlers of this country are derived from a common stock, which originally located in Massachusetts and subsequently spread through the Eastern States, and latterly the West. A grandfather of our subject, Zachariah Chandler, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was killed in the battle of Bennington. His son, Jesse, our subject's father, came to Putnam as early as 1804, and was the first practicing physician to settle in that place. He continued his labors until his death, which occurred in 1814. Zachariah M. Chandler's early education was acquired under the auspices of Mr. Jotham Hobby, the first principal of the Putnam Academy. The course of study prescribed by that gentleman, supplemented by a thorough course of self-training, secured for him an excellent equipment for his life work—teaching. He commenced, at an early age, to teach a common district school in Muskingum county, in 1829. After an engagement of nine months he transferred his labors to Putnam, where he organized the first union school in Muskingum county under the Akron law, in 1846. This was about the sixth union school organized in the State. In 1872, on the admission of Putnam into the corporation of Zanesville, he assumed charge of a department in the high-school, and continued in that capacity until June, 1880, when he severed his connection. When active hostilities were being inaugurated between the North and South, Mr. Chandler participated in the measures taken to suppress the rebellion. In the early part of the war he coöperated with M. D. Leggett (afterward Gen. Leggett) in the organization of the 78th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was attached to the army of the Tennessee. He was commissioned captain, and took part in the engagement at Fort Donelson, and subsequently participated in other battles, including Shiloh. He was successively promoted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. Exposure to the inclemency of the weather and the hardships incidental to military life induced an attack of illness which necessitated his retirement. Accordingly, in July, 1863, he received his honorable discharge. On the recovery of his health he resumed his position in the high-school. He has five children living, and it may be here noted as a matter of interest that, with one exception, all have been successful educators. His eldest, Charles W. Chandler, who is at present one of the trustees of the Peabody estate, organized the Zanesville high-school in 1855. He officiated as its principal for ten years.

HOLDEN, WILLIAM HENRY, physician, lawyer, ex-legislator, and ex-superintendent of the Athens Asylum for the Insane, was born near Denton, Caroline county, Maryland, February 20th, 1827. His parents were Captain Peter and Nancy (Row) Holden. Captain Holden was an ocean navigator in the merchant marine, and died when our subject was four years old. His inopportune death leaving his family in straitened circumstances resulted detrimentally



Respectfully
Jacob Rommels

to Dr. Holden's early educational opportunities. Thrown upon his own resources, at a very early age, he received very little instruction. He attended, at intervals, the subscription schools of the day, the common-school system not yet being in existence, and acquired the rudiments of a common education. His studies were pursued under great disadvantages, and suffered serious interruption through a necessity of having to work in order to acquire means to further prosecute his studies. By dint of personal application he qualified himself to teach school, and while teaching pursued a course of reading in medicine. Subsequently he studied that science under a practitioner and began as a visiting physician in 1851. After a continuous practice of nine years, he resolved upon a second course of study, and accordingly entered Starling Medical College, Columbus, and graduated in 1859. His practice now (1881) covers a period of thirty years, ten of which have been spent in Zanesville, where he is now located, eighteen in Perry county, Ohio, and two in California. During these years he has found time to gratify a *penchant* for travel; and besides traversing the greater portion of the United States, has pushed his explorations into Central America and the West Indies and Mexico. His life has been one of varied experiences; besides acquiring distinction in the medical profession, and adding to his knowledge of people and places in his travels, he has qualified for the bar and been admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. This occurred in 1872, but he has never followed the calling. In politics Dr. Holden is a pronounced Democrat, and has been repeatedly solicited to accept positions of trust and responsibility. In 1856, in Perry county, he was elected Justice of the Peace, filled the position acceptably for one term, and declined a continuance of the office at its expiration. In 1861, in the same county, he was elected to the General Assembly, and served one term in that body. In 1869, he was elected to the State Senate, and was a second time nominated and re-elected over his republican competitor. In May, 1879, he was appointed superintendent of the Athens Asylum for the Insane, which position he was constrained to accept by the urgent solicitations of his friends. He occupied that position for one year, when he became politically unacceptable by reason of the accession of the republicans to power in Ohio, which caused his retirement. He then resumed practice in Zanesville. He is connected with several secret societies, the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, and American Legion of Honor. He was married, in 1848, to Lavina Wilson, who died in 1850, and was a second time married, in 1853, to Maria Hartley. He has three children living, one of whom, James L., is a student in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati; Mary Lavina Stewart is wife of W. C. Stewart, son of W. H. Stewart, a prominent citizen of Cleveland; and John Wesley is a student of dentistry in Zanesville.

ROMEIS, JACOB, mayor of Toledo, Ohio, was born December 1st, 1835, at Weisenbach, Bavaria, being the son of John and Elizabeth Romeis, both natives of Germany, who came to America in 1847, settling in Buffalo, New York. While in Germany, the father followed the occupation of farmer and linen-weaver. He was subsequently, and for many years, in the employment of the State of New York in its quarry interests. He died in 1868, though his widow still survives, and is at present residing in Buffalo. The son at-

tended the village school at Weisenbach, and afterwards the schools at Buffalo. His school-days were short, however, having drawn them to a close at the early age of thirteen in consequence of a boyish ambition to become a sailor, and to spend a life upon the lakes and seas. The thought of such a life grew upon his mind, so as to become almost a mania. So, at that age, though against the earnest protests of his parents, he went on the lakes, as cabin-boy on one of her large steamers. Eight years were spent upon the chain of lakes, serving in various capacities on several of the largest steamers that sail those waters. At the end of that time railroads had developed to such an extent as to greatly injure transportation by water, and thinking that better prospects towards a livelihood could be secured by connecting himself with railroads, he abandoned his chosen vocation in 1856, and accepted a position on the Wabash road, as baggage-master, in which he continued until 1862. In 1863 he was made conductor on regular passenger-trains, serving as such till 1870, when he was obliged to resign on account of sickness. He was then tendered the position of general baggage agent, having the charge of all the baggage of the entire road. In 1880 he was made depot master, which position he still fills. His duty in this department is to take charge of all passenger-train men of the Eastern division of the Wabash Railroad. Whatever might be said of him as regards his ability and integrity in the various positions he has filled in connection with railroads can best be judged from the fact that he has served without interruption for twenty-five years the same company, in various official capacities, and is to-day holding one of the most responsible positions within the gift of the company. Although the chief portion of his time has been devoted to the performance of the duties attending his positions in connection with railroad interests, he has also, for years past, been one of Toledo's most prominent and public-spirited citizens, interesting himself in the city's welfare, and working zealously as a municipal official for her prosperity and the public good. In 1874 he was elected city alderman, and re-elected again in 1876, and during 1877 was president of the Board of Aldermen. As a member of the law-making power of the city, his efforts were generally on the "defensive," bitterly opposing all schemes calculated for the advantage of the few over the many. Whatever had the appearance of jobbing, or seemed an extravagant expenditure of public funds, met, in every case, his bitter opposition. He was ever found the champion of the public interests. The course pursued by him as alderman so commended him to the confidence of the people that, in 1879, he was nominated by the nationals for mayor of the city, and was elected by a large plurality over both the other candidates. In 1881 he was renominated by the nationals, though the party was hopelessly in the minority, so that he stood, as it were, the candidate of no party; but his personal and official popularity drew for him a large vote from both the other parties, especially the republicans, which thus elected him again by a handsome plurality. Though Mr. Romeis has spent the chief portion of his life in connection with corporations, he is in principle an extreme anti-monopolist and an economist, and since entering upon the office of mayor his policy has been in accord with these views. The city had for years been accumulating an indebtedness which had become so large as to threaten its future progress. At once, upon entering upon his duties as mayor, he insisted that no municipal indebtedness should be incurred

in the appropriation of property for unnecessary streets, and from that time to the present a radical change has existed over the prior order of things, in which the city debt had been on the increase for years. For all expenditures he has exacted full equivalents, and from every official in the city government the strictest accountability. Nor have his efforts been in vain; for since his administration began, not one dollar has been added to the debt of the city; but, on the contrary, it has been rapidly diminishing. In his official capacity as mayor he has proved himself a most worthy and capable executive, and by his wise course has secured the approval of an appreciative public. Mr. Romeis is a man of the strictest honesty, unflinching in the advocacy of his views and principles, and fearless in his efforts to carry them to a successful issue. Perhaps his most prominent trait in official life is his patience in listening to all which may be advanced for or against a measure which may affect the city's interests, his zeal in investigating its merits, and the care with which his judgment is made, after which he stands like adamant, and not the entreaties of his warmest and most trusted friends nor of general public opinion can swerve him, after he has thus satisfied himself he is right upon a measure. Withal he is affable and very courteous, and his monosyllabic "No" or "Yes," when adverse, is accepted without protest. He is a man who loves to see right and justice prevail, nor can dishonesty survive his knowledge of it, if it be within his power to eradicate. Mr. Romeis was always a democrat in politics until 1879, when he espoused the principles of the national party, to which he still adheres. He has been a Mason since 1870, and since 1871 a Knight Templar, and was for three years Royal Arch Captain. Our subject married, April, 1857, Miss Kate, daughter of Martin and Salina Schweiger, of Buffalo, New York. Lewis W., the oldest of the four children, is passenger conductor on the Wabash Railroad. Mr. Romeis is a man of many sterling qualities, and withal of great kindness of heart, yet one who keeps his own counsels.

SWAN, CHARLES J., lawyer, was born in Medina county, May 3d, 1840. He was the youngest child of Silas and Sally C. (Burroughs) Swan, who spent their lives on a farm in Medina county, Silas Swan dying in November, 1868, at the age of seventy-two. The grandfather, Joseph C. Swan, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. In boyhood, Charles J. Swan attended the district school until the age of seventeen, when he entered the academy at Medina, remaining there two years. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of law with John B. Young, in Medina, and remained with him until March, 1861, when he entered the Ohio State and Union Law College, graduating June 29th, 1861. In October, 1861, he located at Lima, with H. B. Tiffany, and remained there until February 19th, 1862, when he removed to Ottawa, Putnam county. In May, 1862, he joined the 87th regiment, and went in the war as quartermaster's sergeant. At the battle of Harper's Ferry they were taken prisoners, and afterward paroled. When the regiment departed, being very sick with the typhoid fever, he was left behind, as there was no hope of his recovery. He, however, improved, after a great deal of suffering, sufficient to travel, and returned to Medina, his old home, for recuperation. In December, 1862, he returned to Ottawa, where he again opened a law office in January, 1863, continuing the profession ever since. December 1st, 1866, he entered into part-

nership with J. J. Moore, now judge, and dissolved this relation when Judge Moore became judge, May 12th, 1879. Although a republican, very active in politics, and living in a democratic county, he has twice been mayor of Ottawa, member of council four terms, clerk of the council two terms, and twelve years a member of the board of education, performing a leading part in organizing the union graded schools of the place. In 1875, he was elected to the State Senate, and although his district was democratic, he was given a majority of 360 votes, running ahead of his ticket, in his own county, 262. He declined to run the second time. He was a very active worker while in the Senate, being a member of the judiciary committee, secretary of the committee on public works, chairman of the committee on colleges and universities, member of the committee on public buildings and printing, and chairman of the committee on enrollment. He joined the Free and Accepted Masons, in 1864, and has been master of Ottawa Lodge and high priest of Ottawa Chapter, and is now a Knight Templar. He has taken all the degrees and filled all of the offices in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1874. He was married February 25th, 1864, to Miss Irene N., daughter of John Keller. They have three children, Gertrude M., born April 25th, 1865; Cora, born November 7th, 1867; and Fred. C., born January 2d, 1869. Mr. Swan is possessed of a high order of abilities, such as have placed him among the foremost in his profession in Northwestern Ohio, and by fine social qualities and warm-hearted generosity has endeared himself to all with whom, during a long and busy career, he has been brought into contact.

BALL, ALFRED, physician, Zanesville, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, August 1st, 1820, and is the son of William and Sarah (Cassidy) Ball. William Ball followed farming pursuits in Virginia until interrupted by the late civil war. He was a man of decided Union proclivities, but was too far advanced in years to render much material assistance to the cause. The immediate vicinity of his home, Fall's church, was the scene of some of the initial operations of the war, and he it was who warned General Schenck of the proximity of the rebel ambush, which subsequently fired upon the train, on which was General Schenck's force, and resulted in a complete rout of his brigade. Ball's Cross-roads, a spot which has been perpetuated in history as the scene of a memorable conflict, derived its name from his family. He died in April, 1862, his death having been induced, no doubt, by the constant state of excitement in which he lived, surrounded by belligerent forces. It may be stated, as a matter of interest, that the Ball family have been celebrated for longevity. Two brothers of William lived to be over ninety years old, and a sister still lives aged about ninety. The subject of this sketch is of English, Welsh, and Irish extraction. His paternal ancestors were among the first to come over from England, long prior to the Revolution. An ancestor, James Ball, fought for independence in the Revolutionary war, serving with the rank of major. There is but little accessible information relating to his mother's ancestors. However, they came from Ireland and Wales to this country at an early date. Mr. Ball's early education was acquired in the schools of Fall's church, supplemented by a term in Rittenhouse Academy, Washington, D. C. He quitted that institution at the age of twenty; then teaching school for a time near Arlington Heights and



W. Williamsen

alternating his duties as school-master with the study of medicine, which he read with Dr. Locke, of Georgetown. In 1842, he removed to Zanesville, and there prosecuted his studies under Dr. Moorehead. He completed his medical education at the National Medical College, Washington, graduating in 1847. He has continuously practiced his profession in Zanesville since 1850, excepting a period of service in the late war. He received the first officer's commission issued by Governor Dennison, and on April 18th, 1861, entered upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to the office of surgeon-general, pending the appointment of that official. He continued in the governor's office, in this capacity, until the latter part of May, 1861. In the organization and equipment of the early regiments his official relations brought him much in contact with General Garfield, then a young State senator and an active spirit among the army organizers. On his relief from duty in the governor's office, he returned to his regiment, the 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was subsequently detailed as medical director to several points. He served successively on the staffs of Generals Kelly, Landers, Shields, Tyler, Ferry, and Geary. He was with the latter officer two years. He also served temporarily on the staff of General Hooker. He was tendered a position in the veteran reserve corps by General W. S. Hancock, but declined. He was married December 24th, 1848, to Sarah Barr, and has one child. In politics, Dr. Ball acts with the democratic party, and has been prominent before the conventions in his district for Congress. He served two years on the Board of Directors of the Athens Asylum for the Insane by appointment of Governor R. M. Bishop.

TOWNE, HENRY ABNER, lawyer, judge, and mayor, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York, January 5th, 1826. He is the only child of Abner Towne and Sarah Eliza Vinton. His father graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York; studied divinity at Andover, Massachusetts; and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Litchfield, New York, on July 18th, 1825, where he died June 19th, 1826, in the very prime of his usefulness, greatly lamented. Our subject was then only five months old. His mother was a sister of the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, once a member of Congress from the Gallipolis, Ohio, district. Shortly after the death of her husband she returned to her parents in Amherst, Massachusetts, but some two or three years subsequent came to Ohio and made her home with her brother in Gallipolis for a year or more, while there being engaged in teaching school. She afterwards became the wife of Dr. Robert Safford, of Putnam, Ohio (now included in the city of Zanesville), and in 1831 removed to that place. When about ten years of age young Towne went to live with an aunt in Milan, Huron county, Ohio, and there began a course of study preparatory for college. Returning to Putnam after a year or two, he completed his college preparation under the instruction of Professor Porter and the Rev. Henry Calhoun, the latter now pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Ironton, Ohio. In the fall of 1841 he entered Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, and graduated therefrom in 1845. For a year subsequent he was engaged in teaching a select school in Coshocton, Ohio, and while thus employed resumed the study of law under the Hon. David Spangler, which he had previously begun under General C. B. Goddard, of Zanesville. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, and immediately located in Marietta, where he began the practice of his

profession in partnership with Hon. W. A. Whittlesey, afterwards a member of Congress from Southern Ohio. In December, 1855, he removed to Portsmouth, where for several years he continued in practice by himself, but subsequently took into partnership James W. Bannon, of Portsmouth. In 1868 he was elected judge of the common pleas bench for the second subdivision of the second judicial district of Ohio, but served only something over a year, and then resigned and resumed his legal practice in Portsmouth. In the spring of 1879 he was chosen mayor of Portsmouth, and acceptably served a term of two years. During the summer of 1880 he served under the government as supervisor of the census for the 4th census district of the State. In January, 1882, his health being impaired, and for the purpose of having a change of climate, locality, and labor, he accepted the position of clerk of the House of Representatives Committee on District of Columbia, and is now at Washington in the discharge of the duties of that office. In politics, he was formerly an old-line whig, but upon the organization of the republican party became one of its first advocates, and has voted solely with that party since. He has always taken a lively interest in all educational matters, and for four years was a member of the Portsmouth board of education, serving as its secretary, and also having charge of its finances. He is connected as stockholder and director with the Scioto Star Fire Brick Works, of East Portsmouth, and also in the same capacity with the Globe Iron Company, of Jackson, Jackson county, Ohio. On December 18th, 1856, Judge Towne married Harriet Nye, of Marietta, Ohio, whose father, Judge Arius Nye, once represented his district in the Ohio Legislature, and was also a common pleas judge of Ohio, and was a very prominent and useful man of his day. She is also a great-granddaughter, on her mother's side, of General Benjamin Tupper, of Revolutionary fame. The issue of this marriage was one son, Robert S. Towne. He is a graduate of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, and is by profession a mining engineer. He is now located at Buena Vista, Colorado, and is prosecuting his chosen profession with fine success. In religious views, Judge Towne is an Episcopalian, and is a vestryman in All Saints Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Ohio. He is a man of fine natural abilities and good judgment, and is well qualified for the honorable positions held by him, all of which have been tendered him without his solicitation. His ministrations, both as judge and as mayor, have been rendered with fidelity and impartiality. He possesses a fine physique, courteous manners, and excellent social qualities, and is very greatly respected in the community.

WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL, president of the "Society for Savings," Cleveland, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, March 16th, 1808. He was the eldest son of Samuel and Isabella (McQueen) Williamson, who, in May, 1810, removed to and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where, until the time of his death, in September, 1834, he was engaged with his brother in the tanning business. He was a man of high standing and commercial and moral worth, and for many years was a justice of the peace and associate judge of the common pleas court. The subject of our sketch attended the common schools until the age of eighteen, when he entered Jefferson College, Washington County, Pennsylvania. From that institution he graduated in 1829, when he returned to Cleveland, and entered the office of Judge Andrews, with whom he read law for two years. In 1832 he was admitted to the bar, begin-

ning the practice of his profession with Leonard Case, with whom he was associated for two years, when he was elected auditor of Cuyahoga County. This office he held for eight years, when he returned to the practice of law. In this he continued until 1872, when he retired from its duties to become president of the bank. During these years he was elected to a number of important positions, all of which he most ably filled. In 1850 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1859-60 he was a member of the Board of Equalization. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, in which he served two terms. He also rendered valuable services as a member of the City Council and Board of Education, and was active in promoting public improvements and the cause of education. He was a director of the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, and was for two years prosecuting attorney. Throughout his professional career at the bar he held high rank for his legal ability, honor and integrity as a man, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. The institution of which he is now president is one of the largest and best conducted of its kind in the entire West, its deposits being in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000. He was married June, 1843, to Mary E. Tisdale. They have a family of three sons, Samuel E., who is now judge of common pleas court of Cuyahoga County; George T., iron manufacturer, Hyde Park, Illinois; and James D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Norwalk, Ohio.

LITTLE, WILLIAM, merchant, was born in Columbia, Connecticut, December 24th, 1779, and died at Delaware, Ohio, November 30th, 1848. His early educational advantages were such as were ordinarily obtained in the district schools of his day. Early in life he went to New York City, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and after remaining there for some time, he emigrated to Ohio, in 1804, locating for a while at Chillicothe and Worthington. During the war of 1812 he was commissioned quartermaster, and was taken prisoner at Fort Meigs. His services in the cause of his country were valuable and meritorious. Subsequently he removed to Delaware, as early as 1815, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, on the same premises that are now owned by his son, Mr. C. O. Little, at which time Mr. B. Powers was a clerk in his employ, and shortly afterward became a partner. Mr. Little continued in business in this place, being associated with other parties, until about the year 1840. As a business man, while he was engaged in no speculations, he was judicious and successful in his investments, and became the owner of a very large amount of real estate, which has since become very valuable. He was the prime mover in organizing the first bank in Delaware, and was a large stockholder in the same. He contributed liberally of his means toward the building of railroads, and, in fact, was always known as a liberal supporter of all enterprises calculated to advance the public interest. In religion he was a strong adherent of the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was the first to make a move toward the calling of a meeting in Delaware to take into consideration the advisability of organizing what is now known as St. Peter's parish. At its first vestry meeting he was elected senior warden, in which position he served for many years. His deep and hearty interest in this new movement for establishing an Episcopal Church in Delaware is evidenced by the fact that the very ground on which the edifice now stands was generously and liberally

donated by him, as that upon which the parsonage was subsequently erected was a donation by his wife. Mr. Little was elected as the first delegate from this Church to the first Diocesan Convention of the State of Ohio, which met at Columbus, shortly after the consecration of the Right Reverend Philander Chase, D. D., the first bishop of the diocese—consecrated February 11th, 1819. During all his life he was a liberal and active supporter, a most exemplary and influential member. His views of truth were those that have always distinctively characterized that portion of the Protestant Episcopal Church known as evangelical, being in entire sympathy with the views of such dignitaries of the Church as Bishops McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Meade and Johns, of Virginia. As a business man he was scrupulously honorable and liberal in his dealings with his fellow-men. Associated, as he was, with a large number of men, he was never heard to enter a single word of complaint against any one. The universal testimony in reference to him is eulogistic of his conduct, as an honorable, generous, and exemplary business man. As a Christian, no man ever stood higher, and was more thought of in the community. He was truly an example, honorable to his profession, and he endeavored to carry out in all his life the spirit of Him who said: "Do to others as ye would that they should do to you." Judge T. C. Jones, of Delaware, who was intimately acquainted with him for more than twenty-five years, and was one of his bosom friends, speaks of him in the following terms:

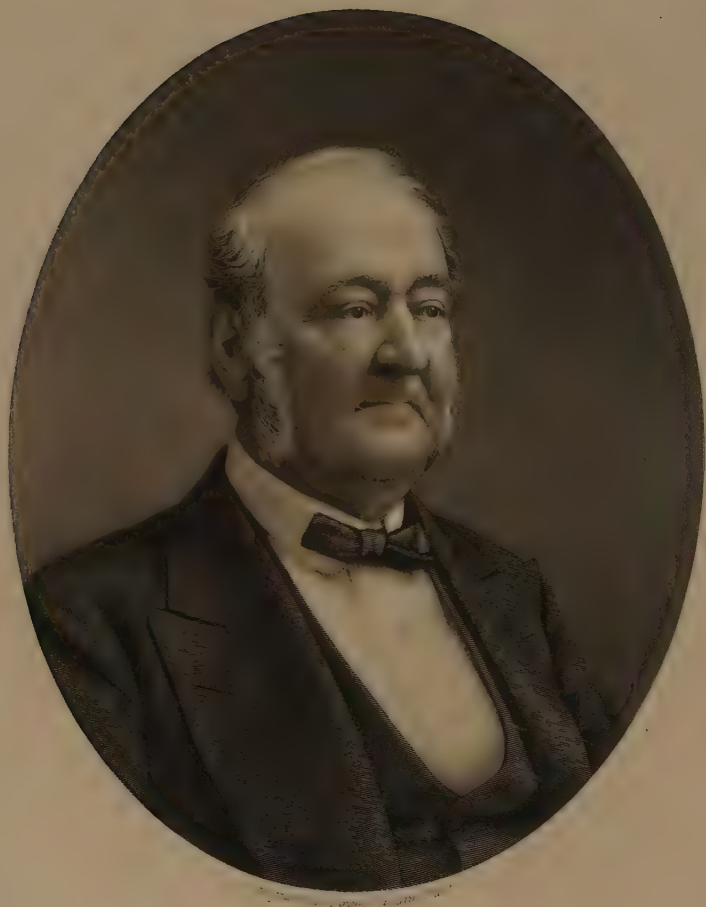
"I never knew any one to speak unkindly of him, and he was never known to speak uncharitably of any one else. I don't think a man could be mentioned whose life was more useful in every thing that should adorn a Christian citizen. He was a man of the most exceptionable courtesy in his social life and intercourse with his fellow-men, and always commanded their respect and esteem. No man ever lived whose death was more universally regretted than his was."

As his conduct as a consistent member of the Church of his choice was influential for good, his death will ever be held in holy and tender remembrance by his surviving friends and relatives. Mr. Little married Miss Catherine Wood, of Washington, Kentucky, May 23d, 1823. The fruit of this union was six children, all of whom are now living, with the exception of Louis W., who was unmarried, and died of wounds received in the late war, March, 1866, and Dr. John A., who married Miss Caroline M. Williams, of Delaware, Ohio, and died in 1877. Elizabeth W. married George W. Campbell, of Sandusky, Ohio; William S. married Mary Ellen Thomson, of Taneytown, Maryland; Charles O. married Julia G. Howard, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; and George Wood married Annette P. Pettibone, of Delaware, Ohio.

SCOTT, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M. A., M. D., physician and surgeon, Cleveland, was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, January 25th, 1822. His grandfather was a Scotchman, who came to this country before the Revolution, and served his adopted country as a soldier in the war for independence, afterward settling in Virginia. John and Mary (McKenney) Scott, the parents of W. J. Scott, were natives of Virginia, but migrated to Ohio in 1835, and settled in Knox County. William J. Scott assisted his father on the farm and attended district school until he was twenty-one, when, on his own responsibility, he went to Gambier, and entered the preparatory department of Knox College. He intended only to study mathematics and engineering, but President Douglass finding him an apt and ready scholar,



H. J. Scott



D. P. Rhodes

strongly advised him to take a full course. This advice he followed, and there he remained for five years, studying chemistry, medicine, mathematics, and the classics, and graduating in 1848 with the degree of B. A. He was immediately appointed a tutor in the college, and filled that position for two years with acceptance and ability. Having, in the meantime, decided upon the medical calling as his chosen profession, he devoted much of his time to that branch of science, giving especial attention to chemistry, under Professor Homer L. Thrall, who was then connected with the college. In the winter of 1849 and 1850 he went to Cleveland, and attended his first course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, afterwards returning to Gambier, and practicing for a short period. He was then appointed Professor of Chemistry at Jefferson College, near Washington, Mississippi. There he remained nearly two years. In 1853 he returned to Ohio, and attended a course of lectures at Starling Medical College, at Columbus, graduating with the degree of M. D. Kenyon College had previously conferred on him the degree of M. A. He then settled in Franklin County, Ohio, where he vigorously pursued his profession for ten years. His practice there was an extended and eminently successful one, and he became widely known and sought after, both from far and near, as an eminent physician and skillful surgeon. In 1861, on the outbreak of the war, he was employed as a recruiting officer and examiner, though he never held an absolute army commission. He made many stump speeches in favor of the government, and helped to raise a company. In these matters he was a hard and earnest worker. He also gave efficient aid in raising the 3d battalion of the 18th regiments. In the winter of 1863 and 1864 he again went to Cleveland, having been appointed Professor of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* in what was then known as Charity Hospital Medical College, and which became four years later the medical department of Wooster University. A still later endeavor was to unite Cleveland Medical College with Wooster University, and, at present writing (1881), the aim is to remove the Western Reserve College from Hudson and locate the entire university at Cleveland, instead of having it divided as it now is. This position he again filled in 1865 and 1866, when on the reorganization he took the Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine. This chair he has since continuously occupied with distinguished ability. In the summer of 1864 he was appointed by Governor Tod a visitor of the military hospitals at Louisville and Nashville, to look after the interests of the Ohio troops therein. In this he acquitted himself to satisfaction, doing good and able service in this field. In the spring of 1865 he removed his family to Cleveland, and made it his future home, remaining there ever since, in the enjoyment of a large, lucrative and successful practice. He is still consulting physician at the college, but his private practice almost entirely occupies his time, being through the whole range of medicine and surgery. In 1881 he lectured in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, the department being located at Cleveland. Among the societies of which the doctor is a member may be mentioned the American Medical Association, to which he has belonged for some twelve years; the Ohio Medical Association, for twenty-nine years; the American Pharmaceutical, for some ten years; the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association; and the Cuyahoga County Medical Association. Of the Ohio State Medical Association he has been president. He is also a member of the United States organization of Associated

Charities, a society recently formed, in behalf of which he attended a meeting in Boston in the summer of 1881. He is also one of the executive committee of the Associated Charities of Cleveland. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1854. In politics he is a republican, and in religious belief an Episcopalian, being a member of St. Paul's Church. He was married October 25th, 1855, to Miss Mary Stone, daughter of Nathan Stone, a prominent farmer of St. Johnsville, Vermont. They have had five children, one only of whom is now living, a son, Nathan Stone Scott, aged sixteen, now attending the high school. One little daughter died in 1876, aged nearly ten years; the others all died in infancy. As a physician, a surgeon, and a gentleman, Dr. Scott ranks among the foremost in the city of Cleveland. He is an erudite scholar, a skillful physician, and a courteous Christian gentleman.

RHODES, DANIEL P., mine owner, Cleveland, was born in Sudbury, Vermont, in 1814, and died at Cleveland August 5th, 1875. At the age of twenty-one he left Vermont to seek his fortune in the West. He was one of the pioneers in the coal trade in Cleveland, his first enterprise being at the Brier Hill mines in 1845 in company with Governor Tod and Mr. Ford. He was largely the means of overcoming the old habit of using wood for fuel on the boats, as he saw the greater economy and value of coal. The business under his care, with his tact and energy, soon became of great magnitude, and fresh mines were shortly opened by the firm in Tuscarawas and Wayne counties. In 1855 the firm of Tod & Rhodes was dissolved. In 1857 Mr. Rhodes formed a partnership with J. F. Card, and the new firm pushed the development with great earnestness. In 1864 they purchased the old blast furnace at Canal Dover, where they manufactured immense quantities of pig iron. In 1860 Mr. Rhodes's attention became attracted to the mineral resources of Stark county, and there opened the since famous Willow Bank mine. This has proved to be one of the most extensive and profitable mines ever worked in Ohio. The next opened were the Rhodes, the Willow Bank No. 3, the Buckeye, and the Warmington. He was also largely interested in the Fulton Coal Company and the Silver Creek Company. The combined product of these various mines soon reached an aggregate of over two thousand tons daily. In 1867 the firm of Rhodes & Card was dissolved, and that of Rhodes & Co. was formed, consisting of George H. Warmington, Marcus A. Hanna (son-in-law of Mr. Rhodes), and his son, Robert R. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes took an active part in the construction of the northern division of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and also of the Massillon and Cleveland Railroad, and the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad. He, in company with H. S. Stevens, constructed the Cleveland West Side street railway. He was a zealous promoter of the West Side Gas Works, and was the founder of the People's Savings and Loan Association, of which he was president at the time of his death. In politics he was a strict constitutional democrat. He was a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and his earnest and steadfast supporter. He was a member of the Baltimore Convention in 1860, which nominated Douglas for the presidency. Mr. Rhodes has contributed as large a share as any one man toward the growth, wealth, and prosperity of the city of Cleveland. He was a man warmly esteemed by all for his qualities of head and heart; his character was sterling, and his judgment ripe, and his loss was

mourned by many. Warm and true-hearted, he made his wealth a benefit to others. To all meritorious charities he gave largely, not neglecting that giving which is done in secret.

HUTCHINS, JOHN, attorney-at-law, Cleveland, was born in Vienna, Trumbull County, Ohio, July 25th, 1812. His father, Samuel Hutchins, and his mother, whose maiden name was Flower, were natives of Connecticut, and among the earliest settlers in the Western Reserve. Samuel Hutchins first came to Ohio in 1798, and in 1800 drove an ox-team from Connecticut to Vienna, where he then settled. He had a family of three sons and four daughters, John being the fourth child. He was educated in the common schools until he was twenty, when he continued his studies with a private tutor, and subsequently entered the preparatory department of Western Reserve College. He commenced the study of law at Warren, Ohio, in 1835, in the office of David Tod, afterwards governor of Ohio. In 1838 he was admitted to the bar at New Lisbon. A year later he was clerk of the court of common pleas, of Trumbull County, and in this capacity he served five years, when he resigned and entered the law firm of Tod & Hoffman, which became Tod, Hoffman & Hutchins. He later became connected with J. D. Cox, since governor, and was his partner at the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1868 he removed to Cleveland, and formed a partnership with J. E. and G. L. Ingersoll, under the firm name of Hutchins & Ingersoll. Later, he became associated with his son, John C., prosecuting attorney, and O. J. Campbell and Thomas L. Johnson, as Hutchins, Campbell & Johnson, their office now being in the new Blackstone building. In 1849 and 1850 he was a member of the legislature. This legislature called the convention which framed the constitution of 1851. As a member of the legislature he entirely opposed all legislation allowing a majority of the people of towns and cities to vote stock subscriptions to build railroads, and, as a member of the judiciary committee, drew up an elaborate report against the policy, which was signed by him, M. R. Waite (now Chief-justice United States Supreme Court), and George E. Pugh (afterward United States Senator from Ohio). In 1858 he was elected to the 36th Congress, and two years later re-elected from the same district. The territory of the district was then changed, and from the new district General Garfield was chosen to succeed him. In Congress Mr. Hutchins took an active part in the advanced measures for the prosecution of the war, the abolition of slavery, and the employment of colored soldiers. He was an active anti-slavery man from the time of arriving at manhood. He belonged to the old liberty party, and was once mobbed in his native county for declaring his convictions on the subject of slavery. In an anti-slavery meeting in Hudson, Ohio, in 1841, in criticising what he regarded as the proslavery position of the Western Reserve College, he used language distasteful to the faculty and students, and was loudly hissed by the latter. In giving the history of the anti-slavery cause on the Western Reserve and in reference to the anti-slavery efforts of President Storer and Professors Beriah Green and E. Wright, Jr., when connected with the college, he said: "Then an anti-slavery light blazed from College Hill, but where is that light now?" when the hissing continued for several minutes, but was finally drowned in cheers. In the 37th Congress Mr. Hutchins made a strong argument in favor of using the slaves as soldiers. He said: "If we can take for soldiers minor ap-

prentices and minor sons, we have the same right to take slaves, for they are either persons or property. If they are persons we are entitled to their services to save the government, and the fact that they are not citizens does not change the right of the government to their services as subjects unless they owe allegiance to a foreign government. If colored persons are property we may certainly use that property to put down the rebellion." He also in Congress introduced an important bill, backed with a very able and carefully prepared speech on the subject of postal reform, advocating a reduction of postage on letters, and uniform rates for all distances within the United States, with uniformity of postage on printed matter, and strongly urged the advantages of the carrier delivery system and the money-order system. For his very able and persistent efforts in this direction he received special mention from the postmaster-general. It was on May 19th, 1862, that he delivered in the House his famous speech in favor of this bill. In this speech he treats his subject in a most exhaustive manner, bringing forth as he did, clear and lucid arguments backed up and demonstrated by statistics of the postal service of Great Britain, as well as of this country. His arguments in favor of lower and more uniform rates of postage, as also of the free-delivery system in the large cities, were so ably brought forward and maintained that his bill, with some modifications, became law, and to him and his efforts we are indebted for our present lower rates and better system. But Mr. Hutchins wanted to go still further than the House at that time were willing to follow. He aimed at making letter postage as low as two cents. (As we are writing this sketch, the present postmaster-general, Mr. Howe, is most strongly advocating that very point.) Mr. Hutchins elucidated his subject and points in so clear and concise a manner, that they became at once apparent. He demonstrated the fact that with a lower rate of postage there would be a great increase of revenue, without a corresponding increase of expense. This ably prepared speech was afterward published by D. Appleton & Co., and widely circulated and read. As a member of Congress he was the first to adopt a competitive examination of cadets for West Point and to the naval school. His precedent has since been followed by many Congressmen, and has tended to greatly elevate the standard of the young men gaining the appointments to those schools. As a lawyer, Mr. Hutchins ranks high, not only for his ability, but also for his integrity and high sense of honor. He is a man highly esteemed by his fellow-members of the bar and the citizens at large. He was married October 27th, 1836, to Rhoda M. Andrews, daughter of Hunn Andrews, Esq., formerly of Connecticut. They have had five children, three sons and two daughters. One of the daughters is now deceased. Of the sons, the eldest, Horace A., is at the head of the sales department of the Standard Oil Company at Cleveland; John C. is a lawyer in partnership with his father; and the younger, Albert E., is head salesman at Chicago for the Standard Oil Company.

GUNNING, OWEN T., lawyer, Columbus, Ohio, was born at Richmondale, Ross county, Ohio, December 15th, 1830. He is a son of James C. Gunning and Susan (Felter) Gunning. His father's people came from the north of Ireland to the city of New York in 1793. The family of that name in Ireland consisted of two branches, one of the Catholic faith, and the other of the Protestant belief. The members of the latter branch possessed large landed estates in County

Armagh, and belonged to that class known as the Irish gentry. The eldest sons of each distinctive family, being seized of its estate by virtue of law, were adherents of the British crown, while the younger sons, with whom William and Owen Gunning were numbered, engaged in intrigues and armed rebellion against the authority of the sovereign. Their plots not meeting with any degree of success, they were compelled to flee the country for safety, Owen going to France, and William to America. Mr. Gunning's father was James C., the son of William, and was born, June 6th, 1793, on board of a vessel in New York harbor, soon after its arrival in port. In 1798 Owen landed on the northern coast of Ireland with a few followers, and attempted to raise a revolt against the British government, but was captured and executed, with a number of his associates. In 1815 William settled at Bloomingburg, Ohio, where he was known as a reputable and prosperous citizen, and where he died in 1835, leaving a large family. Mr. Gunning's father was the foreman of the first boot and shoe manufactory which was established in the village of Cincinnati. He was there married to Susan Felter, in 1815, and three years later located at Bloomingburg, Ohio. He afterward removed to Richmondale, where Owen T. Gunning was born. In 1832 he returned to his former home at Bloomingburg, where he lived until his death, which took place in 1868. Mr. Gunning's mother is a woman of many strong traits of character, and during her long and useful life has endeared herself to many people by her acts of kindness and her womanly and wifely qualities. She is still living in Bloomingburg. The children of James C. and Susan Gunning were, Angelina and James A., both living in Fayette county, Ohio; Susannah, now the wife of Judge E. F. Bingham, of Columbus, Ohio; Cecelia, who died when twenty years of age; Owen T.; and Elder Orville Gunning, who now lives in Vinton county, Ohio. Mr. Gunning's father was a man of lofty character, and possessed those manly virtues which drew about him many friends and secured him the love and respect of his fellow-citizens in every walk of life, and during his long life never made an avowed enemy. The boy attended the common schools of the time, at intervals of labor upon the farm, until he was fifteen years of age, when he began as a teacher on his own account, teaching school during the winter season for nine years with great success, and working at the business of a carpenter and on the farm during the summer months. In 1854 he commenced the study of the law under Judge E. F. Bingham, at McArthur, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Vinton county in 1856, and served one term. At its expiration he resumed and continued his regular practice until he was compelled to relinquish it on account of ill-health. He then engaged in farming, and also became interested in, and devoted a good deal of attention to, the manufacture of pig-iron, lumber, and the development and working of coal mines. Mr. Gunning has always been a steadfast democrat, and occupies a conspicuous place in the councils of the party. He has generally resided in counties and districts where the opposition vote was so strong against him that there was little chance of an election. His party nominated him for senator in his district in 1863, and in 1872 he was the choice of the democratic voters of his Congressional district for presidential elector, but was not elected, for the reason already stated. He was the caucus nominee as one of the officers of the Lower House of the 60th General Assembly, and was elected by a vote of the members. He

was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, in 1864. He was also a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, at Cincinnati, in 1874, where he was selected by the delegation of the 6th Congressional district as a member of the committee on resolutions, and was the author of the resolution, which that body adopted, denouncing the demonetization of silver, being the initiative of similar action by the democratic conventions of the several States, subsequently held. Mr. Gunning claims that General Durbin Ward was the first statesman to detect the fact that silver had been demonetized by legislation. Mr. Gunning declined to be nominated for Congress in the 6th district the same year that John S. Savage was nominated and elected as a democrat, preferring to apply himself to the practice of the law. For twenty-five years he has held, in connection with party organization, places of trust and responsibility, in all of which he has shown great proficiency and executive ability. He resumed the practice of law in 1874, removing to Washington Court House, and met with more than ordinary success. In 1881 he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he now resides, and engaged in the practice of law. May 6th, 1856, Mr. Gunning was married to Martha J. Murdock, daughter of Judge Murdock, of Vinton county, Ohio. She died early in the year 1870; and in June, 1871, he was married to Mrs. Lucretia H. Strong, formerly Miss Moore, a daughter of Morgan Moore, of West Virginia. The issue of this union are, Delia M., Lena A., and Susie B. Gunning. Mr. Gunning is in high repute as an advocate with the judges before whom he has practiced, and he is regarded among his brother members of the bar as a sound and thorough lawyer, one who wastes no words in presenting his cause to the court or jury, but speaks to the issue logically and forcibly. He prepares his case with method in the pleadings, and is always ready for trial when an issue is joined. He is a total-abstinence temperance man, always approachable, of unquestioned integrity, and is popular with all classes. In short, Mr. Gunning has, without the aid of a great school or university, made himself a useful man, and gained an enviable name among his fellow-citizens.

BEEBE, ARTEMAS, pioneer citizen, Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, was born at Russell, Hampden county, Massachusetts, October 7th, 1793. His father, Artemas Beebe, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, died in 1852, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, and his mother in 1851, at the age of seventy-nine years. In his boyhood educational facilities were limited, and he consequently did not have an opportunity to acquire any thing but the most rudimentary school knowledge until he was a man grown, and had gone into business for himself. Like most of the young men of New England in his day and of his condition in life, he directed his eyes toward the West for that field of operations in which he could struggle successfully with the adverse circumstances of his birth and fortune. On the 20th of February, 1817, six persons composed a company of pioneer emigrants to Ohio: Heman Ely, the founder of the city of Elyria; Ebenezer Lane, afterward chief-justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio; Miss Ann Snow, and a colored boy, "Ned," Mr. Ely's housekeeper and servant boy; Luther Lane, a teamster, and the subject of this sketch, who was by trade a carpenter and joiner. He was hired by Mr. Ely before the company started for one year at one dollar a day, his time to commence when he arrived at Elyria, and had paid to

him twenty dollars for the expenses of his journey, and the privilege of riding to Buffalo, and from there he was to get forward to his destination as best he could. At dusk on the 18th of March, the party arrived at the site of the present city of Elyria, the only building then on it being a log-house that had been erected about a year previously. In this primitive building the whole party took up their domicile, and Mr. Beebe immediately went to work at his trade. The first frame building erected was located at the corner of what is now Cedar and Broad streets, during the year 1817, being used for a joiner shop, but the next year being filled with goods by Edward West & Co., as the first store of general merchandise ever in Elyria. Heman Ely's residence was the next building erected. Mr. Beebe and George Douglas purchased jointly the first lot sold in Elyria, that opposite the present Ely homestead, and in 1818 they as partners built a house on it and engaged in business therein for one year, when they dissolved, Mr. Beebe purchasing his partner's interest. In February, 1819, having purchased for the purpose a horse, Mr. Beebe rode to Massachusetts, by the way of Pittsburg and New York. In the following June he bought a one-horse lumber wagon, and returned to Elyria, greatly improved in health. The following February found him again journeying to West Springfield, Massachusetts, this time on foot. Having arrived there he went to work at his trade, receiving as his pay twenty dollars cash a month, and his board and lodging until the following October. On the 20th of that month he married Miss Pamela M. Morgan, of that town, the minister who performed the ceremony being the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, then in his eighty-ninth year, and totally blind. The newly married couple then started on their journey for Ohio in an emigrant wagon, drawn by two horses, with their household goods snugly packed in the wagon box. During the journey they met with sundry mishaps, in one case having their wagon upset and rolled down a hillside, but on the 17th of November, 1820, they reached Elyria safely. Moving into their own house, they began keeping tavern, as it was called, but in their case simply a house of entertainment, and continued so engaged during ten years. In 1826, in partnership with Ezra S. Adams, Mr. Beebe bought Silas Wolverton's contract to carry the mails between Cleveland and Lower Sandusky (now the town of Fremont). Under this arrangement Mr. Beebe transported the mails between Cleveland and Elyria, and Mr. Adams between Elyria and Lower Sandusky, and after a year thus engaged, the former purchased of the latter his interest in the contract, and took charge of the whole line. Fortified with letters of introduction from the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Heman Ely, and others, to the postmaster-general (then the Hon. John McLean), Mr. Beebe started on a trip to Washington, and secured the contract to carry mails and passengers. Under this contract the first stage-coach that ever left Cleveland was run, a six passenger coach, afterward arranged to accommodate nine. On its first trip it attracted more attention than did the first railroad train twenty-five years afterward. As the roads were as yet badly made, and few bridges erected where it was possible to cross streams without their aid, stage-coaching was attended with many difficulties and some danger, especially in crossing unbridged streams after a flood, when coach and horses were sometimes swept away, and the latter drowned. In 1831, commencing a daily line of four-horse coaches, Mr. Beebe continued engaged in the business of stage-coaching between Cleve-

land and Lower Sandusky until 1842, when he sold out to Neil, Moore & Co. From 1830 to 1833, Mr. Beebe carried on the business of a general merchant, in partnership with others. In 1846 he built the Beebe House, and engaged Mr. Seegur, a well-known hotel man of Cleveland, to manage it, after conducting the business for a short time himself. Immediately after disposing of his interest in stage-coaches, Mr. Beebe bought the Eagle mills, consisting of a grist and saw mill, and operated them for twenty-three years. In short, as a business man he has been largely identified with the business interest of Elyria, watching its growth with interest, and using his wealth to assist in its prosperity. A man of sound judgment, good common sense, and active benevolence, he won the esteem of his fellow-citizens. The faithful wife, with whom he had lived fifty-eight years, died in June, 1878, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine. She was well-fitted to be a companion to the pioneer husband, being endowed with energy indomitable amid the hardships of pioneer life. Of fine mental abilities, genial in social life, and hospitable in her home, she had the love and esteem of her friends. Mr. Beebe, on the 18th of November, 1876, suffered a severe attack of paralysis, which, for a time, rendered him powerless; but his strong constitution, good habits, and will power overcame the disease so that he could ride. Realizing that he was looking toward the sunset, he prepared his affairs to go when the Master called. At length the silent messenger (for whose coming he had so anxiously looked) came. On the 26th of March, 1880, he died, aged eighty-six, a few days after the sixty-third anniversary of his coming to Elyria, an event which was improved by his friends, accompanied with a band of music, to congratulate him. He died honored by all who knew him, the last of the pioneers of 1817. A man of strict integrity, Christian principle, and large benevolence, he was esteemed and mourned. He has left an impress of good deeds in the town he helped to build. He left five children, three daughters and two sons.

HARLAN, WILLIAM S., a major in the late war for the Union, and in 1879 appointed by President Hayes postmaster of the city of Zanesville, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, December 15th, 1836. He is of English and Irish ancestry, being the son of Ezekiel J. and Sarah (McCune) Harlan. The recorded history of the Harlan family dates back to the year 1740, when two brothers of that name came over from England and joined the colony of Friends established by William Penn. It would appear that they were men of enterprise and force, as they subsequently engaged extensively in the manufacture of iron; and when the remoteness of the period is considered, they were doubtless pioneer iron masters, if not among the originators of the great leading industry of Pennsylvania. Members of the family removed from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, being contemporaries of Daniel Boone, and participated with that daring pioneer in the perils of border life. The grandfather, Ezekiel Harlan, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio about the year 1818, settling in Muskingum county, where he died. Mr. Harlan's maternal grandfather came from Ireland at the age of twenty-one, and as early as 1802 settled in Morgan county, Ohio, where he purchased six quarter sections of land. Morgan county was then an almost complete wilderness, and the site now occupied by the town of McConnelsville was free of all vestige of habitation. Little or no progress had been made in developing the county along the Muskingum north of Marietta, and the

pioneer city of Zanesville at that time consisted of a few rude structures. Those acquainted with the appearance of that part of the country can easily imagine some of the difficulties attending a settlement in Morgan county in 1802. The country was an almost impenetrable forest and the labor of preparing the soil for cultivation must have been very great. A matter of great concern with the settler of that day was the preservation of his live stock from the ravages of wolves; and Mr. Harlan remembers with interest the account of his grandfather's difficulties in this particular. His early educational advantages were limited to an attendance upon the district schools, where he improved his opportunities so that, at the age of fifteen years, he was qualified to accept a situation as clerk in a store at Rural Dale, Muskingum county. He continued to improve his leisure moments until he was enabled to teach school, when he continued to clerk and teach alternately until he was twenty-four years old. October 24, 1861, Mr. Harlan enlisted in the war for the Union, joining the 78th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the organization of the regiment he was elected second-lieutenant, and on April 6th, 1862, on the death of Captain E. Hilles Talley, was promoted to a captaincy. His regiment was attached to the 3d division of the 17th army corps and participated in several notable engagements, including Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, and Corinth. Admonished by failing health, he resigned in the latter part of 1863, but re-enlisted in 1864, in the 159th Ohio National Guards, as major. He was stationed at Baltimore, Maryland, and had charge of the recruiting service of Maryland and Delaware. The end of hostilities ended Major Harlan's services, and he returned to his home. Before the war Major Harlan was a democrat, and cast his first ballot for President in favor of Douglas. At the close of the war he identified himself with the republican party, and has always been an enthusiastic laborer for its welfare. He is usually classed among the more pronounced members of his party, and exerts a large influence in its councils. In March, 1879, he was appointed postmaster of Zanesville, which position he holds at this writing. He is interested in the business affairs of Zanesville and is proprietor of the Zane Hotel. He was formerly extensively engaged in the lumber business with parties under the firm name of Herdman, Harlan & Co. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Odd Fellows, and is connected with the Presbyterian Church. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Milhous, of Rural Dale, daughter of his former employer, and has issue of five children, four sons and one daughter.

CUNNINGHAM, DAVID, a lawyer of prominence, residing at Cadiz, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and was born March 1st, 1837. His parents were John and Nancy (Sharp) Cunningham, early settlers in Harrison County. The former accompanied his father from Pennsylvania to Ohio as early as 1813. Our subject attended the common schools, and later received a classical training at Franklin College, graduating from that institution in 1857. He then began his preparation for the bar, having for instructor Hon. John A. Bingham, one of the foremost lawyers and statesmen of his time. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, in Cadiz, continuing until the breaking out of the late war. In July, 1861, he enlisted for the war, going out with Company B, 30th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the

organization of the regiment Mr. Cunningham was chosen captain of company B, and so served until January, 1863, when he was promoted to a majority. He shared with his regiment the arduous and exacting service entailed upon it; participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and second Manassas, and also the siege of Jackson, and all the actions attending the Rosecrans campaign of 1861. At Vicksburg his regiment led a famous charge, which has been chronicled as an important incident of the war. In three hours the regiment fired forty-five thousand rounds of cartridges. The command was preceded by a storming party of one hundred men. About one-third of the entire regiment fell in this action. In October, 1863, the authorities ordered his honorable discharge, and continued ill-health prevented him from further participating in the stirring events of the war. Major Cunningham returned to the practice of his profession, and in 1865 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, and re-elected two years later. In 1871 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and served one term in that body. He practices in the courts of his section and the Supreme Court of Ohio, and is rated among the best lawyers of his part of the State. He has been retained as attorney or counsel in all the more important litigations occurring in Harrison County during the past ten years. He is especially esteemed by his colleagues for the thorough preparation of his cases, and for his accurate attention to the minor details of practice, as well as to the construction and application of the principles of law. His services possess a special value in cases involving technical or abstruse propositions. He has been a member of the directory of the Harrison National Bank continuously since 1865, and in January, 1881, he was elected president of the institution. Mr. Cunningham led the pursuing party which captured, in Jefferson County, the gang of bank robbers which had despoiled the Harrison National Bank of over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on the night of May 1st, 1866. He was married in 1859, to Laura Phillips, and has several children.

WILKINS, BERIAH, in 1882 elected a representative to the United States Congress, from the Sixteenth District, is a native of Union County, Ohio, and was born July 10th, 1846. His parents, A. F. and Harriet J. (Stuart) Wilkins, were of New York parentage, and settled early in Union County, from which place the subject of this sketch removed to Uhrichsville, Ohio, in 1868. His early educational advantages were limited to remittent attendance at the public schools of Marysville. He was early inducted into business pursuits, and being apt and methodical, and withal observant of business methods, he was enabled to reap results which, for practical purposes, no amount of technical learning could bring. He belongs pre-eminently to the ranks of self-made men, and when a boy obtained his first start in life by selling copies of the *Ohio State Journal*. It is said to his credit that in this humble pursuit he was characterized by the same diligence and method which marked him in later and more expanded spheres. Afterward he was employed in a clerical capacity in various mercantile establishments in Marysville, and at length entered Delaware County Bank, with a view to learning the banking business and ultimately establishing a bank. This he did in the fall of 1868, at Uhrichsville. The institution, which is known as the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, is still in operation. Mr. Wilkins officiated as its cashier and manager for twelve years, when he severed his relation

with the institution. His sole business connection at this writing is with the railroad contracting firm of J. C. Wilkins & Co. In politics Mr. Wilkins is a Democrat, and commands great prestige and influence in the councils of his party, and at present (1883) is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was elected to the Sixty-fourth General Assembly to represent the Eighteenth Senatorial District, and while in that body served efficiently on the Committees on Finance and Public Works. Mr. Wilkins was one of the large number of competitors for the congressional nomination before the Democratic Convention, which assembled at Newark, in August, 1882. The convention accorded him the nomination, but not, however, till after a four days' contest and a reassembling of the Convention at Coshocton. His nomination was accepted by his friends as flattering evidence of his popularity when brought into contact with the able and popular men in his district. At the ensuing election he was elected by a large majority over his Republican competitor. He represents the largest congressional constituency in the State, his district containing an excess of population over the quota as allowed by the basis of representation. He is one of the youngest members of the House, taking his seat in the Forty-eighth Congress at the unusually early age of thirty-six years. His great qualifications, natural and acquired, will obtain for him in Congress the same deference and respect at the hands of his colleagues that has been accorded him in former business and official relations. In October, 1870, he was married to Miss Emily J. Robinson.

HUSTON, SAMUEL J., SR., was born in Winchester, Virginia, September 29th, 1800. His grandfather, Joseph Huston, was one of three brothers who came from Ireland to America previous to the Revolution. His father, William Huston, served in that war, and in 1801 became a pioneer to Scioto county, Ohio. Samuel J. Huston passed his minority in pioneer style and in various mechanical pursuits, and at the age of twenty-four became a boat-builder, which business he followed for the most part until 1847. He constructed or assisted in the construction of a number of the early boats that plied on the Ohio River, among which were the *Ohio*, the *Lark*, the *Irene*, the *Wave*, the *Transit*, the *Sylph*, the *Marmion*, the *Eureka*, and the *Eighth of January*, and was for a time part owner of the last two boats. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, being, it is said, the first democrat ever sent from Scioto county. In 1862 he retired from business, and has since resided on his farm, near Portsmouth. May 27th, 1823, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Leonard, who came from Pennsylvania to Portsmouth in 1815. Mrs. Huston was a woman of superior business tact and of great force of character, and of the most tender regard for the poor and suffering. At one time, her husband meeting with reverses, and age creeping upon him, she assumed all the management of the financial affairs, and, with an energy seldom displayed by women, and, with a business sagacity second to none of the opposite sex, she retrieved the failing fortunes of the family, and succeeded in amassing considerable property, while her family were well provided for and her children well educated. She was a great reader, and thoroughly informed upon all the leading questions of the day. Warriors, legislators, and congressmen have been among her honored guests. During the war with Mexico she led a movement for furnishing one hundred suits of clothes to a Portsmouth company, and was remarkably active in her

efforts to ameliorate the condition of the sick and disabled soldiers; while in our recent strife her property, known as "City Hall," was donated for hospital purposes for the government soldiers. She died January 14th, 1873, having been the mother of fourteen children, eight living. William, Franklin, James, Barker, G. Hempstead, and Thomas J. Huston are deceased. William became a lawyer, served as probate judge, and was quartermaster in the 56th Ohio. The first hundred dollars which he saved when a young man he presented to his mother, who, instead of using it, placed it in the bank. Some years afterwards, when financial misfortune overtook the family, he remarked to his mother, "I wish I had a hundred dollars;" whereupon she surprised him by saying, "I have it for you; it is the hundred you presented me some time ago." James L. O. Huston went out at the age of sixteen as drum-major of the 56th Ohio. At eighteen he was made first lieutenant; was appointed, while in the service, cadet at West Point; was there one year, and returned home sick, dying April 20th, 1865. Thomas J. Huston was instantly killed by falling from a trestle bridge, on the Scioto Valley Railroad, on which he was working. He formerly served on the police force of Portsmouth. The only surviving son is S. J. Huston, Jr., an attorney in Portsmouth. The daughters are: Elizabeth, wife of Rev. S. H. Worcester, Ottumwa, Iowa; Margaret, wife of Thomas Shelby, of Lexington, Missouri; Maria, widow of Colonel Sampson E. Varner, of Portsmouth; Cecelia, wife of G. H. Collins, of Omaha, Nebraska; Sarah, wife of Dr. George Washington, of Richmond, Missouri; Helen, wife of Dr. M. C. Jacobs, of Richmond, Missouri; and Miss Irene Huston, of Portsmouth. Mrs. Collins is the author of some very fine poetic effusions which compare favorably with the productions of our standard poets. Mr. Huston was formerly a captain in the Ohio Militia. He cast his first vote for General Jackson, and has always been a democrat. He is one of the oldest residents of Scioto County, and is in a remarkable state of preservation for his age. He has led a laborious and industrious life, belongs to a class that is almost extinct, and is greatly respected as a citizen.

WAGGONER, JOSEPH, M. D., was born near Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio, December 30th, 1821. His father, of German-Irish parentage, a resident of North-eastern Maryland, and his mother, Sarah Jackson, of Scotch-English lineage, residing in North-western Delaware, united their fortunes in marriage for the purpose of emigrating to Ohio, then the golden State of the far West. Loading their household goods into a wagon, they began the tedious journey over the mountains to the wilderness of Ohio, landing in what is now Jefferson County, in 1805. They located on a quarter section of land near Richmond, where, building a log cabin, they commenced that struggle and labor, which only the pioneers of that early day knew how to endure. There they spent their useful and honored lives raising a family of twelve children to man and womanhood. The subject of this sketch, the tenth child, grew up on this farm, working during the summer, and attending the district school in the winter. This varied life continued until his eighteenth year, when his winters were spent in teaching and summers in attending select school. On attaining his majority, in 1842, he entered the Steubenville Academy, to prepare for entering college, but his health failing, a further classical course was, by his friends, deemed inadvisable, and after resting and re-

cruiting his health for nearly a year, he commenced the study of medicine at Steubenville in the spring of 1843, and continued there until the fall of 1846. During the fall and winter of 1846-47 he attended medical lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, and subsequently had the degree of doctor of medicine conferred upon him by it. In the spring of 1847 he located at Deerfield, Portage County, and began the practice of his chosen profession, where for sixteen years he was engaged in its active duties and onerous responsibilities. In the spring of 1863 he removed to Ravenna (the county-seat), where he at once entered into an enlarged and steadily increasing practice. During the year 1864 he visited Washington, D. C., tendering his services to the government, which were accepted, and he entered the army as assistant surgeon. He was placed on duty at Lincoln hospital, but his stay there was short. His wife's health became precarious, and he was induced to resign his position and return home; since then he has been continually and assiduously engaged in the practice of medicine, his life-work, allowing nothing to interfere with its duties. The doctor is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the American Medical Association, of the Ohio State Medical Society, the North-eastern Ohio Medical Society, and the Portage County Medical Society. His literature is society papers and an occasional political essay. Dr. Waggoner is very liberal in his views, and willing to fraternize when humanity calls with medical gentlemen of the so-called different schools. In theology he is also very tolerant of the views of the different sects, gladly welcoming the day when those differences will disappear. He is not a member of any Church, but supports them liberally, believing in the doctrines of Christianity and its ennobling influence on mankind. Politically, in early life, he was a whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay. When the whig party became disorganized, and the republican party sprang into existence, he joined it at its beginning, and has ever since been battling for its political ascendancy. Doctor Waggoner is a straightforward honest man. He is courteous and gentlemanly in manner, genial in disposition, and liberal in spirit and action. He has won the esteem of all those with whom he has been brought into contact professionally or socially. As a general practitioner and family physician he has few equals, always endeavoring to keep his patients well as much as to cure them. In 1862 he married Mary M. Regal of Portage County, who is endowed with those domestic qualities which make a home truly a happy one.

POSTON, WILLIAM W., Nelsonville, an extensive operator in coal, and one of the largest landed proprietors in the Hocking valley, was born at Nelsonville, Ohio, January 5, 1840. His parents, L. D. and Lucinda M., were native Virginians, who removed from that State and located in Athens County in 1835. The first year of their residence in Athens County was spent at Athens, when they removed to Nelsonville, at that time an obscure and unimportant village, now the center of an extensive and valuable coal region. Our subject's father engaged in the mercantile business at Nelsonville, and acquired a great deal of wealth, which he invested in lands, and ultimately became one of the largest land-holders in Ohio, owning upwards of three thousand acres. The value of these lands was afterward greatly enhanced by reason of the discovery of numerous very valuable deposits of coal. In 1855, at the age of fifteen years, the subject of this sketch matriculated at the Ohio University.

The education then acquired was supplemented under the auspices of his father by inducting him into business at the age of seventeen, he filling a clerical position in his father's store at Nelsonville. He was thus early trained to business habits, so that nine years later he joined interests with his father in the mining business, an industry which had already made some substantial progress and given promise of the great future development which has since been realized. This business relation was maintained until 1865, other parties having been admitted to partnership, and the business conducted under the firm style of Postons & Pendleton, when our subject and Mr. Pendleton disposed of their interest to W. T. McClintock and Amos Smith, of Chillicothe. Mr. Poston then formed other business relations, and has since been very active in the development of his coal lands, which are among the best in Ohio. He has leased several hundred acres of his lands to the Columbus Coal and Coke Company, which corporation has realized largely from their investment, shipping large quantities of their coals to the North and West. Mr. Poston acted with the Republican party until 1874, when he found it consistent with his views on party issues to identify himself with the Democratic party, which party relation is still maintained. He is an active and energetic worker for his party and is rated among the most influential members of the organization in South-eastern Ohio. In 1876 the good will of the people was given expression by nominating him for Congress from the 15th District. His district being hopelessly Republican he was defeated by a small majority. He polled an exceptionally large vote, receiving the greatest number of votes ever cast for a Democratic candidate in the 15th District prior to 1876, with one exception. He is prominent and active in all measures for public improvement. He was married in 1870 to Miss Maggie Nelson, daughter of William Nelson, Esq., of Athens, and has two children.

STEWART, GIDEON T., was born at Johnstown in (now) Fulton County, New York, August 7, 1824. His mother was daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Hill, Sen., a distinguished Methodist divine and Revolutionary patriot, and sister of Nicholas Hill, Jr., a celebrated lawyer, head of the great Albany law firm of Hill, Cagger & Porter. His paternal grand-parents, who were of Scotch ancestry, came from Stewarttown, in Down County, Ireland, to the then village of Schenectady, New York, and established there the first academy in that part of the State, afterward merged in Union College. His grandmother was especially eminent as a teacher, and some of the most distinguished men in the early history of the State received their education from her. In his fourteenth year he removed with his parents to Oberlin, Ohio, where he passed through the preparatory studies into the second year of college, when he began the study of law, first at Norwalk and afterward at Columbus in the office of Hon. N. H. Swayne, since Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He commenced the practice of law at Norwalk, in August, 1846. The next year he became, and was for several years, editor of the Whig organ there, the *Norwalk Reflector*. He was elected county auditor by the Whigs, which office he held three terms. He then resumed his law practice, but in 1861 went to Iowa and purchased the Dubuque *Daily Times* (then the only daily Union paper in the north half of the State), which he published through the war. He was also one of the proprietors and publishers of the Toledo *Blade* and after-

ward of the Toledo *Commercial*. In 1876 he returned to Norwalk and resumed his law practice, in which he continues there. As a temperance reformer he has been identified with the cause in all its different forms and movements from his youth up. At nineteen years of age, when a law student at Columbus, he took part in the canvass for a prohibitory law. In the Spring of 1847 he helped to organize Norwalk Division of the Sons of Temperance, now in its thirty-sixth year, of which he remains a charter member. He was three times elected their Grand Worthy Chief Templar by the Good Templars of Ohio. In 1853 he bore a prominent part in the Maine Law campaign of that year, and he then endeavored to organize a permanent prohibition party. In 1857 he was chairman of a State convention held at Columbus for the purpose of forming such a party, but the movement was arrested by the civil war in Kansas and the South. In 1869 he resumed the effort, and in September of that year was one of the delegates from Ohio at the Chicago convention which formed the National Prohibition Reform party. Since then he has been the candidate of that party three times for Governor, four times for Supreme Judge, once for Congress, and once for Vice-president; and he is now chairman of its National Executive Committee. He was the author of the Home Protection Bill, which was printed on the back of petitions for it, presented to the last Legislature, signed by over 200,000 petitioners. Many of his public addresses have been extensively circulated, and several of them are published by the National Temperance Society. He has been active in other reforms, and now is president of the Ohio State Woman's Suffrage Association.

KEIFER, JOSEPH WARREN, lawyer, soldier and legislator, of Springfield, Ohio, was born on Mad river, Clark county, Ohio, January 30th, 1836. His father, Joseph Keifer, who was born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, February 28th, 1784 (died, Clark county, Ohio, April 13th, 1850), was a civil engineer and farmer. His mother (Mary Smith) was born on Duck creek, now in Hamilton county, Ohio, January 31st, 1799, and died at Yellow Springs, Ohio, March 23d, 1879. He was educated at the public schools and at Antioch College; labored on a farm, and taught a term of school in 1853. He read law on a farm until the autumn of 1856, when he entered the law office of Anthony & Goode, Springfield, Ohio, and was admitted to practice January 12th, 1858. He successfully practiced law in Springfield until he enlisted in the army, April 19th, 1861. April 27th, 1861 he was commissioned major 3d Ohio volunteer infantry, for three months, and June 12th, 1861, for three years. Major Keifer participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11th, 1861, the first of the war, and was the same year in engagements at Cheat Mountain and Elk Water, Virginia. In November, with his regiment, he joined Buell's army in Kentucky, and there spent the winter following. February 12th, 1862, he became lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and was at the capture of Bowling Green, Nashville and Huntsville, and in the engagement at Bridgeport, Alabama, April 29th. He led the first expedition (May 1st) into Georgia, destroyed the saltpetre works at Nick-a-Jack Cave, and made some captures. With Buell's army he returned to Louisville, Kentucky, where he accepted, September 30th, 1862, the colonelcy of the 110th Ohio infantry, then in camp in Ohio; and, in October, having joined General Milroy's division in West Virginia, there commanded a brigade and the post at Moore-

field. January, 1863, he reached Winchester, Virginia, and was twice wounded in battle at that place, in June, 1863. He joined the army of the Potomac, 3d army corps, July 9th, 1863, and was in the pursuit of Lee's army, and engaged at Wapping Heights, July 23d, 1863. In August, 1863, he went with Western troops to enforce the draft and suppress riots in New York city and Brooklyn, and returned in September. He bore a prominent part in the battle of Mine Run, November 27th, 1863, and in other minor affairs that year. March 24th, 1864, he was transferred to the 6th army corps. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864, he was wounded by a musket ball, in his left fore-arm, which disabled him until August 26th of that year, when he again, at Harper's Ferry, resumed command of his brigade (2d brigade, 3d division, 6th army corps), and with his arm still in a sling, fought in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah valley. At Opequan he was wounded by a shell, but not disabled, and his horse was shot under him. At Fisher's Hill he, without orders, with his command successfully assaulted the fortified left flank of the enemy, and captured many prisoners and guns. At Cedar creek, October 19th, 1864, he commanded the 3d division, 6th army corps, and distinguished himself for energy and gallantry, for which he was brevetted a brigadier-general. With his corps, in December, he rejoined the army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg, and, being posted on the left of the fortified line, was there actively engaged. March 25th, 1865, he led a successful assault upon the enemy's outer line of works, and was complimented in general orders; and April 2d he charged, with his division, in the final assault which carried the main works and resulted in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. April 5th, at Jetersville, his command aided in cutting off the retreat of Lee's army, and forced it the next day to give battle at Sailor's creek, in which battle, after much preliminary fighting, a singularly successful charge was made by a portion of the 6th corps. The enemy were strongly posted on heights near a swollen stream, through which, with water to their arm-pits, the men charged in battle-line, and fought their way up the heights until, by a counter-charge, the enemy broke the centre. Notwithstanding this, the wings (General Keifer commanding on the left,) were forced forward, and closed around the enemy's flanks, when above six thousand surrendered, including Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Custis Lee, Picket, and other officers. Immediately succeeding this desperate conflict, General Keifer was the principal actor in an affair which nearly cost him his life. While assisting the reformation of troops, information reached him that a body of the enemy was concealed in a woods on his right. This he did not fully credit, but rode into the woods to reconnoitre in person, where, after proceeding a short distance, to his surprise he came suddenly upon confederate troops lying on the ground, evidently ignorant of the surrender that had just taken place. The approaching night, together with the density of the woods and smoke of battle, saved him from instant identification. To hastily attempt to withdraw would have led to his recognition and probable death. The idea of surrender did not occur to him. He resorted to a ruse. In a loud tone he gave the command, "*Forward!*" and waved his sword towards the recent scene of battle. This command was promptly obeyed; the faster he moved the faster the enemy followed, until all reached the edge of the woods, where the better light enabled them to see his uniform, when



J. Warren Keifer.

instantly a number of muskets were leveled at him, and but for the prompt command, "*Don't fire!*" by the confederate commander, who rushed forward, striking up the guns, he must have fallen. General Keifer, amid the confusion, dashed away at full run to his own command, and caused it to charge forward, and, leading the advance, he demanded and received the surrender of the whole body of men, who proved to be a marine brigade, little used to land service, commanded by Commodore J. R. Tucker, since chief-admiral of the Peruvian navy. Captain John D. Semmes and about thirty-five other officers also capitulated. Tucker and Semmes each claimed to have saved his life. General Keifer afterward, as an act of gratitude, used his influence to obtain the parole of these officers, who, having deserted the United States navy, were not entitled, under the orders, to parole. He joined in the pursuit and capture of Lee's army, and was brevetted major-general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of the insurgent commander, General R. E. Lee." He went with his corps South to aid in the capture of Johnson's army in North Carolina, and learning at Danville of its contemplated surrender, he, with a portion of his staff, pushed across the country fifty miles to witness it. He left the army June 27th, 1865, and resumed the practice of law in Springfield, Ohio. On the unsolicited recommendations of Generals Grant and Meade he was appointed, November 30th, 1866, lieutenant-colonel, 26th United States infantry, which appointment he declined. He was in the Ohio senate in 1868-69; was commander of the department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, 1868-70; was vice-commander-in-chief of that organization, 1872-73; was a trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' Orphans' Home from 15th, 1870, to March 5th, 1878—an institution that, while department commander of the society named, he was chiefly instrumental in establishing. He has been a trustee of Antioch College since June, 1873; has been president of the Lagonda National Bank, Springfield, Ohio; was a delegate at large from Ohio to the national republican convention at Cincinnati, June, 1876, and was elected in 1876, 1878, 1880, and 1882, to Congress, as a Republican. On December 5th, 1881, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 47th Congress, and served through the term. He married Miss Eliza Stout, of Springfield, Ohio, and they have four children.

KURTZ, CHARLES LINDLEY, elected to the Legislature of 1879 to fill an unexpired term, and re-elected in 1880 from Athens County, was born at Albany, Athens County, Ohio, May 4th, 1854. His parents, William W. and Isabella (McElroy) Kurtz, removed from Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, and engaged in farming pursuits near Albany, in Athens County, where our subject attended school from the time he became of suitable age up to the year 1865, when the family removed to Athens. Here he continued his studies in the Athens union schools. At an early age he was taken into his father's store, and the management of the establishment soon devolved upon him. He subsequently succeeded his father, and the business is now conducted under a firm name, it being one of the largest retail stationery stores in south-eastern Ohio. He is connected with the building and loan associations of Athens, and takes an active interest in all matters of public improvement. In politics he is an active and energetic Republican, and is a leading spirit in his section in organizing the campaigns of his party. He was

president of the young men's Republican club in 1879 and '80; was an alternate delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated James A. Garfield for President of the United States, and is almost regularly elected delegate to State conventions. His services in the Legislature have commended him to his constituency. He has been very successful in all the measures he has introduced in the House, and while the youngest member in that body, he is esteemed one of the ablest. He has been very earnest in advocating the claims of the Ohio University to State aid; and largely contributed to the passage of a bill making an appropriation for its support, notwithstanding a strong prejudicial sentiment opposed it in both branches of the General Assembly. The opponents of the bill even went to the extent of filing a protest with the auditor of the State against the payment of the amount of the appropriation out of the treasury, and the auditor was restrained from issuing the warrant on the treasury by the advice of the attorney-general. A proceeding in mandamus was had before the Supreme Court which resulted in establishing the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature in granting the appropriation, and thus established the claim of this university to State protection—a claim which has been denied and stubbornly resisted for years. He was married September 11, 1878, to Anna Jewett, daughter of Edgar Jewett, of Athens. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HUBER, EDWARD, President of the Huber Manufacturing Company, of Marion, Ohio, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1837. He is of German descent, the son of parents who were too poor to furnish him but with the most meager opportunities of securing an education. When we consider that the whole of his educational advantages consisted of thirteen months in a district log school-house, we are astonished at the intellectual grasp and inventive genius of the man. In early life he learned the trade of blacksmith and wagon-maker, and worked at the same for a little more than eight years. During this time he secured his first letters patent, on the Huber Hay Rake, of which over one hundred and fifty thousand have been manufactured and sold. As patentee of this rake, he sought a suitable location for its manufacture, where ash timber was to be found in abundance, and decided upon Marion, Ohio, as the point best adapted for his purpose. In 1866 the firm of Hammerlee, Howalkee & Co. was organized, which became, in 1867, Huber, Munday & Co. The manufacture of the rake, and a general planing-mill business, was conducted by Edward Huber and Lewis Gunn, with various partners, until 1875, when the foundry and machine shop property of Holmes & Seffner, with added capital, was merged into the Huber Manufacturing Company, that exists to-day. From the organization of this company the Huber Works dates a renewed prosperity. Invention has followed invention, to the number of twenty-four, upon most of which he has secured patents—four on boilers, eight on traction engines, three on threshing-machines, four on road-scrappers, three on hay-rakes, while others are pending, and valuable patents cover the finest threshing outfit manufactured in the country. In the far West, from Kansas to Dakota, and up the magnificent valley of the Red River of the North, the Huber Threshing Engines and Separators have made the name a household word. At the Centennial and Cincinnati Expositions, and at every State fair where the results of the genius and mechan-

ical skill of the Huber Manufacturing Company have been exhibited, the name has been placed at the head of the list. In all these results the inventive ability and persistent energy of Mr. Huber has borne fruit. He has never wavered in his determination to perfect a farm and locomotive engine, or to rear a monument worthy of his life-work in the form of a successful and large manufacturing house. He stands to-day among the finest types of American inventive genius, an unassuming, hard-working man, with the impress of labor, both of hand and brain, upon him; the friend and equal of his humblest apprentice; a man among men, without aught save a laudable pride. Mr. Huber is permitted to enjoy, to some degree, the fruit of his toil; the heat and burdens of the day are shared by trained associates. All of his employes speak in terms of affection, and esteem it a privilege to be permitted to work for him. They recognize in him, not an employer only, but also a friend and a brother. His fellow-citizens mention his name with pride. His friends are legion. He lives surrounded by the comforts of home, and the blessings of domestic felicity. He has never aspired to political honors. The Huber Works are growing; the fame of their products is spreading; and a future full of golden promise is opening before the subject of our sketch, who is still in the prime of life.

MEILINK, BERNARD, merchant, manufacturer, and banker, of Toledo, was born June 7, 1823, at Dene Kamp, Holland. His parents, John M. and Elizabeth Meilink, both natives of the same place, ended their days in their native country. The mother died in 1831, and the father, whose occupation was that of a manufacturer of furniture, died in 1839. The school education of Mr. Meilink was rather limited. Although he had the privileges of the village school, yet, in consequence of the inefficiency of the educational system in Holland at that time, not much advancement was made. Notwithstanding this, he is possessed of a natural, if not an acquired, intelligence that more than supplies all the benefits the former is capable of bestowing. He early began learning the cabinet trade with his father, and also the manufacture of other wooden wares. He was afterward in the employment of other manufacturers, for one of whom he instituted a manufactory of shuttles, used in the production of silks and other fine goods. Of this department he was made manager, and succeeded in making it one of great financial benefit to his employer. On the 7th of June, 1847, his twenty-fourth birthday, he landed in America, and the same year settled in Toledo, Ohio, where he has ever since remained, witnessing the growth of the then small hamlet into the present city of sixty thousand inhabitants. Mr. Meilink's purpose was to locate in some Western town which promised future developments, so that he might take advantage of the opportunities attending its growth. Toledo was the place selected as one which would eventually become a large and prosperous city, a conclusion time has verified. Among the pioneers of that city none have been more prominently identified with its material welfare than Mr. Meilink. None began under more inauspicious circumstances than he, while but few, if any, now living in Toledo can revert to a more successful career—the result of personal endeavor, with no other capital than indomitable will-power and a determination to succeed in his undertakings. Upon his arrival in Toledo, which was then surrounded by a forest of excellent timber, he decided to engage in the manufacture of furniture

and other wooden wares. When his purpose was made known to his friends, it caused much comment and surprise, as they well knew he had not a dollar with which to purchase the material necessary, without taking into consideration the machinery and labor required. Notwithstanding this, he was not diverted from his purpose. Upon inquiry of landowners as to the price set upon their timber, he was informed that he was welcome to all he wished for such purposes, which seemed to him cheap enough. All that was now left for him to do was to furnish the muscle necessary to transform the forest trees into the various articles of furniture. Mr. Meilink succeeded in enlisting in the enterprise a Mr. Nicholas Engel, whose financial resources were about equal to his own. With his own hands Mr. Meilink felled the trees, while friends furnished teams to haul the logs to the manufactory, which was as yet entirely destitute of machinery, and to supply which was the next difficulty to overcome. His native ingenuity, however, enabled him to extemporize the tools most needed, even to a turning-lathe, which was propelled by a crank turned by the one while the other executed the mechanical part. Thus was the first manufactory of furniture started in Toledo, and under difficulties which to-day would seem insurmountable. But inauspicious as was the inception of this enterprise the skill and untiring industry of its author soon brought success, and from time to time he enlarged the business and secured the facilities for manufacturing, until it finally became, and is to-day, the largest of its kind in Northwestern Ohio. In 1851 Mr. Meilink dissolved partnership with Mr. Engel. Some time afterward, Mr. Daniel Klappich was taken as partner, and remained with him till 1853, when he was succeeded by Herman Epker, who had come with Mr. Meilink from Holland. This partnership continued till 1861, carrying on an extensive business in manufacturing and selling at wholesale. Several men have since been associated with him in business: George Torber, from 1861 to 1863; J. Theodore Southard, from 1863 to 1877; and Walter N. Conant, from 1874 till 1879. The present partners are J. M. and C. W. Small, large manufacturers, of Boston, and Joseph Zahule, for many years an employé of the firm, who has held an interest since 1875. The business is now conducted under the firm name of Meilink, Small & Co. They now manufacture nearly all their own goods, and, taken altogether, it is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the State, and has the reputation of making a quality of furniture second to none in the country. Mr. Meilink has done much toward developing the growth of Toledo, in the way of promoting public enterprises and manufactories. It was due chiefly to him that the renowned Milburn Wagon Works, of Toledo, were built, in 1873. It was only with the most persistent efforts and persuasive arguments that he finally aroused enough interest on the part of the leading capitalists of the city to take hold of the enterprise. And some who obstinately refused to have any thing to do with it, and even scouted his ideas, were obliged, afterward, to admit their wisdom, when they were more than verified by the great success of the institution. He, with a few others, became stockholders with Mr. Milburn, who held the greater part himself. The latter, however, sold out his interest, in 1880, to five different stockholders, of whom Mr. Meilink was one. At the same time he was made one of the directors. The capital of the company is about one million dollars, and the establishment is probably carrying on a business

second only to Studebaker Bros., of South Bend, Indiana. In 1871, Mr. Meilink helped to organize the Merchants' National Bank, of Toledo, of which he has ever since been a director. He is also a stockholder and director in the Toledo Mower and Reaper Works, and a stockholder in the Tri-state Fair Association, which he was active in organizing, for some time serving as a director. While these are the most important enterprises with which he has been prominently identified, many others might be mentioned that, taken throughout his long career in Toledo, would aggregate a great good to the city. Mr. Meilink is a man of exemplary character, strictly honest in every relation, and of an open and benevolent nature. He is one of Toledo's most benevolent men, giving liberally to every thing of a humane character, without regard to religion, faith, or creed. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and is the most prominent member of St. Mary's Church. He has been married twice. His first wife, Miss Elizabeth Essing, of Toledo, he married October 26, 1849. She died in 1852, and he was married to his present wife, Miss Mary A. Essing, sister to the first, in 1855. Two children were borne by his first wife, though but one, a daughter, is now living. She is engaged as a music teacher, in the convent at Toledo. There are also four children living as the result of the last union. The two older sons are engaged in the store, and the youngest is at Canisius College, Buffalo, and one daughter at home.

PEARCE, JOHN STONEMAN, a highly reputed lawyer and judge, and an officer in the late war for the Union, living at Cadiz, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, August 18th, 1832. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Stiers) Pearce, who early settled in Harrison County. Our subject gained his education in the common schools of Harrison County; Mount Vernon Academy, Ohio; Wooster Academy, Ohio; and at the Liberal Institute, Marietta, Ohio. He alternated his attendance at these institutions of learning by teaching, thus acquiring the means further to prosecute his studies. An early appreciation of the difficulties which impede the progress of a young man with limited means and few influential friends served to stimulate his energies and develop habits of industry. On quitting school he commenced a course of law readings, in the office of the Hon. John A. Bingham, a lawyer of note, who figured conspicuously in national politics, and is at present (1883) United States minister to Japan. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in December, 1856, and at once commenced the practice of his profession, at Cadiz, so continuing till September, 1862. On the 13th of August of that year he was commissioned major in the volunteer service, and assigned to the 98th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, going out from Camp Mingo. He was promoted, October 7th, 1862, to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and in the following year was commissioned colonel of the regiment to succeed Colonel Poorman, who had resigned. This promotion, however, did not confer upon him the full rank of colonel, his regiment being numerically under the minimum quota required by the rules of the service to entitle it to a regimental officer of that rank. Colonel Pearce gave to the Union cause three years of unremitting service, and by faithful and intelligent attention to his duties commended himself to the notice of his superior officers. At Perryville, Ky., he was taken prisoner by the enemy, with about forty of his men, and incarcerated at Harrodsburgh, Ky., but was shortly afterward exchanged.

He was a participant in all the engagements attending Sherman's march between Chattanooga and Atlanta, including the historic actions at Rocky Face, Resaca, Peach-tree Creek, and Jonesboro. He was also in the famous charge at Kenesaw Mountain, in which his regiment lost 33 men killed and wounded. After the fall of Atlanta he was placed in command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 14th army corps, and sent into Northern Alabama, with his division, in pursuit of Forrest, afterward rejoining Sherman, and continuing the march to the sea, remaining in command of the brigade until after the fall of Savannah. At the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, he received a gun-shot, causing a severe fracture of the shoulder. He was mustered out of service at Washington City, and at Cleveland, June 1st, 1865, was honorably discharged, and was subsequently breveted brigadier-general. General Pearce returned to his home, and resumed practice, and acquired exceptional prominence as a lawyer. In 1869 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, and re-elected to the office two years later. General Pearce was originally a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. In 1860 he voted for Douglas, and took an active part in the canvass of that year, making seventy-six speeches during the campaign, through Eastern Ohio. These speeches obtained considerable currency in the country through their publication in the newspapers, notably Mr. Forney's *Philadelphia Press*, in which one or two of them appeared at length. General Pearce represented his district in the National Convention which nominated James A. Garfield for President. In the spring of 1882 he was elected Common Pleas Judge of the Third Subdivision of the Eighth Judicial District, and continues to fill the position ably and well. Judge Pearce is more particularly prominent as a jury lawyer, and in the verbal presentation of his cases brings to bear unusual powers as an orator. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary Bryden, of Columbus, Ohio. Of this union he had issue two children. His only living child is Charles Bryden Pearce, born August 13th, 1864, and at present a student at Franklin College. His second marriage was with Emma Bingham, daughter of Thomas Bingham, of Cadiz, Ohio.

KINNEY, AARON, pioneer, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in October, 1774, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, April 17th, 1857. His wife was Mary Clingman. His father, Peter Kinney, and his wife's father, John Clingman, were captains in the Revolutionary War. In 1805 he crossed the Allegheny Mountains in a wagon, and brought his family to Portsmouth, Ohio. He was a tanner and farmer, and became the owner of over seven hundred acres of land, paying for some portions of it five and for other portions ten dollars per acre. A part of this land lies within the incorporated limits of Portsmouth, and a part adjacent to the city. At his barn-raising there was present, among many others, the governor of the State. For nine successive years he took the produce of his farms to New Orleans on flat-boats. He had a family of thirteen children. Those surviving are Elizabeth, widow of Wilson Gates, of Illinois; Ann Eliza, widow of David K. Cady, of Cincinnati; Maria, widow of Charles O. Tracy, of Iowa; Mrs. Nancy (James) Walker, of Kentucky; Mrs. Sarah (John) Renshaw, of Portsmouth; Eli Kinney, of Kentucky; Henry R. and Philander C. Kinney, of Portsmouth. Mr. Aaron Kinney was a Democrat, but not an active politician; and, although elected to several

local positions, refused to serve. For a considerable time, however, he was a director in the Commercial Bank of Scioto. He was a man of iron nerve, indomitable will-power and energy, and was admirably fitted to brave the dangers and endure the hardships of the pioneer. He was courageous and fearless, stern and unbending in his moral principles, and in every respect one of the most substantial leaders of his day. Mrs. Kinney was a woman of remarkable traits of character. A German by descent, she was also well versed in the English language, and excelled as a reader. Possessed of a wonderful memory, she could recite nearly the whole Bible. Firm, yet mild in the government of her family, she reigned queen of the household, and was respected and loved as one of the noblest of her sex. Both Mr. Kinney and his wife were pillars in the Episcopal Church of Portsmouth. Their lives were godly and consistent, and their influence for good is perceptibly felt to the present day. Mrs. Kinney died August 21st, 1849, having become the mother and grandmother of a large progeny.

KINNEY, PHILANDER CHASE, son of Aaron Kinney, just noticed, was born in Portsmouth, May 18th, 1821; was educated in Portsmouth and Cincinnati, and passed his minority on his father's farm. For several years subsequent he was engaged successively in clerking, farming, conducting a livery-stable, and in flat-boating between Portsmouth and New Orleans. In 1849 he embarked in banking in Portsmouth, and so continued until 1870, when he removed to Cincinnati, and continued in the same business until 1874. For some three years that followed he was in charge of the business of the furnace in Tennessee, having his headquarters in Cincinnati. In 1877, on account of the failing health of his father-in-law, he returned to Portsmouth. Since 1880 he has been engaged in farming and various other kinds of business. On June 4th, 1850, he married Maria L., daughter of John Clark, and has one daughter, Eliza, wife of W. A. Cissna, of Portsmouth. Mr. Kinney has traveled extensively in America, and has visited Europe twice. He has been exclusively a man of business, for which he possesses fine abilities, and in which he has met with excellent success. He is a thoroughly energetic, prompt, honorable man, and is greatly respected in the community.

RICHARDS, CHANNING, United States District Attorney, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in that city February 21st, 1838. His father, Channing Richards, was a native of New London, Connecticut. He came to Cincinnati, in about 1832, and engaged in mercantile business, which he followed most of his life. He was at one time Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, of Cincinnati. His death occurred in 1869, at the age of sixty-three. The mother of Channing, Jr., *née* Lydia Williamson, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey. She was the granddaughter of General Elias Dayton, of Revolutionary fame. She died in 1850. Our subject prepared for college at the Brooks Academy, in his native city, then quite a noted school. He entered Yale in 1854, and graduated in 1858. Returning to Cincinnati, he immediately entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1860. He had practiced but a few months when the war broke out, whereupon he was among the first to enroll his name in behalf of the Union cause. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the 6th Ohio Infantry, served in West Virginia till October of the same year, returned to Cincinnati, and was

appointed second lieutenant on the staff of General Melancthon S. Wade, commanding Camp Dennison. In January, 1862, he was appointed first lieutenant in the 22d Ohio Infantry, and joined this regiment at St. Louis. In July, 1862, he was promoted to captain, and served as such till the close of the Rebellion, in the Army of the Tennessee. Among the battles in which he participated were those of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, and Vicksburg. Subsequent to the fall of Vicksburg Captain Richards was provost-marshal and military mayor of Memphis. At the close of the war Mr. Richards resumed the practice of the law, at Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained actively and successfully engaged in his profession till 1871. In that year he returned to Cincinnati, and formed a partnership in the law with Mr. William Stanton, which continued till 1872, when Mr. Richards was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney, under W. M. Bateman. He ably filled this position till 1877, when, by President Grant, he was appointed successor to Mr. Bateman. He has filled this responsible position ever since, having been reappointed in 1881 by President Hayes. Mr. Richards is a man of recognized ability, and ranks among the ablest members of the Hamilton County bar. Probably there is no lawyer of Cincinnati who is a closer student or has read more extensively in law than he. His arguments are clear, scholarly, and forcible, which gain additional strength and influence with court and jury by his well known character as a man. He is a man of the purest mold, and though plain and unpretentious, an adornment to his profession. For ten years he has conducted the legal interests of the United States for Southern Ohio with ability and zeal, and has rendered the greatest satisfaction to the several administrations and to those whose interests were involved. Mr. Richards has always been a zealous and consistent member of the Republican party, to which he has given, for years, valuable support. Into all campaigns he has thrown the full force of his character as a citizen and speaker, and is an influential member of the leading Republican club of Cincinnati. His religious opinions are such as are held by the Episcopal Church, with which he united in 1857, and for several years he has been a member of the Standing Committee for the Diocese of Southern Ohio. Mr. Richards was married April 11th, 1865, to Miss Hattie Learned, daughter of P. P. and Virginia S. Learned, of Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. Learned was a business man of that place for many years, though now a citizen of Cincinnati. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richards, five of whom are still living—Hattie L., born in 1866, died in 1872; Channing, born in 1870; Paschal, born in 1872; Brayton, born in 1874; James, born in 1876; and Bessie, born in 1878.

CLARK, JOHN, pioneer, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, February 29th, 1800. About the year 1805 his parents, Samuel Clark and Sarah Forsythe, settled near Columbus, Ohio. In 1829 he married Eliza Downey, a native of Virginia. In 1831 he located in Portsmouth, where for over twenty years he was engaged in merchandising. In the early part of his life he spent several years on the frontier as government agent among the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians. He also made several trips from Columbus, Ohio, to New Orleans, on flat-boats, *via* the Scioto, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. He was a cousin of the lamented General Custer. In 1852 Mr. Clark, with others from Portsmouth, went to California, and during one winter in the mountains



Ferd. Schumacher.

his party was completely snowed under, and they eked out a miserable and precarious existence by tunneling through the snow and cutting subsistence from their dead mules. The hardships and exposures during that winter were fearful; but John Clark was of an iron constitution, and came out of the siege as sound as a dollar. Mr. Clark belonged to a race of men now almost extinct. He has told a gentleman that he was a youthful companion of the late Hon. Thomas Ewing when he worked at the Salt Works, and had often held the pine knots for a light at night while Ewing received instructions from Mr. Clark's father. He was fond of reading, and a man of extensive information. He was also considered to be one of the most honorable business men of his community, and gathered around him a host of friends. He died of old age, in his eighty-first year, on October 29th, 1880. His only child is wife of P. C. Kinney, just noticed.

SCHUMACHER, FERDINAND, manufacturer, son of F. C. Schumacher, who was a prominent commission merchant, was born in Celle, Germany, March 30th, 1822. Upon completing his education in the high school of his native town, he was apprenticed, at the age of fifteen, with a Mr. H. F. Balk, of Harburg, a little town opposite Hamburg, serving five years without compensation, to learn the grocery trade. Returning home in 1842, he clerked two years in his father's house, and subsequently served as a shipping clerk in the extensive sugar refining house of Egestorf & Hurtzig, Hanover. Dissolving his connection with this house in March, 1850, he came to the United States, settling, with his brother Otto, on a forty-six acre farm in Euclid, east of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1851 he married Miss Hermine Schumacher, a cousin, by whom he has two sons—Louis, thirty years of age, who takes an active part in the management of his father's business, and Adolph, aged nineteen years, who is a student of Buchtel College. After two years of farming and general business experience, he established a small so-called "green grocery," at Akron, Ohio, his entire capital at that time amounting to one hundred and forty dollars. He prospered, and in 1857 rented water power on the Ohio Canal, in the northwestern part of Akron, and put in the necessary machinery for inaugurating a branch of manufacture which grew steadily in importance. In his native country, while learning the grocery business, he had obtained his first ideas as to the proper method of making palatable preparations for human food out of the grain of the oat, and now he undertook to introduce the manufacture of good oatmeal into his adopted country, substituting machinery driven by power for the hand-mill he had been accustomed to see at his employer's in Germany. Success followed, and in another year apparatus for pearling barley was added to the Greman Mills, as they were appropriately christened; while the next year additional capacity was given to the mill itself, by increasing the water power. The trade still grew, and by 1863 had assumed such proportions that it was necessary to erect a mill especially for pearling barley. The large brick Empire Mill was built at the railroad depot. In 1867 he purchased the Cascade Mill, one of the best furnished and largest flouring mills of that day, situated on the power just above the German Mills, and made many important improvements therein. In 1872 the old German Mills was destroyed by fire. The building of the present German Mills, at the depot, was immediately begun, and completed early in the spring of 1873. In 1875 and 1876 the effective power of

the Cascade was largely increased by lowering the tail-race thereof so as to connect it with the power of the old German Mill, thus increasing the head and fall to thirty-eight feet. An iron overshot wheel, thirty-five feet in diameter, with ten feet steel buckets, was built, the old gearing and machinery of the Cascade Mills removed, the number of burrs increased to eleven, and machinery put in for the purpose of manufacturing farina and high grades of flour by gradual reduction on French burrs. In 1875 he also made additions to the Empire Mills, adding machinery for the still more extensive manufacture of pearl barley, including a two hundred and fifty horse-power double Fitchburg engine. In 1879 a grain elevator, with a capacity of one hundred and thirty thousand bushels, was built, between the Empire and German Mills; and in 1881 another, in Greentown, Ohio, with a capacity of thirty thousand bushels—both needed to furnish a sufficient amount of storage for his mills. In 1881 a one hundred and fifty horse-power engine was added to the power of the Cascade; and in 1882 the building of another mill; the "German Mills, B" was commenced, and was finished so as to be in running order by September of the year 1883. This mill proper is eight stories high, with a frontage on Summit Street of one hundred and forty-five feet by ninety feet on Mill Street, besides a boiler-house five stories high, fifty feet by ninety. It will be propelled by a four hundred and twenty-five horse-power Raynolds Corliss double engine, built by E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee. Steam will be furnished by four Babcock & Wilcox tube boilers, one hundred and twenty-two horse-power each. The combined frontage of the Empire Mills, elevator, engine and boiler-houses, and German Mills A and B, is four hundred and eighty-four feet. The capacity of the old and new mills, running day and night, will be seven hundred and fifty barrels of oatmeal and avena, one hundred barrels cracked and rolled wheat, fifty barrels farina, three hundred and fifty barrels flour, two hundred and fifty barrels cornmeal, two hundred and fifty barrels (roller mills or new process) rye-flour, and one hundred and fifty barrels pearl barley, making an aggregate of nineteen hundred barrels of wholesome food for human beings, besides some ten car-loads daily of feed. The business of the house, he represents, will run up this year to two million dollars, extending to every part of our country, as well as England and Germany. His investment in his four mills exceeds five hundred thousand dollars. The secret of this success is simple but very significant. It was his determination to excel, never considering his machinery good enough until the highest attainable quality was turned out. Thus it came to pass that he substantially controls his branch of business, and manufactures a greater variety of goods in this line than any other house in the United States, while he literally revolutionized the trade in oatmeal. When he began all the oatmeal used in this country was imported from Canada and Europe, every attempt at making good American oatmeal having failed. His unequalled success at length led the market, and at present the importations of this valuable food are trifling in amount. Socially, he is a quick-witted, intelligent, and genial companion, and in his domestic relations is very happy, his home-life affording rare pleasure to those who have been permitted to witness its purity and cheerfulness. In business matters, he is sagacious, prompt, diligent, and thorough—a distinguishing characteristic being his practical opposition to the credit system. The subject of temperance has a peculiar interest for him, and he is strong

and unwavering in his faith in legal prohibition, sparing neither means nor labor in its behalf. Thus he is not only a practical reformer in the line of his business, but he carries his principles to total abstinence of all alcoholic stimulants as beverages, and all narcotics. He believes that simple, orderly, cleanly ways of living will do much to promote health, morality, and happiness, and has shaped his business and life in accordance with this belief. This belief and his devotion to it has given him success in his business, which he uses freely in behalf of every charity and good work. He received the unanimous nomination of the Prohibitionists, in convention assembled, at Columbus, June 14th, 1883, as chief magistrate of the State, which was accepted in the following characteristic manner:

"AKRON, O., June 16th, 1883.

"JAY ODELL, ESQ., *Chairman Executive Committee, Cleveland O.:*

"*Dear Sir,*—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, 15th inst., advising me of the unanimous nomination, as standard-bearer in this fall's contest, to represent the people's cause against a handful of rich and influential men who have a money interest in the beer and liquor traffic, and boldly undertake to dictate terms to our town, State, and national legislators. I cheerfully accept this honorable distinction, hoping that the time is near at hand when, in thunder-tones, the people shall protest against this oligarchy, prohibiting, for tippling purposes, all that can intoxicate. Thus they may decide for themselves what the policy of leading parties shall be, rather than leave it to politicians, with whom party success is of greater importance than the true interest of our people.

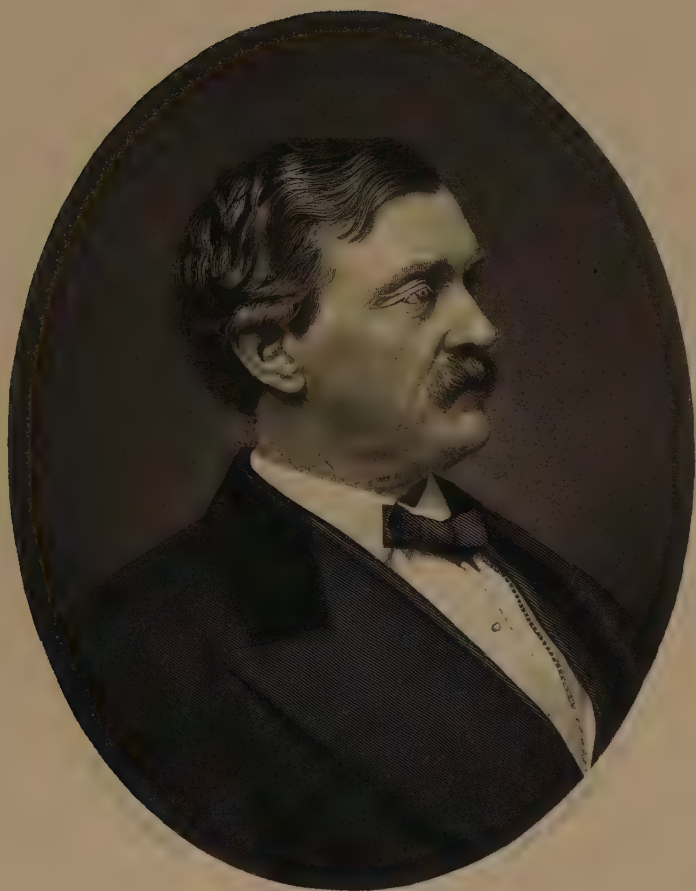
"Very respectfully yours,

"FERDINAND SCHUMACHER."

His name stands as much for temperance, prohibition, charity, and the good of society as for his unsurpassed table goods. He is the zealous friend of schools, Churches, improvement, progress, and whatsoever benefits society. Though a German, he is American in his ideas and character, combining in his life the stability of Germany with the push and progress of America.

TOWNSEND, AMOS, M. C., Cleveland, member of the large mercantile house of Edwards, Townsend & Co., was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in the year 1831. His father was Aaron Townsend, a farmer, of the Townsend family of Philadelphia, and his mother a daughter of Captain Jacob Cox, a soldier under Washington, in the Revolutionary war. After receiving a good education, he, at the age of fifteen, entered a store near Pittsburg, and began the profession of a merchant. There he remained four years, when he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and formed a partnership with N. B. Hogg, under the firm name of A. Townsend & Co., for the transaction of a general mercantile business. This firm continued five years, during which time he held his first office. At the outbreak of the trouble in Kansas, the Lower House of Congress appointed a committee to investigate and report the condition of affairs, and Hon. John Sherman secured for him the appointment as marshal of the committee, and he went to Kansas with it in that capacity. This position was a delicate and dangerous one, but was filled in such a manner as to gain the respect of both parties. In 1858 Mr. Townsend removed to Cleveland, and entered the wholesale grocery firm of Gordon, McMillan & Co., where he remained until 1861, when such had been his success that he was admitted as junior partner in the firm of Edwards, Iddings & Co. The following year Mr. Iddings died, and the firm became Ed-

wards, Townsend & Co. This firm now ranks among the largest and most favorably known in the West. In the spring of 1864 he was elected member of the City Council, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected four consecutive terms, serving continuously for ten years, seven of which he was President of the Council. In 1873 he served as member of the State Constitutional Convention. In October, 1876, he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress. He was then placed on several important committees, and the introduction and successful passage of the "Letter-carrier Bill" was largely due to his efforts. In 1878 he was re-elected to Congress, and again in 1880. He was a member of the Committee on Commerce, and Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals. He was the means of securing the passage of several important bills, and of important appropriations from Congress in behalf of his district, notably an appropriation for the breakwater at Cleveland harbor, and the improvements in the United States buildings in Cleveland, and the general efficient public service in the federal offices in his district. Among the more important bills and reports presented by Mr. Townsend may be mentioned the following: In the Forty-sixth Congress a very able, complete, and exhaustive report adverse to the bridging of the Detroit River. This was among the most important measures before that session of Congress, for the shipping interests of the entire Northwest were involved, and would have been most seriously crippled had the bill in favor of the railway companies allowing them to bridge that great water highway passed the House. To Mr. Townsend, for his successful efforts in that matter, every vessel-owner on the lakes is indebted. He presented a bill from the Committee on Commerce on the "Life-saving Service," which was favorably received, and passed. The following bills and reports were also presented: One on "Revenue Marine Service;" one on "Inter-State Commerce," as affecting and regulating the carrying trade between the States, particularly as regards railroads; one known as the "Steamboat Bill," governing steamboats, as to their condition, fitness for service, sea-worthiness, life-saving apparatus, etc.; a bill on a general law governing the bridging of the Ohio River, which was passed; an adverse report in the matter of the building of the Hennepin Canal, to which he was most strongly opposed, and to the defeat of which measure he largely contributed; another on "Inter-State Commerce and Merchant Marine;" and many others of importance. In addition to this labor, he made several able speeches on the "tariff." These reports and speeches were always intelligent and to the point, prepared with considerable care and labor, and with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter in hand; they were received with high favor by the most able men in Congress, and were given a large circulation. There are probably hundreds of ex-soldiers in the city of Cleveland who are indebted to his personal efforts in securing the pensions they enjoy. In the fall of 1882 he was urgently requested to allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election. This, however, in a very able letter, he most respectfully declined. His career in Congress was one of honor and usefulness, from which he retires with well earned laurels. A man of strong convictions and clear foresight, he has never gone into chimerical vagaries. The various measures he introduced were sound, practical, and beneficial, and presented in such form by him as to insure their success. He is a man of education, thorough business tact, of good personal appearance, fine physique, polished manners, and



Amos Toursey



Very truly
W. A. Hill.

gentlemanly bearing. He is a member of the Union Club, of Cleveland, a director in the Mercantile Insurance Company, of that city, and one of the directors of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company.

WILLIAMSON, JUDGE SAMUEL E., of Cleveland, solicitor of the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad, the son of Samuel Williamson, banker, and Mary E. (Tisdale) Williamson, was born in Cleveland April 19th, 1844. He attended the public schools until he was sixteen, when he entered Western Reserve College, where he was graduated in 1864. On leaving college he studied law with his father for a short period. He then spent one year in Harvard Law College, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1866. In partnership with his father in Cleveland, he commenced the practice of his profession in February, 1867. In February, 1870, he formed a partnership with T. K. Bolton, and later with J. E. Ingersoll, which continued until November, 1880, when he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In September, 1882, he resigned his seat on the bench to enter upon his duties as counsel of the railroad. He was married, June 4th, 1878, to Mary Peabody Marsh, sister of Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, who died May 1st, 1881, leaving twin daughters. In politics the Judge is a Republican, in religion a Presbyterian, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He is one of the trustees of the Western Reserve University, and also a trustee of the Cleveland Law School, a new organization. The judge, though comparatively young in years, is a man of ripe judgment and deep legal study, and is a man honored and esteemed by the judiciary of his native city. His attainments are many, and his character beyond reproach.

HILL, WILLIAM D., of Defiance, was born in Nelson County, Virginia, October 1st, 1833. His parents, Edmund M. and Elizabeth Hill, were natives of that State, and in 1849 they migrated to Ohio and settled on a farm near Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio. He comes of a patriotic stock, as his great grand-parents on both sides were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and both his grandfathers were in the war of 1812. He is the eldest of a family of eleven children, and had principal charge of his father's farm, remaining upon it until he was of age. In 1853 he purchased a scholarship in Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, while it was under the presidency of Horace Mann, and entered as a pupil. To support himself while there he sawed wood, made fences, tilled gardens, and cooked his own food. During the winters he taught school; and by this means he was enabled to spend three years in college. He did not finish the college course, but left before graduation. Meanwhile, he had turned his attention to politics, making his first public speech in 1852 in behalf of the Democratic party. He canvassed Greene County in 1854, and was active in opposing the Know-nothing movement. To obtain the means to subscribe for the Cincinnati *Enquirer* he sawed wood at nights, for he was too independent to read a borrowed paper. He studied law with the late James M. Hunt, of Springfield, and in 1858 made an unsuccessful venture in the newspaper line, editing for a time the *Ohio Press*, which journal succeeded the *Democratic Expositor*. He not only lost all his earnings, but became involved in debt. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar at the spring term of the District Court in Springfield. The law-partnership of Hill and Snyder was

formed in 1861, and soon obtained a good share of the legal business of the county. The same year he was elected mayor of Springfield over James L. Torbert, the Republican candidate. This election was the more grateful to him, inasmuch as his opponent was a popular and favorite political leader, and the city was strongly opposed to the general principles and polity of the party to which Mr. Hill belonged. In June, 1863, he removed to Defiance, and the next year, during the Congressional canvass between General J. M. Ashley and General Americus V. Rice, the latter being confined at home by illness, he took his place on the "stump," and made speeches at many prominent points throughout the district. His labors as an exponent of Democratic principles were so highly appreciated, that the next year his party nominated him as their candidate for Representative in the Ohio Legislature from that district, and he was elected against great odds by a majority of over two hundred votes. In 1867 he was re-elected; and his merits as a public speaker being generally acknowledged by his party, he made, by invitation of the Democratic State Central Committee, in 1869, speeches in Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, and other counties, greatly to the advantage of his party, and to the extension of his own reputation as an able and successful debater. He rendered effective aid in the gubernatorial contests of 1871 and 1873, in which latter year he had the pleasure of seeing his friend, William Allen, elected Governor. In 1875 he was appointed by the Governor, without solicitation on his part, and against powerful influence exerted in behalf of numerous applicants, Superintendent of Insurance for the State. He held this office three years, refusing to become an applicant for a second term, and retired with the genuine respect of all parties as a capable and honest officer. On the 4th of July, 1878, he was nominated for Congress in the Sixth District and elected, serving one term. In June, 1882, he was nominated in the Sixth District as a candidate for Congress by a convention of the Democratic party, and, at the election in October, was chosen representative by a handsome majority over Colonel J. H. Brigham, a popular and influential man, especially so among the farmers of that agricultural district, being master of the Ohio State Grange. In that election, Mr. Hill had a majority of seven hundred and fifty-four, running five hundred votes ahead of his ticket, and more than a hundred ahead in his own county. The year previous the Republican majority was nine hundred and eighteen. Mr. Hill was married June 3d, 1862, to Augusta B., daughter of Thomas C. and Anna D. March. She was born June 14th, 1839. Her parents were prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her father was a native of Maine, and her mother of Camden, South Carolina. She was one of the young girls who strewed flowers for Lafayette to walk upon when he passed through that place on his last visit to America in 1824. She always had a lively recollection of that incident, and recalled with pleasure the marquis's expression of gratitude for the honor showed to him on that occasion. Mr. March emigrated to Alabama at the age of nineteen, and engaged in mercantile life. About three years before the late civil war, anticipating trouble between the two sections of the country, he closed his business, in which he had accumulated wealth, and came to the North. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born four children: Alice L., April 5th, 1863; Anna E., November 8th, 1866; Mary V., June 3d, 1870; and Mattie T., October 8th, 1873. In personal appearance Mr. Hill is about

five feet eight inches in height, of medium build, weighing about one hundred and forty-five pounds, erect in figure, and brisk in his movements. His abilities as a lawyer are conspicuous. In the court-room he is regarded as one of the most skillful examiners and powerful advocates in North-western Ohio. No scandal has ever been breathed against his good name. His moral character is not only pure, but it is above suspicion; and no man has a troop of warmer personal friends. Men of all political parties acknowledge his worth and give him credit for incorruptible integrity and straight-forwardness of character. He is a man of method, research, generous impulses, stability of purpose, and neighborly kindness.

WHITE, THOMAS H., president of the White Sewing-machine Company, of Cleveland, was born at Phillips-ton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, April 26th, 1836. His parents were Windsor and Betsy White. His father being a manufacturer, he from early boyhood entertained a strong liking for mechanics and mechanical devices; this trait of his mental character developed more fully as he advanced in years, and to it must be largely attributed his later achievements in the various devices and improvements he has made in the particular branch of mechanics that he chose as his own—the improvement and perfecting of the sewing-machine. After receiving a sound common school and academical education, he devoted himself to his mechanical studies, and with such success that in 1858, at the early age of twenty-two, he was in the business of manufacturing sewing-machines on his own account, at Templeton, Massachusetts. There, from a small beginning, he speedily acquired considerable business, which increased so rapidly that in three years he had outgrown the facilities afforded, and consequently removed to Orange, Massachusetts, where he remained nearly five years. Here his business further developed, and still greater facilities were needed to enable him to supply the constantly increasing demand. This led to his removal to Cleveland, in 1866, where increased success rewarded him, and in 1876 the White Sewing-machine Company was organized. As a company it started with a capacity for turning out two hundred machines per week. At present writing, 1882, its capacity is two thousand machines per week, giving employment to about one thousand men, and being one of the great manufacturing enterprises of the city of Cleveland. In 1880 they established a branch office in London, England, where they are meeting with flattering success, and from which point they supply all the European countries. They also ship largely to Australia, South America, Mexico, and Egypt. The White sewing-machine was first placed on the market in August, 1876. Although but the short period of six years has elapsed since their introduction, the number placed in the market has exceeded three hundred and fifty thousand. Such is the immense outcome of the small manufacturing business started by Mr. White at Templeton, Massachusetts, in 1858; and to Mr. White personally must be largely attributed this development. His associates who comprise the company are men alive to improvements, and have themselves taken no small part in the development of a wider field of labor for the sewing-machine of to-day. The very fact that they are the owners of no less than thirty-eight patents upon sewing-machines and attachments, is in itself evidence of their determination to keep in the front rank in the march of improvement. Mr. White has been president of the company

from its organization: He is a man of a positive nature, and excellent business judgment; withal modest, conservative, and of few words. He considers well every subject or project in all its bearings before deciding upon them. His business transactions are the result of careful thought and keen perception, being decidedly practical and not speculative. To his natural mechanical ability and his keen appreciation of an improvement, with a spirit to lead rather than follow, together with his reliable business character, may be ascribed the high commercial standing of the company. Its success has been steadily increasing from its formation. The machine which Mr. White so largely developed, was not perfected at once, but is the result of twenty years' study and practical experience of sewing-machine mechanism. As a private citizen he is highly esteemed. He is a man alive to all that benefits humanity. A man of generous impulses, and liberal in his charities, educational institutions and worthy benevolent objects ever find in him a warm friend and helper. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the Cleveland City Council. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Unitarian Church. He was married November 2d, 1858, to Miss Almira L., daughter of Charles W. Greenleaf, Esq., of Boston. They have six children—four boys, and two girls.

WADDLE, WILLIAM, physician, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, September 19th, 1811. His grandfather was a native of Ireland, and emigrated, with his wife, to America in 1787, bringing with him a daughter and three sons. They settled first in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to Brooke County, Virginia. John, his second son, was one of the early merchants of Chillicothe, and the father of the subject of this sketch. He came to reside in Ross County in the year 1800, entered into business in the then small town of Chillicothe, and was married a few years later to Nancy Mann, of Lexington, Kentucky. William Waddle commenced his education at the Chillicothe Academy, and from there went to the Ohio University, but left that institution at the age of eighteen. After leaving the university he worked on his father's farm, in Clarke County, until the year 1834, when he returned to Chillicothe, and commenced the study of medicine, as a pupil of Dr. Fullerton, who was at that time the leading physician of the town. He attended the lectures of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and graduated there in 1836. After traveling a year in the South, he established himself in the practice of medicine in his native town, and proudly desirous of winning his way unaided in the profession, did not seek a partnership with any elderly practitioner, though at first he found some difficulty in gaining the confidence of the community on account of his youthful appearance—being at that time but twenty-six years of age. As in many a similar instance, the poor and friendless were his first patients, yet for them he worked faithfully, giving them the best of his professional skill and the devotion of his time. This experience, if not remunerative, became valuable as a practice, and in course of time, by his assiduity and expertness, he succeeded in conquering the prejudice that almost every young physician has to contend with, namely, that of being thought too young. He practiced alone and with increasing success until the year 1865, when, finding that his practice was growing too large for one person to attend to, he associated with him Jefferson B. Scarce, and they have now the



Thos. H. White.



Wm. H. Woodcut.

James B. Smith

largest and most lucrative practice ever enjoyed by any members of the profession in Ross County. In the year 1863 Dr. Waddle was appointed trustee of the Ohio University, and in 1868 was also appointed trustee of the Athens Lunatic Asylum, and held that position until the year 1878, when he resigned. Two years later he accepted the appointment of trustee of the Central Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, which appointment, together with the trusteeship of the Ohio University, he still holds. As a physician he ranks high, possessing those qualities without which success in no pursuit of life is achieved—inde-fatigability, self-reliance, and steady, persevering industry. Possessed of a remarkably robust constitution, he has been enabled to perform an unusual amount of work requiring patience and endurance. In the early days of his practice, with almost impassable roads to travel, it required the exercise, in a high degree, of those virtues. Of good personal appearance and pleasant demeanor, Dr. Waddle commands the respect of the community where he has lived so long. And though now over seventy-two years of age, he has apparently lost none of his youthful vigor, and still gives his personal attention to his many patients, some of whom live in adjoining counties. In 1845 he married Jane S. McCoy, the daughter of a prominent merchant of Chillicothe, who has borne him nine children, of whom eight are living. The eldest daughter is married to Mr. Alexander Renick.

BARNETT, GENERAL JAMES, banker and merchant, of Cleveland, was born, June 21st, 1821, at Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York, the son of Melancthon and Mary Barnett, who removed from New York State and settled in Cleveland in 1826, where Melancthon Barnett, then a merchant and afterwards a banker, died July 1st, 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-two, honored and respected by all. At the time when the family arrived in Cleveland James Barnett was a boy of about five years of age, and Cleveland was a village of some seven hundred souls. Here he attended the common schools, and after a due course he entered the hardware store of Potter & Clark, where he remained three years. He then entered the house of George Worthington, and in due course was admitted as a member of the firm of George Worthington & Co. This relation has continued ever since. On the death of Mr. Worthington Mr. Barnett became the senior partner. In 1840 an independent company of artillery was organized, of which he became a member; eighteen years later it developed into the first regiment of Ohio volunteer light artillery, known as the "Cleveland Light Artillery," he receiving his commission as colonel in 1859. In the winter of 1860, the attitude of the Southern States becoming threatening, the regiment tendered their services to the State authorities in case of difficulty, as the rebels in West Virginia were assuming a menacing attitude. The offer was accepted, but the opinion expressed in the acceptance that the proffered services would probably not be needed. Five days after the fall of Fort Sumter the order came from Governor Dennison: "Report with your six guns, horses, and caissons at Columbus; you retain colonel's rank." This they did at once, and two days later were encamped at Marietta, where they were on duty for a month, with their guns in position to defend the place. The time while at Marietta was occupied in organizing a camp, of which the subject of this sketch was post commandant; and when the 14th and 18th Ohio Infantry reported for first duty there came

the order to cross the river into Virginia, where an action was soon brought on at Philippi. The guns of Colonel Barnett's command, in this action, were the first artillery opened on the Union side in the great rebellion. They then took part in the attack on the rebels at Laurel Hill, where the enemy precipitately fled, and were closely pursued, making a stand at Carrick's Ford, where, after a sharp engagement, the enemy were defeated and utterly routed, with the loss of their entire train and munitions of war. Of their artillery captured by the command, one gun was returned to Cleveland as a trophy. The campaign over, they were mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, and returned to Cleveland, where they met with a brilliant reception by the citizens of that city, who heartily welcomed them on their return, and congratulated them on their successful campaign. In the mean time the battle of Bull Run was fought, and the necessity for more federal troops became urgent. In August, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Dennison to raise a twelve-battery regiment of artillery, which Governor Dennison had prevailed on the general government to authorize. Colonel Barnett at once began the work of recruiting and equipping, the batteries being sent into the field as rapidly as possible. Upon the organization of the regiment he was commissioned its colonel, September 3d, 1861. Company B and Company C reported to General Thomas in time to participate in the battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky, the other batteries being sent to different commands in West Virginia and Kentucky. This work completed, he reported to General Buell at Louisville with a portion of his command in the spring of 1862. On the arrival of the army at Nashville in March, he was placed in command of the artillery reserve of the Army of the Ohio, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and other minor engagements up to the time of the occupation of Huntsville by Buell's army. In July, 1862, he was ordered to Ohio on recruiting service. Speedily raising the requisite number of men for his regiment he was assigned to duty in September upon the staff of General C. C. Gilbert, then commanding the center corps of the Army of the Ohio. After the battle of Perryville he was transferred to the staff of Major-general McCook, as chief of artillery. This position he held until November 24th, 1862, when he was appointed by General Rosecrans chief of artillery of the Army of the Cumberland. With that grand old army he took part in the battle of Stone River. During the hottest of the fighting the general commanding and his entire staff were in the thickest of the fight, with two batteries of twelve-pound guns of the enemy in their immediate front, from which they received constant salvos. Then came Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and numerous other battles. For his conduct in these actions he received special commendation from General Rosecrans. General Thomas, his successor, also held him in high esteem, and placed implicit confidence in his military skill, judgment, and bravery. At the close of operations around Chattanooga he was given command of the artillery requiring reorganization and remounting. Two divisions, of six batteries each, were formed, the first division composed of batteries of the 4th and 5th United States Artillery, and the second of Ohio volunteer batteries, chiefly composed of the 1st Ohio Artillery Regiment. These were camped near Nashville, thoroughly drilled, reorganized, and equipped, and held in readiness for the field. This command he maintained until the 20th of October, 1864, when the need of his services having ceased he was, on application, mustered out. After he had left the

service, but before he had quitted Nashville, the battle at that place was fought, and he rendered valuable aid, though acting merely in an independent capacity, as *aide* to General Thomas, commanding. Subsequently he was awarded a brevet brigadier-generalship in consideration of his eminent abilities and the valuable services he had performed. On his return home he resumed his position in the firm, having, by the generosity of his partners, been allowed to retain his interest, without detriment, during the whole time of his service. At the commencement of the war soldiers in the field all felt the importance of the government providing for the widows and orphans of those who should fall. Strong efforts were made in Ohio in this direction, but nothing was done until the close of hostilities, when, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic organization, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home was established at Xenia, Ohio, and General Barnett was appointed one of the directors on the organization of the board. The control finally assumed by the State, he was appointed one of the trustees by the Governor in 1870, and so acted for four years. Later he was appointed by Governor Allen as one of the directors of the Cleveland Asylum for the Insane, of which he served as trustee during different administrations for seven years. In 1865 the police of the city of Cleveland were reorganized under the new metropolitan police system; he was appointed one of the commissioners by Governor Hayes, on May 1st, 1865. Under this board new rules and regulations had to be established, and an entire new police force appointed. In 1872 he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Cleveland; and in January, 1876, he was elected its president, which position he still retains. In March, 1875, he was elected a director of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company. In May, 1882, he was elected a director of the Merchants' National Bank, of Cleveland. In March, 1873, he was elected a member of the City Council, and served two years. He has been a life member and trustee of the Case Library for some eight years, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization, in which he has held the position of post commandant. He has been a director of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company from its organization. This company, which has now come to be one of the largest iron mining companies of the State, commenced operations in the Lake Superior region long before the building of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, at a time when the ore was carted across the portage and shipped to Cleveland in pork barrels as samples. On General Rosecrans's staff he was a comrade of General Garfield. In June, 1880, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held at Chicago, which nominated General Garfield, whom he had known from boyhood, for the Presidency. The general was an old friend, and with him he had messed on the field of war for over a year. During the funeral services of President Garfield General Barnett was the marshal-in-chief. He received the highest commendations from General Sherman and others for its orderly and systematic management. In his business career he has been chiefly identified in the iron manufacturing interests, banking, and the wholesale hardware trade. The firm of George Worthington & Co., of which he is now the senior member, is among the oldest and most extensive in the State—it was established in 1835, and has grown to be of great magnitude. The same ability displayed in his military operations has been brought to bear on his commercial pursuits. In the

Republican Convention of 1882 for the nomination for Congress from the 21st District, General Barnett's was a strong name. Under the law of Congress passed in 1882, appointing a commission to revise the tariff, General Barnett was proposed by his friend, Amos Townsend, member of Congress from his district, as one of the commissioners. His nomination was approved of by the Republicans of the Ohio delegation in Congress, but he declined the appointment. As a private citizen he is held in high respect by men of all political opinions for his unquestioned honor and probity in all matters, social, business, and political, for his public spirit and patriotism, and for his distinguished services in the defense of his country; whilst his genial disposition, courteous manner, and kindness of heart render him a general favorite. In benevolent enterprises he has, for some years, been an active worker in the Bethel Union, in the Relief Department, having been chairman of the Relief Committee for several years. He was married June 12th, 1845, to Miss Maria H., daughter of Dr. Samuel Underhill, of Granville, Illinois. They have three daughters: Mary C., the wife of Major Thomas Goodwillie; Laura, the wife of Charles J. Sheffield; and Carrie M., the wife of Alexander Brown, Esq.

McClymonds, John, president of the Ohio National Bank, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1808. His father was a captain in the War of 1812, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, enduring the hardships and privations incident to Washington's army in the marches and battles of those perilous times. After receiving a common school education, Mr. McClymonds commenced the activities of a long and busy life, at the age of sixteen, as a school teacher; later he was engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store in his native town. In 1826 he removed to Unity, a small town in Columbiana County, Ohio, where, for several years, he conducted a general store, and at the same time discharged the duties of post-master under the administration of General Jackson. This was at a time when money was scarce and produce plenty. A quotation of the then prices would contrast strangely with those of the present. For instance, eggs were three cents a dozen, butter six cents a pound, oats ten cents a bushel, corn sixteen, rye twenty, and wheat twenty-five cents, or in barter one bushel of wheat for one pound of coffee or two yards of brown muslin. In 1834 Mr. McClymonds married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Thomas Kincaid, who then resided in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, a union that lasted forty-seven years, until the death of Mrs. McClymonds in 1881. In 1835 he removed to New Lisbon, and in 1836 he became a director of the Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon. In 1838 he became more intimately connected with the management of the bank, and on the expiration of its charter he and Dr. B. W. Snodgrass purchased the entire assets, and assumed all liabilities, including outstanding circulation, and formed a partnership in banking, under the name and style of B. W. Snodgrass & Co. At that time there was not another bank, either private or State, in the county; now they can not be counted on the fingers of both hands. This partnership continued until the death of Dr. Snodgrass, in January, 1852, and the bank was afterward conducted by Mr. McClymonds individually. During a residence of twenty-five years in New Lisbon, Mr. McClymonds's life was a very active one, as he was interested, in addition to his bank (either as partner or sole owner), in a wholesale grocery, a



A. S. T. B. 1871

Yours Truly
W. M. Chapman

dry-goods store, a shoe, a book, a hardware, and a drug store. He was also engaged in the manufacture of Kentucky jeans, a mixture of wool and cotton, very popular at that time, and in a full suit of which the eloquent Thomas Corwin was clothed when he "stumped" the State, as a candidate for Governor, in 1840. During these years Mr. McClymonds was a large purchaser of wool, wheat, and flour, shipping the latter to New Orleans, and spending some winters in that city and on the coast, purchasing sugar and molasses. He also served three or four consecutive years as Mayor of the town of New Lisbon, to which town—one of the oldest and handsomest in the State—he made an addition which still bears his name, and a goodly number of houses still stand as monuments of his enterprise. During a portion of these busy years he found time to edit a weekly newspaper, *The Western Palladium*, the only Whig paper then published in the county. In the mean time his partner devoted his time to the details of the bank. In 1859 Mr. McClymonds was elected cashier of the Union Bank of Massillon, a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and at the expiration of its charter he and General Kent Jarvis and Thomas McCullough, Esq., purchased the entire stock and assets of the bank, settled its affairs, and organized the Union National Bank of Massillon, of which Mr. McCullough was elected president, and Mr. McClymonds cashier. When Mr. McClymonds took charge of the Union Branch, its stock was at twenty-five per cent discount, caused by injudicious loans; eight years after, it was wound up with the stock worth seventy-five per cent premium. During Mr. McClymonds' residence in Massillon he and Mr. McCullough purchased a large tract of land west of and adjoining the town of Massillon, which they subdivided, calling it "the River-side addition to the town of Massillon," now well improved with comfortable homes. In 1869 Mr. McClymonds, in company with Robert Hanna (now deceased), organized the Ohio National Bank, of Cleveland, and was elected its cashier, which position he held until Mr. Hanna retired from the presidency, in 1876, when he was elected president of the institution; and, as cashier or president, has given it his undivided personal attention, from the day of its organization down to the present time (November, 1882), and he now has the pleasure of presiding over one of the most conservative and prosperous institutions in the State—his life as a banker covering forty-six consecutive years. Mr. McClymonds is also president of the Cleveland Rubber Company, of which his son Louis K. is principal stockholder, treasurer, and superintendent, the largest manufactory of rubber goods west of the Allegheny Mountains. He is also a director in the Chicago Rubber Works, of which his son is president. He also has a son, J. Walter, who is treasurer and manager of the great agricultural works of Russell & Co., in Massillon, Ohio, and another son, Edward D., a lawyer, who died in 1873. In religion Mr. McClymonds is a Methodist, and in politics a republican. Though not a politician, in the common acceptance of that term, he perhaps should be classed as an independent voter, as he never hesitates to substitute a good Democrat for a bad Republican, if the respective tickets furnish the material and necessity for such an exchange or substitution. Mr. McClymonds is a man who has been eminently successful in all he has undertaken. Possessed of an enterprising spirit and a keen perception, he has not only seized opportunities when they have presented themselves, but he has also made opportunities. His business experience has been large and varied. His career has been marked by judicious and able manage-

ment, and he has reaped a rich fruition. He has done much toward developing banking and numerous other important interests in the State of Ohio. A man of the highest honor and integrity, he enjoys the full confidence of his fellow-citizens. It is to such men that the great State of Ohio is largely indebted for her wonderful progress.

HOOTMAN, JOHN J., a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 23d, 1815. His father, John Hootman, was born at the same place, and died February 28th, 1880, aged ninety-eight years. His mother, Jane C. Hootman, was born at Sherman's Valley, Pennsylvania, and died in 1853, aged sixty-five years. His grandfather, on his father's side, was one of those who were forced to come to this country from Hesse during our struggle for independence. When notified that he must leave his native country to go across seas and fight people with whom he had no quarrel, he refused. The authorities gave him fifty-six lashes each day for three days, thinking that this treatment would break his stubborn spirit. When he still refused to go his father told him he might as well give up, as he would have to go—and they did finally compel him. At the battle of Trenton his leg was broken, and he was left on the field to be taken by the Americans. In three months, such was the goodness of his constitution, he was well and fighting on our side, which he continued to do until the close of the war. As the authorities of his native country had expatriated him, he determined to make the best of it. He never would receive any pension, as he had obtained what he fought for, his liberty. His grandfather, on his mother's side, fought in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. While a boy young Hootman had no access to public schools, but attended a private school until he was twelve years of age—after this regularly working with his father the entire year. He has always been very fond of reading, devoting eight hours each day to his books for twelve years from 1839, and acquiring a vast fund of information. He has a well-filled library that would be an honor to any house. In 1827 his parents moved to Ashland County, Ohio, buying one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, and clearing one hundred and twenty-five acres. His father was a blacksmith, and opened a shop on the new farm, where he did general jobbing work, but making edge tools a specialty. It was here, during the second twelve years of his life, that Hootman learned the trade of his father, working with him till twenty-four years old, and then starting a shop for himself in the village of Jeromeville. In 1852 he sold his shop and went to California, leaving his wife at home. He engaged in the same business, making money very fast. This he invested in real estate, the title of which proved worthless. Disheartened at seeing his earnings all gone, he returned to his home, where he resumed his trade, which he followed for about a year. Thinking he could make a good home surer and more easily on a piece of land, he moved, in 1860, to Defiance County, and bought the farm upon which he now resides. He built a shop soon after entering upon the farm, which added considerably to the revenue he derived from the land. In 1850 he was elected as senatorial delegate to the constitutional convention, and filled the position creditably. In 1856 he was elected sheriff of Ashland County, and served two terms. He held the office four years in succession, losing no prisoners—a distinction enjoyed by no other sheriff of that

county. He has held all the township offices in Jeromeville and where he now lives. He was married May 9th, 1839, to Mary E., daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Eichelberger. The result of the union was four children.

SMITH, CHARLES KILGORE, for many years a well known resident of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, was born at Cincinnati, February 15th, 1799. His father was one of those enterprising men who aided in setting the tide of emigration to the North-west Territory in motion. He was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio in 1792, in company with General James Findlay, an old friend of his, with whom he formed a copartnership after landing at Cincinnati. Elected to several offices in succession, he was an occupant of the shrievalty when his son Charles was born. He gave the boy the best instruction the place afforded, and sent him, in 1812, to a grammar-school at Oxford, conducted by the Rev. James Hughes, a Presbyterian minister of excellent repute. Here for three years he was thoroughly taught in all the common branches and Latin, but was withdrawn for a brief time during the second war with Great Britain, in order that he might aid his father in paying off the troops on the frontier. In 1815 he finished going to school; but so great seems to have been his popularity, and so solid his claims to respect that he was elected, in 1825, by the Erodolphian Society of Miami University, Oxford, which had succeeded to Mr. Hughes's school, a member of their body. When he first went out to that town the country was a perfect wilderness; but he lived to see it fully cultivated, and the university strong and respected. James Smith had removed with his family from Hamilton County to Butler in 1805, settling upon section 21, St. Clair Township, at the confluence of Four-mile Creek and the Miami River. Charles K. Smith came to Hamilton to live, upon the conclusion of his school-days, and entered the employment of John Reily, then postmaster, clerk of the courts, and agent of several corporations and absentee property-holders. For two years of this time he acted as deputy-postmaster and clerk. In 1821 he was chosen recorder of the county, and continued in that occupation until 1835, being also, from 1827, treasurer of the county. He might have remained longer in these positions had he chosen; but he voluntarily gave them up to become cashier of the Bank of Hamilton. There were then few banks of unquestioned responsibility in the West, although there were multitudes of irresponsible ones. The Bank of Hamilton was begun with large means, and was one of the few which had sufficient strength to resist the pressure put upon moneyed institutions by General Jackson, during his war upon the United States Bank. It rode through the storm of 1837 triumphantly; but in 1842, on the 9th of February, it made an assignment. This was in consequence of new and stringent regulations in the law, but was also partly occasioned by the lack of surplus capital in the community. On his retiring from the bank he entered upon legal practice. He had previously studied law under John Woods, and had been admitted to the bar in 1840. In this new calling he attained a fair measure of success. He was an attorney in the courts of several of the United States, and also became a member of the American Legal Association, of New York. In 1848 he was named as an associate judge of the county, and was elected to that position in March by the General Assembly. The term was for seven years, but he resigned it at the end of a year to accept an office from General Taylor,

whose warm friend he was, and whose election he had striven with all his might to accomplish. When the act was passed creating the Territory of Minnesota, Charles K. Smith was made its Secretary. This office is equivalent to that of Lieutenant-governor and Secretary of State in older communities, and is charged with responsibility. Mr. Smith went to his new field of duty in May, 1849. There were no settlements, except at St. Paul, and one or two military garrisons. He found no schools when he went there, but did not rest until public provision had been made for their establishment, as well as carrying them through the winter. He was the founder of the Minnesota Historical Society, which has been a great success, and whose publications have done much to attract emigration to Minnesota. Mr. Smith was appointed by the Territorial Legislature one of the first regents of the territorial university, located at the city of St. Anthony. He was present at the first meeting and introduced the first ordinance for the government of the university. Congress had made large appropriations of land for its support; buildings were very soon erected, and shortly after the organization of the Territory the university was in successful operation. Mr. Smith was an active advocate of schools, and made himself very useful in furthering all educational enterprises and means of instruction in the early years of the Territory. The Churches also received his assistance. In 1849 there was not a church building in St. Paul, except one small log house belonging to the Catholics. In the absence of church buildings, Mr. Smith prepared the rooms used for the first Territorial Legislature, and permitted the different denominations to hold religious meetings in them. Mr. Smith was president of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Buildings of the Territory, and during his services as such all the preliminaries were arranged for the erection of the capitol buildings and the territorial prison. The early territorial history of Minnesota is closely connected with the name of C. K. Smith, and we may well say that he had the honor of being one of the most prominent founders of a new empire of the North-west, from which has sprung the young and vigorous State of Minnesota. He was an indefatigable worker. He had a love for public employment, and did an immense amount of gratuitous labor. He received an excellent training with Mr. Reily, and his subsequent life increased and accentuated his thoroughness and love of detail. It has already been remarked that he aided his father as paymaster in the war of 1812. This was with Colonel Richard M. Johnson's mounted Kentuckians, while lying at Fort Defiance. He was the recording secretary of the first Bible society organized in Butler County, which was in the year 1822. He was an attendant at the services of the United Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a member, and contributed liberally to its funds. He gave the lot on which the First Presbyterian Church now stands, and assisted the Catholics with money and advice when they first sought to erect a building in Hamilton. Other Churches also knew his generous hand. In the hard years in which labor nearly ceased and the crops were deficient, no one gave more largely to the poor than he, nor with less pretense. Mr. Smith contributed much to the current history of his time. His communications to the local journals produced a marked effect on the public mind. Among his writings are the following, viz: "A Report on Irish Appeal;" "Report of the Debate on Slavery, in 1842, between Dr. Junkin and the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas;" "Biographical Sketches of the Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, Dr.

Daniel Millikin, John P. Reynolds, Esq., and historical articles for the Minnesota Historical Society. He was admitted into the ancient and honorable order of Free Masons as soon as he arrived at age, and remained with them all his life-time, being advanced to the highest degrees of the order. When in Minnesota he opened a Masonic Lodge. In 1841 he united as a charter member in organizing a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, advancing in this through the higher degrees; and in Minnesota he assisted in establishing a lodge of Odd Fellows there. He was a Knight Templar as a Mason, and an encampment member in Odd Fellowship. Upon his return from Minnesota Mr. Smith came to Hamilton, and bought his father's old homestead, upon which he settled, giving little attention to public affairs, but much to his books and the duties of his farm. He was active and energetic in the prosecution of the war for the Union, and did all that he could to arouse and inform the public mind upon the real merits of the contest. Four of his sons went out to the army, one dying soon after peace was assured. Mr. Smith remained at home until the time of his death, which occurred on the 28th of September, 1866, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. On the 21st of November, 1827, he married Miss Eleanor A. McMechan, daughter of the Rev. James McMechan, an early Presbyterian minister of this region, and a native of Ireland. Mrs. Smith survived him, dying March 6th, 1879. He had by this marriage five sons and four daughters, of whom but one died before the father. One son, J. William C., was captain of the Butler Pioneers in the 26th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the late Rebellion, and died in 1873; another son, Charles Kilgore, was colonel and assistant quartermaster in the war, and died in 1870. Few of our pioneers exerted a greater influence upon the future of the State than the subject of our sketch. Mr. Smith was genial and sincere, and had friends amongst all classes of society. With his ardent and inquiring disposition it could not be expected that he should remain quiet in political matters. He was heart and soul a Whig. He fought their battles on the stump and in the press, and was one of the most active members of that party. He was a warm friend, and was just to his opponents. His life was one of useful industry.

BROWN, JAMES D., banker, and a prominent and influential business man of Athens, Ohio, was born August 27th, 1845. He is a son of John Brown, of Athens, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. The subject of this sketch engaged in the banking business with his father, in 1867, at Albany, Athens County. His education was largely acquired under the personal direction of his father, and was eminently practical, as must of necessity result in the uniting of excellent natural qualifications with good opportunities. In 1868 their business was transferred to Athens, and on the death of the elder Brown the son assumed absolute control of the bank, which under his efficient management, has become one of the leading fiduciary institutions in Southeastern Ohio. In politics he is a Republican, but is in no sense a partisan, and does not rigidly conform to party platforms. He eschews political office, as his father did, and confines himself to the sphere of a leading and influential business man. He served for a time in the late war of the Rebellion, going out with the 141st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and also of the Masons, and is an elder in the local

society of the Presbyterian Church. On the 28th of May, 1867, Mr. Brown entered into matrimonial relations with Miss Lizzie Armstrong, of Athens, and has issue two children, a son and a daughter.

CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS BEER, editor and newspaper publisher, Millersburgh, Holmes County, Ohio, was born near Lattasburgh, Wayne County, Ohio, November 11th, 1837. His father, Thomas Cunningham, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a native of North Strabane, Ireland. He emigrated to America in the early part of the present century, and became one of the pioneers of Wayne County, Ohio, where he settled in 1816. His mother, Mary (Ayers) Cunningham, removed with her parents to Wayne County, from Cumberland County, Maryland, in 1811, and was married to his father in 1829. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood days on a farm, attending school about six months of the year. When eighteen years of age he entered Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio, and prepared for college, teaching several terms during the time in the common schools of the neighborhood. In the fall of 1861 he entered the junior class in Jefferson College, Cannonsburgh, Pennsylvania, graduating in the classical course in 1863. He was chosen by his literary society as essayist in the annual contest between the two societies, and carried off the honors. Previous to this time he had chosen the ministry as his profession. After leaving college, his health being somewhat impaired, he taught school for one year, and then entered the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, New Jersey. After two months of close application to his studies his health failed, and he was obliged to return home. After a brief rest he was urged to take charge of the public schools of Wooster, a position so trying on his constitution that at the expiration of the first year he was compelled to give it up. A few months' rest upon the farm added new ambition for teaching, and for the two following years—1865 and 1866—he was employed as a teacher in a boys' school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The succeeding summer he spent in traveling as a general agent throughout Ohio. On the 6th of May, 1868, he married Miss Maria Louisa Mitchell, youngest daughter of Joseph Mitchell, Esq., a well-to-do and honored citizen of Beaver, Pennsylvania. For the next two years and a half he was engaged in mercantile business, in Wooster, when he was urged to go to Millersburgh, Holmes County, Ohio, and edit a Republican newspaper in that stronghold of Democracy. It was a venture that few would undertake at that time, and which many, even friendly to the movement, prophesied would meet with an abortive existence. In partnership with Messrs. Laubach and White, he started the Holmes County *Republican*, a political and family paper, which from the first had a very fair circulation, and rapidly increased until it is equal to nine-tenths of the weekly papers of the State. In 1872 Mr. Laubach retired, leaving White and Cunningham sole proprietors. This paper is noted for its unflinching Republicanism and its high moral tone. No uncertain note is sounded from this organ. Upon all living issues its utterances are sound and true. He was postmaster at Millersburgh for four years, from the spring of 1872. For the past eleven years he has served as chairman of the County Republican Central and Executive Committees. He was a member of the National Convention at Cincinnati that nominated Hayes for President, in 1876, and also a member of the Convention at Chicago that nominated Garfield, in

1880. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for a number of years has been a ruling elder in the congregation to which he belongs; and in 1880 was sent as a delegate, by his presbytery, to the General Assembly, which met at Madison, Wisconsin. Having a good ear for music and a fine tenor voice, he has all through life devoted a good deal of his spare time to the cultivation of that art, and has published quite a number of songs, metrical tunes, solos, etc., among which is a bass solo set to the beautiful words of Mrs. Hemans, "The breaking waves dashed high," that is a great favorite wherever sung. In 1881 he was nominated for State Senator, by the Republicans of the Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth Senatorial Districts, composed of the counties of Knox, Morrow, Wayne, and Holmes. After a two weeks' campaign, in which he had no opportunity to make a canvass, he succeeded in cutting down the usual large Democratic majorities a thousand votes. Scarcely a State Republican Convention has been held during the past twelve years of which he was not a delegate and a member of some one of the committees or a vice-president of the convention. Rev. Dr. D. A. Cunningham, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wheeling, West Virginia, a clergyman of considerable prominence, is his brother.

BROWN, JOHN, a banker, and a leading and influential citizen of Athens, Ohio, was born in Washington County, a portion now included in Athens County, December 23d, 1801, and died at Athens, October 18th, 1875. He was of New England ancestry, and comes of a family many members of which were marked characters in their day; and few families in Ohio have a recorded history anterior to the one in question. The original progenitor of the stock in America was William Brown, who settled in Massachusetts at a date somewhat prior to 1680. Descendants of William were prominent in their time. Benjamin Brown fought in the French wars, participating in notable engagements. He subsequently represented his town (Leicester) in the General Court, holding the position for nearly a quarter of a century. A later generation of Browns were soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and one, Captain Benjamin Brown, became especially distinguished in the field for gallant and meritorious services, which were recognized by tendering him the position of aide-de-camp on the staff of Baron De Kalb, which honor was declined. A prominent educator, writing of our subject, says: "Throughout his career he sustained a marked character. In whatever community he lived, wherever his influence extended, he was recognized as a man of sagacity and strength. Without high official station, and without undue self-assertion, he was, by inherent superiority, a public man. The only public office he ever held was that of County Commissioner, to which he was three times elected without his consent and against his wishes, and it is the opinion of some that he was the ablest, or at least one of the ablest, who has filled that position in Athens County. But in office or out of office, his friends and neighbors habitually consulted his judgment, and his opinions always commanded respect." An excellent illustration of the hardships of the pioneer days, when John Brown was a boy struggling for an education, is given in another passage by the same writer: "His place of study was an old workshop, a few rods from his father's house; his time for study, the silent hours of night; his light was made with hickory bark and pine knots; and it is said of him that at times he would be so absorbed in the solution of difficult problems that he

would continue to pore over them till one or two o'clock in the morning." His powers of application were immense, and possessing strong powers of analysis, his mind naturally turned to those things which would allow it full scope. He was a close student of chemistry and physics, and pursued them in private with his customary exactness and thoroughness. Versatility was a marked characteristic of the man, and in this connection, we have occasion to quote again. "To the general public he was best known as a business man. In practical matters he displayed clear perceptions, sound judgment, and great caution; and he managed his affairs with such discretion that he succeeded in building up no inconsiderable fortune. But it would be a wide mistake to suppose that business occupied his whole attention. I knew him to be a man of general and exact information; but I have been surprised at hearing from others the extent and variety of his acquirements. I am told that he was well read in medicine, and had made himself quite familiar with natural science, especially with geology and botany, and formerly with chemistry, physics, and astronomy. He also cherished a fondness for the poets, in particular Homer, Pope, Burns, and Milton. In fact, he seemed to find in almost every subject an active, human interest. Science, philosophy, theology, local politics, social and religious movements—whatever engaged the public mind, and whatever concerned human welfare, claimed and received a share of his attention. Like Terence, he could say, 'I count nothing pertaining to man foreign to me.'" While it would seem that he was a remarkable man, and capable of assuming public trusts and discharging them with ability, his retiring disposition restrained him from entering public life. Under a stern exterior he carried a warm heart, and his many exhibitions of kindness are recorded in the hearts of many. During the late war, a large portion of his time was consumed in attending to the wants of the families of soldiers. Such a life can not perish. The name of John Brown may be forgotten—the natural sequence of a life so unpretentious—but his influence will continue to propagate itself forever, and while his biographer can not record the storming of a redoubt, nor assign him the post of leader in a charge, yet posterity will accord him a position—not the least—among the chief representatives of the pioneer citizenship of Ohio.

JEWETT, LEONIDAS MORRIS, of Athens, Ohio, a lawyer of prominence and a soldier in the late war for the Union, is a native of the place named, and was born November 22d, 1842. He is a son of Leonidas and Elizabeth (Robinson) Jewett, the former a native of Athens, and the latter coming from England at an early age. The grandfather of Mr. Jewett, on the paternal side, was of New England birth, and emigrated from Massachusetts to Ohio in the early part of the present century. He was a practicing physician in Athens for many years. His son, the father of Mr. Jewett, was a lawyer by profession, and practiced at the Athens bar for seventeen years. Mr. Jewett was educated at the Ohio University, at which institution he was graduated in 1861, at the age of eighteen. It was at the period when active hostilities were being inaugurated between the North and South, and notwithstanding his extreme youth he enlisted as a private in the 3d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' service. At the expiration of his term of enlistment with this regiment he re-enlisted, and was transferred to the 61st Ohio Volunteer



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Infantry, and was appointed to the post of adjutant of the regiment, a position he held till April, 1862. He was then promoted to the captaincy of Company C, the color company, and served in that position until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged with the brevet rank of major. The entire term of Major Jewett's enlistment was occupied in hazardous service. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac until September 25th, 1863, when it accompanied Hooker's Corps to the Department of the Cumberland. He took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain, the battles on the Rappahannock under Pope, up to and including the second battle of Bull Run; also, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, including the capture of Atlanta, besides participating in numerous minor engagements. On his return from the war he commenced his preparation for the bar under his father's tuition, and was admitted to practice in the fall of 1865. He then entered into partnership with Rudolph De Steiguer, Esq., under the firm name of De Steiguer & Jewett, now one of the most prominent and best known law firms in Southeastern Ohio, with practice in all the courts of their section. In January, 1876, Major Jewett was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Athens County, and filled the office acceptably until January, 1880. In politics he is a Republican, and is active and prominent in his neighborhood in the organization of his party campaigns, and frequently represents his county in Judicial, Congressional, and State Conventions. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of Kappa Chapter, Beta Theta Pi. He married September 27th, 1871, Ella Reynolds, of Martinsville, Indiana.

BUCK, JIRAH D., M. D., Cincinnati, was born at Fredonia, New York, November 20th, 1838. The following year his parents removed to Belvidere, Illinois, and to the Belvidere Academy he is indebted for most of his early education. In 1850 his parents removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he attended the Janesville Academy for six months only, when the death of his father made it necessary for him, then only thirteen years old, to quit school in order to assist in earning a livelihood. He followed book-keeping until he was seventeen, when his health failed, and he went to the woods, where for three years he worked with the lumbermen in summer, and in winter he worked still harder as a teacher in the public schools. In 1861 he enlisted in Merrill's Horse, a regiment recruited at Battle Creek, Michigan, and in Company "H," of which he was made Orderly. His health, however, again failed, and he lay in the hospital at Camp Benton, Missouri, for three months, when he was honorably discharged, and sent home. His health again returned, and, after teaching for a short time, he began the study of medicine, in the spring of 1862, in the office of Dr. Smith Rogers, Battle Creek, Michigan. The following winter he attended the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He then returned to Battle Creek, and was admitted to copartnership with his preceptor. The subsequent winter he attended the Homeopathic Hospital College, at Cleveland, Ohio, receiving his medical degree from that college in 1864. In the following October he married Miss Lissie Clough, of Fredonia, New York, his native town. The next spring he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he continued the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1866 he accepted the chair of Physi-

ology and Histology in his *alma mater*, at Cleveland, leaving his business in Sandusky five days a week during the college session. Notwithstanding the fact that the duties of his professorship made it necessary for him to be absent often from his field of practice, his business rapidly increased. In August, 1870, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, retaining his professorship at Cleveland until the close of the subsequent year, and in the spring of 1872, he called the meeting of physicians which, at Dr. Pulte's office, in Cincinnati, resulted in the founding of the Pulte Medical College, of which he was registrar and professor of Physiology and Histology, from its organization until 1880. He was then made Dean of the Faculty and professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, which positions he still holds. He is an active member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of the Western Academy of Homeopathy, and in 1874 he was made president of the Homeopathic Society of the State of Ohio, before which bodies he has presented many valuable papers on various subjects pertaining to the science of medicine. For several years he has been deeply interested and actively engaged in the study of Involution and physical phenomena of life, and on these and kindred subjects there are few men better versed.

CRAWFORD, JOHN M., M. A., M. D., Cincinnati, was born at Herrick, Pennsylvania, October 18th, 1845. His early education was received at the public schools at home; and at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Pennsylvania, he was prepared for college. At the age of eighteen he taught one term in the public school, and at the early age of nineteen he was elected principal of the Dimock Academy, Dimock, Pennsylvania. This position he held for two years, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of schools for the county of Susquehanna. It will be seen from this that he had already proved himself a thorough student, laying the foundation in early life for that thoroughness which has characterized his later literary labors. In 1867, when twenty-two years old, he entered the freshman class of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. During the next four years, while pursuing his collegiate course, he was obliged to devote his vacations to teaching, and to be frequently absent from college, to obtain means for defraying college expenses, but the studious habits he had already formed enabled him, by the severest application and by doing double duty, to keep up with his class, and graduate with it in 1871. In the fall of that year he was elected principal of Wyoming Institute, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, which position he resigned at the close of the first year, in order to accept the position of professor of Latin and Higher Mathematics in the Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, which position he held for ten years, devoting all his spare time to the study of medicine and collateral branches. He took up the study of natural history, and became recognized as an expert with the microscope, in the injection and mounting of objects, his slides being fully equal to the best imported mountings. His taste for and knowledge of Natural History was recognized by the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, by his election as its secretary, and president of its Microscopic section. Discharging, during all these years, his professional duties at the Institute, he found time to attend medical lectures and graduate from the Eclectic, the Pulte, and the Miami Medical Colleges, of Cincinnati, paying special attention to the subject of Physical Diagnosis. When thus thoroughly equipped, he

resigned his professorship at Chickering Institute, to enter more fully on the duties of that profession for which he had made such thorough preparation. He was elected by the trustees of Pulte Medical College professor of Physiology, Histology, and Microscopy, in 1881, and in the following year the chair of Physical Diagnosis was also assigned him, which positions he still holds, as also that of Registrar, to which position he was elected in 1883. In April, 1883, he formed a partnership with Dr. J. D. Buck, of Cincinnati. For some time past, true to his genius for hard work, he has been devoting his spare hours to the preparation of a "Dictionary of Medical and Scientific Terms," which work is now well under way. In 1873, Dr. Crawford married Miss Nellie E. Baldwin, of Washington, D. C. After what has already been said, it need hardly be added that Dr. Crawford brings to his work the habits of a student and the acquirements of a thorough scholar.

WHITNEY, CALVIN, of Norwalk, Ohio, wholesale lumber dealer, and president of the A. B. Chase Organ Company, was born in Townsend, Huron County, Ohio, September 25th, 1846, and is consequently thirty-six years of age. His father, Charles Whitney, removed from Connecticut in 1819 (when only seven years old), to Richland County, Ohio. In 1840 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Roxanna Purdy, formerly Miss Roxanna Palmer. To them were born six children. Palmer, the eldest, gave great promise of a useful and honorable career, but, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted as a volunteer in Company A, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after a year of gallant service, was mortally wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and died ten days thereafter; Anne, the second child, died when less than two years old; Calvin, the third (and now the oldest living son); John L.; Richard B.; and Idalia L. Whitney, are still living. Their father, being a farmer of limited means, was only able to give his children the benefit of a common school education. Calvin early developed a passionate fondness for mathematics, and when only ten years of age took great delight in studying the hardest and most complex problems in arithmetic. He received great encouragement from his mother, who often sat up with him until midnight, and by the light of a tallow candle pored over the lessons for the morrow. For whatever of success he has achieved thus far in life, and for what the hidden future may yet have in store for him, he gives great credit to that loving mother who so faithfully helped and encouraged him in his early youth. At the age of fifteen his school days were over, and the next three years were spent on the farm, in helping his father, or working for other people. When eighteen Mr. Whitney went into business for himself, by renting a farm, or rather taking a farm to work on shares. He pursued his work with his usual energy, and had the finest crops in the neighborhood, until in July they were overtaken with a destructive hail-storm, and almost utterly annihilated. Mr. Whitney afterward said that he took this as an indication that Providence did not design him for a farmer. In the fall of 1865 he collected what little means he had—some four hundred dollars—and went West, and started in the hard-wood lumber business, in a small way. As his means were so small, and he had as yet no established credit, the business was at first on a very limited scale, but from the first it was a success, and grew in magnitude each year until now, and for several years past, the volume of business done has aggregated from one hun-

dred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars annually. On November 5th, 1868, he married Miss Marian Dean, daughter of Royal Cady and Marian (Smith) Dean, of Townsend, Huron County, Ohio, and after one year of married life spent in the West, he removed in April, 1870, to Norwalk, where they have since resided. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Whitney helped to organize the A. B. Chase Organ Company, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, for the manufacture of reed organs. In April, 1877, upon the death of Mr. A. B. Chase, and when only thirty years of age, Mr. Whitney was unanimously elected president of the Organ Company, and has held the office continuously ever since. Under his energetic management, assisted by L. L. Doud, secretary, the organ business has grown to vast proportions, and extended from Atlantic to Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf, besides an export trade to Europe and Australia. They are now manufacturing and selling about three thousand organs annually, with bright prospect of soon doubling that number. Mr. Whitney has for many years been a strong temperance man, but has nearly always acted with the Republican party, believing it to be the party of progress, and that more practical results would be obtained for the cause of temperance by working for it through that organization. In February, 1875, Mr. Whitney and wife united with the First Methodist Church of Norwalk, and have been active and zealous members of that Church ever since. Mr. Whitney has just given expression to his benevolence by giving ten thousand dollars to the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be named, in honor of his beloved wife, "The Marian Whitney Fund," to aid in building new churches in the far West. For several years Mr. Whitney has been greatly interested in caring for the superannuated and worn-out preachers of the North Ohio Conference. This culminated, in the fall of 1882, in an offer by Mr. Whitney to give five thousand dollars to help make up a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for a permanent fund to be used in support of superannuates of this conference. Mr. Whitney's parents were members of the Baptist Society for half a century, and in their zeal for the cause of the Church, imparted to him a like spirit. He is not only deservedly regarded as a great business man, but devoid of austerity he lives beloved for his many good and pleasing qualities.

HINSDALE, BURKE AARON, teacher, Cleveland, was born in Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, March 31st, 1837. His father and mother were both of New England stock. The former, Albert Hinsdale, was one of the pioneers of Wadsworth Township, and selected a farm on a slight ridge that overlooks one of the most beautiful regions of Ohio. He was the seventh in direct line from Robert Hinsdale, whose name appears as one of the founders of Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1638, and who is said to be the progenitor of all the American Hinsdales. The mother of Burke A. Hinsdale was Clarinda Eyles. She was born in Ohio, but was only the third remove from an English family that came to Connecticut during the last century. The sturdy New England blood that flowed in the veins of Albert Hinsdale and Clarinda Eyles was well crossed in that of their first-born son, and characteristics of both father and mother are plainly seen in him. The early years of Mr. Hinsdale's life were spent like those of most country boys. He assisted his father on the farm in summer, and attended the district school in



Calvin Whitney

winter. At the age of eighteen he taught his first district school, and thus opened the professional career in which he was destined to win such marked distinction. His education was completed in the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, now Hiram College, an institution founded by the Disciples. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Hinsdale began to preach in the pulpits of this denomination, and continued to do so more or less from that time until very recently, when his other professional duties have come to occupy all his time. As a preacher he is peculiarly logical and broad in his views. He is not satisfied with simply skimming the surface of a subject, or picking a few rhetorical flowers upon its borders. He always aims to present all its aspects in a clear and comprehensive way. But he can not be said to have ever been distinctively a preacher. He was a teacher, and only incidentally a preacher. He has never been a pastor since 1868, when he closed a two years' successful pastorate of the Franklin Avenue Disciples' Church, in Cleveland. In that year he became a professor in Alliance College, at Alliance, Ohio, an institution which started with great promise, having such men as Isaac Errett, of Cincinnati; A. R. Benton, since of the State University of Nebraska; and Isaac N. Demmon, now of Michigan University, as members of its faculty. But, for causes that it is not necessary to enumerate, the institution was a failure. Professor Hinsdale remained in Alliance but one year, and in 1869 was elected to a professorship in Hiram College. In the general reorganization of the Hiram faculty, in 1870, he was made president of the institution. This honorable position he retained for twelve years, until the fall of 1882, when he took the position of superintendent of the public schools of the city of Cleveland. As president of Hiram College, Mr. Hinsdale made his principal reputation as an educator. His wisdom in the management of the institution, the confidence which he inspired in the hearts of the large number of young men and women with whom he came in contact there, the impression which he invariably made upon the body of teachers with whom he associated, all combined to make his influence strongly felt in the State at large. In the class-room President Hinsdale was never willing to sacrifice the technical to the general, but was ever striving, after the technical was fully mastered, to make such a general application as should bring out in bold relief the practical features of a subject, and lead the student to generalize for himself. The amount of work which he performed at Hiram was remarkable, and served as an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact. Besides teaching from three to six classes each day, he had charge of the business details devolving upon the president, preached two sermons on Sunday, and delivered from one to five lectures a week before the general body of students on popular, scientific, and religious subjects, and what was always striking about all this was that he was ever ready and fully prepared. While pastor and professor Mr. Hinsdale did a large amount of editorial work. He was assistant editor of the *Christian Standard*, then of Cleveland, now of Cincinnati, from 1866 to 1869, and has been a regular contributor to its columns from that time to this. In 1875 he became associate editor of the *Christian Quarterly*, and held the position until that very able periodical suspended publication, some two years later. The following list of *Quarterly* articles will show the drift of his mind at this time: "Religion and Science," January, 1869; "Galileo and the Church," April, 1869; "Ecumenical Councils," October, 1869; "The

Rise and Establishment of the Papacy," April, 1870; "The Infallibility Dogma," July, 1870; "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels," No. I, January, 1871; Same, No. II, July, 1871; Same, No. III, October, 1871; "Internal Evidences of the Authenticity of the Gospels," January, 1872; "The Vatican Council and the Old Catholics," October, 1872; "The Downfall of the Secular Papacy," January, 1873; "The History of a Great Mind" (J. S. Mill), April, 1874; "The Logic of Roman Catholicism," July, 1875; "The Preacher's Need of Mental and Moral Science," April, 1876. The following is a list of Mr. Hinsdale's pamphlets: "Christ and the Common People," 1868; "The History of a Great Mind," republished from *Christian Quarterly*, 1874; "Health in the Public Schools," 1874; "Hiram College," 1876; "A History of the Disciples in Hiram," 1876; "Our Common School Education," 1877; "President Hayes' Southern Policy," 1877; "Hiram College and Her Pupils," 1877; "Memorial Address, R. R. Sloan," 1878; "Our Common Schools," 1878; "The Life, Character, and Public Services of General James A. Garfield," 1880; "Clarinda E. Hinsdale," "Mrs. Arabella M. Rudolph." In 1872 his first book appeared. It was, to a certain extent, a reproduction of some of his *Quarterly* articles, revised and enlarged, and was called "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels." This is a very able and exhaustive inquiry into a most interesting though obscure subject, and in it the author showed his logical powers and ability to generalize to the best of advantage. The volume is used as a text-book by theological students. His second book was entitled "The Jewish-Christian Church," a book of special interest to students of Church history, and showed diligent research. It appeared in 1878. "Ecclesiastical Tradition" appeared in 1879, and was, in its way, a new view of the subject. It was widely commented upon at the time of its appearance, and perhaps embodied the result of more earnest thought than any thing the author had produced up to that time. The nomination of General James A. Garfield, a lifelong friend and old preceptor of Mr. Hinsdale's, for the Presidency, in 1880, may be said to have had a great effect upon his subsequent life. He had, up to that time, taken little more than a philosophical interest in politics. National affairs now became of deep personal interest to him. He left the class-room, and took the stump for his old friend, doing good service in Indiana and Ohio. He prepared, at the request of General Garfield and the National Republican Committee, "The Republican Text-book for the Campaign of 1880." This volume was published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, and circulated very widely as an authorized document. It contained discriminating selections from General Garfield's speeches, a defense from the calumnies of his enemies, and a sketch of his life. The assassination of President Garfield, so soon after he had taken his seat with so much promise, opened the way for two further literary efforts by President Hinsdale, both of which he was better qualified to perform than any one else, perhaps, in the country. The first was a volume issued from the press of J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, entitled "President Garfield and Education." This appeared in 1881, and almost immediately thereafter he began, with the authority of Mrs. Garfield, the onerous work of editing the entire works of President Garfield. Mr. Hinsdale has since performed this task to the satisfaction of all concerned. As superintendent of public instruction in the city of Cleveland, Mr. Hinsdale entered in September, 1882, upon a somewhat new field of labor, but the care and good

judgment thus far displayed give promise of success. The charge of twenty-four thousand school children and the development of the best methods for their instruction, is a great responsibility, calling into requisition the best faculties and the most varied experience. Mr. Hinsdale has made modes of instruction a life study, and has made constant application of the results of his thought, and now, in the full growth of his intellectual manhood, would seem to be well prepared for the work before him. Mr. Hinsdale married Miss Mary E. Turner, of Cleveland, in May, 1862. The fruit of this marriage is three daughters. He is happy in his domestic life, and in his large circle of friends.

GIBBS, DAVID WILBER, was born in Somerset, on the Taunton River, Bristol County, Massachusetts, on the 22d of February, 1837. His father, John Gibbs, and his mother, Martha Anthony, both of English descent, were born and reared in the old Bay State, where they resided through life, the father closing his career in 1878, at the age of eighty-three, and the mother in 1882, at eighty-six years. The school days of Mr. Gibbs were few, three months of each year only being allotted for that purpose, and at the age of seventeen he bade adieu to the "old red school-house," located on "Methodist Hill," three and a half miles from the city of Fall River, to mingle with the busy world upon his own account. For years the sea had great attractions for him, and it was only through the earnest solicitations of his beloved mother that he consented to forego its pleasures for a life on the land. At sixteen years he started for Cleveland, Ohio, there to serve an apprenticeship at the mason's trade. Here he remained one season, returning home to prosecute his studies during the winter of 1853. In the spring of 1854 he went to Providence, Rhode Island, working at his trade until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Davenport, Iowa; and here it was he met Miss Siddie C. Westfall, of Ohio, then visiting Davenport friends, who afterward became his wife. Following the object of his admiration to her home at Plymouth, Ohio, they were married in May, 1858. At the wish of friends he decided to remain at Plymouth until there should appear signs of the country emerging from its business prostration, the effects of the great financial crisis of 1857. At once he set to work in earnest, dividing his time between farming and building, occasionally taking contracts, and not unfrequently furnishing designs and specifications, in which he became exceedingly interested, and it soon became evident that, for him, herein lay the key to success. On the breaking out of the war he felt it his duty to step forward in the defense of his country, and at once set about the organization of a company under President Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand men. Mr. Gibbs was elected second lieutenant of this company, known as the "Plymouth Morning Guards." Remaining at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, until June, the company was disbanded on account of Ohio having filled her quota. Not despairing, he set about organizing a second company, for "three years, or during the war," of which he was elected captain. After several weeks' thorough drilling, this company not being full, and there being an abundance of soldiers at that time, it was likewise disbanded. Sickness in the family now put a stop to Mr. Gibbs's military career for a time, yet he never for a moment lost that enthusiasm which pervaded the hearts of the loyal people of the North. A little incident, occurring during the war, tends to show the whole-souled manner with which he enters into any

thing he undertakes. It was during those dark days of the Rebellion when all loyal hearts were turned in dread suspense toward the front, lest the day's dispatches should tell of defeat to our arms. In those days war meetings were of frequent occurrence. Upon an occasion of this sort, Mr. Gibbs was engaged in racking off cider, and just as he had removed the tap from the barrel, a passing friend halloosed, "Gibbs, a war meeting to-night." As in Revolutionary times our heroes left their plows in the fields, our patriot left the cider, only to remember it upon his return from the meeting, when he was heard to exclaim, "O, my cider!" Mr. Gibbs soon after enlisted with the "squirrel-hunters'" brigade, which put a check to the notorious General Kirby Smith's raid on Cincinnati. Returning, he enlisted in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, in June, 1863, and served until the close of the war. Upon its conclusion, it dawned upon Mr. Gibbs that if he was ever to make a start in his chosen profession, the time was at hand, and soon after returning home he removed with his family to the city of Toledo, Ohio. He was only in moderate circumstances, and was without personal friends to aid in his task, but pushed forward with the energy and determination that knows not defeat. He first began business in Toledo, as an architect and builder, preparing designs and erecting buildings upon monthly installments, but soon found it necessary to discard building and attend strictly to architecture. Larger and more appropriate rooms were secured, and a number of competent draughtsmen set to work, in order to meet the demands upon him. Numerous noble structures throughout different portions of the country are lasting monuments to his architectural abilities. Among a long list of public buildings, consisting of churches, school-houses, court-houses, jails, infirmaries, etc., the product of Mr. Gibbs's mind, we mention the following: City Building and Opera-house, Ashland Ohio; Court-house, Fayette County, Ohio; Court-house, Huron County, Ohio; High School building, Marysville, Ohio; High School building, Bellefontaine, Ohio; State School building, and rebuilding Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, Xenia, Ohio; County Jail, Marion, Ohio; Children's Home, Richland County, Ohio; High School building, Massillon, Ohio; Opera-house, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Court-house, Henry County, Ohio; City Hall and Opera-house, Xenia, Ohio; Masonic Temple, Toledo, Ohio; Court-house, Union County, Ohio; County Jail, Sandusky, Ohio; and Court-house, Eaton County, Michigan. And we might add to this list scores of churches, school-houses, residences, etc., in various towns and cities. He has also been appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, Superintendent of the large government building now in course of construction in Toledo, the city in which he resides. A few years since, Mr. Gibbs was made a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, an association comprised of but few members, and all of proved ability in their profession. This fact alone is an indication of the acknowledged thoroughness of the gentleman in the great art of architecture. And all this he has gained himself, through hard study and work. In Masonry, Mr. Gibbs has taken all the degrees conferred in America, including those of the York and the Scottish Rites, excepting the thirty-third degree. It is truly said, "music hath its charms," and this old saying was never more truthfully portrayed than in the case of Mr. Gibbs. Possessing a superior tenor voice from boyhood, no musical entertainment held, from the time he was a student in the "old red school-house" to the date he



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settled in Toledo, within the circuit where he was known, was without its special attractions in the shape of solos and duets in which Mr. Gibbs figured prominently. His stay in Davenport was one of continuous success in a musical way, he having taught vocal music in that city, and being also a prominent member of Trinity Church quartette choir. Throughout Richland and Huron Counties, Ohio, he was very successful in concert singing, and at his home, in Plymouth, was the founder and chief officer of a musical institute. He will be remembered in various States as being far above the average tenor singer. It was one of the most trying hours of his life when he decided to forsake his musical studies, to give his undivided attention to his present profession. Mr. Gibbs to-day is one of Toledo's most prominent citizens, and enjoys the highest respect of all who know him, either in a business way or socially. He is a great advocate of honesty, from principle, and though his is one of the most tempting of all professions, where money buys honor, the writer is personally and privately aware that he has always met all overtures in that direction with scorn, and with a firmness that precludes all possibility of repetition. Such a man is an honor to his ancestry, to his profession, and to the world.

ROBISON, JAMES DICKEY, physician and surgeon, Wooster, Ohio, was born at Wooster, then a village of about twenty houses, April 20th, 1820. His parents, Thomas and Jemima (Dickey) Robison, were natives of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, whence they came to Wooster in 1813. Both parents (as were most of the settlers of Western Pennsylvania) were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the elements of which sturdy race are clearly discernible in the person of our subject. His father was a cabinet-maker by trade, but subsequently owned and conducted a general merchandise store, in which young Robison spent much of his boyhood as a clerk, and in which he became well educated to the business of a merchant. His parents, too, especially his mother, were very zealous in the Christian religion, and were largely instrumental in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church at Wooster, and the erection of its building. He was educated in the common schools, subsequently taking private lessons in Latin and Greek as an aid toward his professional study. He began the study of medicine in February, 1840, in the office of Dr. S. N. Bissell, with whom he remained till the fall of 1841, when he went to the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He spent the following summer vacation as a student in the office of Dr. William Wood, of Cincinnati, after which he returned to Philadelphia, and finished the college course, graduating in the spring of 1843. In the meantime he had availed himself of a course of clinical instruction at the Alms-house Hospital, at Philadelphia, and, while in Cincinnati, had attended lectures in the Ohio Medical College, and a clinical course at the Commercial Hospital, of Cincinnati. In the autumn following his graduation he located, in the practice of medicine, at Cincinnati, at once entering upon what seemed the morning of an extended and lucrative practice. He relinquished it in July, 1846, to serve his country in the war with Mexico, going, at the solicitation of its colonel, afterward General S. R. Curtis, as contract-surgeon of the 3d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, expecting to go only to New Orleans, where he should be relieved by the regular surgeon of the regiment. But the commissioned surgeon failed to make an appearance, and after a stay of only three days in this, then the gayest city

on the continent, the transport already lying in wait, the regiment was transferred to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with Dr. Robison as its surgeon. Here, during the following hot months, though only twenty-six years of age, and almost inexperienced, he had full professional charge of all the troops in that vicinity. On the 9th of the following December he was commissioned regular surgeon of the 3d Illinois Regiment, and served as such during the remainder of the war, returning to Cincinnati in the fall of 1848. His return only revealed to him the fact that his practice had been absorbed by other hands, and to remain there was to undergo again the ordeal of building up a city practice, a trial sufficient to tax the courage of the most enthusiastic young professionalist. He visited his friends in Wooster, and at the earnest solicitation of his parents, consented to locate there. In this place he has remained to the present time. On the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, he entered it, at the first call for volunteers, as surgeon of the 16th Ohio Regiment. He was with it in the first battle of the war, the battle of Philippi, and amputated the first leg of the war—that of a Confederate soldier. At the close of this three months' enlistment, he was commissioned, by Governor Dennison, surgeon of the 45th Ohio Volunteers, and ordered to report to General Rosecrans, then in Western Virginia, whom he reached the day preceding the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Immediately after this battle he was assigned, by chief of staff Dr. Wertz, to locate hospitals at the mouth of the Gauley River and at Charleston, in West Virginia, and at Gallipolis, in Ohio, assuming personal charge of the one at Gallipolis. He remained here until ordered to report, as surgeon of volunteers, to General Lander, whom he reached, at Paw-paw Tunnel, three days previous to the general's death. Dr. Robison went with this army, now under the command of General Shields, up the Shenandoah Valley, participated in the first battle at Winchester, after which he was placed in charge of the hospitals at Winchester. Remaining here in charge several months, he was ordered to report to General Banks, in person. Assigning the hospitals to Dr. Salter, he went out of the valley as an officer on the staff of General Banks. He was then placed in charge of a hospital at Hagerstown, Maryland, and to him was committed the duty of relieving the army of disqualified troops. He was next ordered to the Sixth Army Corps, under General Franklin, as assistant-inspector, under Dr. White, of the regular army. This corps belonged to the Army of the Potomac, then under General McClellan, and was soon after engaged in the battle of Antietam Creek. Soon after this engagement Dr. Robison was ordered to Washington, to take charge of the Patent Office Hospital, where he remained about four months, when he was called home, in consequence of the serious illness of his wife. Her lingering illness, of which she subsequently died, compelled him to resign his position in the army, but he was soon commissioned surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the Eighteenth Congressional District, in which he lived, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war. Although advanced in years, Dr. Robison is strong and active, performing with promptness the labors of a very extensive professional practice. In personal appearance he is of medium height, straight and strongly built, and genteel and courteous in his bearing. He is well educated in his profession, a good talker, and of a buoyant temperament, excellently qualified to inspire courage in the suffering. With his very extensive and varied experience it would be superfluous

to speak in eulogistic terms as to his ability as an accomplished practitioner. He has never gone outside of his profession for employment, and consequently held no political offices. He is a member of the American Medical and Ohio Medical Associations, a member of the Episcopalian Church, and a Republican in politics. He was married February 18th, 1856, to Anna E. Loring, of Medina, Ohio, who died September, 1868, and again in October, 1869, to Mrs. Viola Taylor, of Lorain County. He has two sons living, Richard, a manufacturer, at Wooster, and Harry, a sheep-grower, on the plains of Kansas. Thomas, the oldest son, died September 27th, 1878, three months after graduating from the University of Wooster.

HUGHES, HUGH WASHINGTON, President of the Union National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, October 26th, 1812. His paternal grandfather, Richard Hughes, came from the North of Ireland, and settled in the Colony of Virginia, about two years before the breaking out of the Revolution. It is an authenticated tradition in the family that the Wesleys used to preach from the "upping-stone" that stood in front of his grandfather's house, before he emigrated to this country. When the war of the Revolution opened his grandfather at once espoused the cause of the colonies, and enlisting as a soldier in the American army, served as such throughout the struggle, contributing as much as in him lay to the achievement of our national independence. Out of his earnings he purchased land in Rockingham County, and there spent his closing years in agricultural pursuits. There was also born Richard Hughes, the father of the banker. His mother, Nancy Davis, was born in Greenbrier County, of the same State. From these immediate ancestors descended seven sons and five daughters, all of whom reached maturity without a serious accident befalling any of them, all married, and all had children. Of this number three sisters and two brothers are dead. One brother, Hon. Charles M. Hughes, is now serving as Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit Court of Ohio; another, John L., is at present steward of Dayton Lunatic Asylum. The parents of Mr. Hughes emigrated to Ohio, and located in Dayton, in 1829. He spent his early years in labor upon his father's farm. He had the ordinary educational facilities of that day, of which he earnestly availed himself. Shortly after reaching Ohio he engaged in teaching school, and at the same time was a student himself, engaging zealously in the study of the higher branches—mathematics, surveying, and Latin. His early taste was for mathematics, a financial turn of mind that ultimately determined his choice of business pursuits. His first step in the banking business was taken in 1838, when he became teller and cashier in a branch of the Planter's Bank, of Yazoo, Mississippi. It should be stated in passing that this bank alone survived the calamities that befell the other branch banks, that it met all its liabilities and paid a surplus into the parent bank, upon winding up its affairs. In 1848 Mr. Hughes came to Cincinnati, Ohio. Having by industry and economy accumulated a little reserve, he entered as teller in the Mechanics' and Traders' Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and served as such until January, 1849, when he became cashier, and served as such in the firm of Smead & Co., until May, 1852, when the partnership of Smead, Collard & Hughes was formed, in which Mr. Hughes had one-fourth interest, and which continued until 1857. The firm of Evans, Swift & Hughes

was immediately thereafter started, which continued one year, when it became Evans & Co., continuing until 1875, when Mr. Hughes, having purchased the entire interests of his partners, associated with him Messrs. John R. Wright, William Sumner, and Augustus Wessel, the firm thereafter being known as H. W. Hughes & Co. This continued until August 22d, 1881, when Mr. Hughes organized the Union National Bank, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, and of which he was then elected president. In common with many other banking houses the firm of Smead, Collard & Hughes suffered in consequence of the crisis of 1857. In order to meet his liabilities to his depositors Mr. Hughes relinquished all his property, disclaimed all exemptions allowed by law, sold his home, his household goods, and many of his valuable books, and applied the proceeds to take up checks and certificates of deposits against his bank—in this instance living up to one of his rules in the banking business, "never to regard yourself as worth a dollar until every cent of your deposits is refunded and your debts all paid." The business of this bank, thus closed up, unexpectedly left a surplus after having paid in full every depositor and creditor. This conduct showed that an honorable man was on trial, and hence an acquittal at the bar of public opinion. It constituted the basis of renewed credit, and, therefore, when the time came for asking a renewal of confidence on the part of depositors, capital flowed to him, and his career has since been marked by uninterrupted success. While thus professionally engaged during the progress of the civil war, Mr. Hughes was in active and practical sympathy with the operations of our army. Although near fifty years of age, he was elected first lieutenant of a company of one hundred and ten men, raised in Glendale and its vicinity, and of which N. C. McLean (afterward general) was the captain. Upon the promotion of McLean Lieutenant Hughes was elected captain, and for two years held that position. Two days in every week were spent, alternately in Glendale and Springdale, drilling his company in the manual of arms, and military tactics generally. They were fully armed and equipped. More than fifty per cent enlisted for the war from its ranks, and many of the number never returned. Of his means also he contributed largely to the support of the government in its struggle for self-preservation. When Secretary Chase, in 1861, made the first call for a loan to the government, for the purpose of embarking in a war whose end no man could foresee, the bank of Evans & Co. was the first to respond, and thereupon Mr. Hughes carried upon his own shoulder fifty thousand dollars in gold, from his bank over to the Ohio Valley Bank, and deposited it to the credit of the government, taking only a receipt therefor. Thus did he exemplify his faith and sympathy and patriotism at that dark hour in the history of the nation. His political affiliations were at first with the Whig party. He was one of the one hundred thousand that assembled at Dayton, in mass meeting, to listen to General Harrison, during the campaign of 1840. He is one of the founders of the Republican party. His political faith is as deep-seated as his religious convictions; indeed, one is the corollary of the other. Mr. Hughes has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church since 1838. For years he has been one of the ruling elders in his Church, at Glendale. He has always been a student of the Bible, and during all his Church connection has been a teacher in its Sabbath-schools. No man more firmly or pro-



A. W. Hughes

foundly believes that "the law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." A theologian by nature and culture, he has acquired in the course of study and research a collection of theological works which give character to a library consisting of over twenty-five hundred volumes. In it may be found the Bible in fifty different editions. The late W. H. McGuffey, LL. D. (uncle of Mrs. Hughes), and Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Thomas (deceased), and other eminent divines, have often consulted and enjoyed his library on this account. Upon questions of sectarian differences, Church polity, and ecclesiastical law, his judgment is regarded as almost unerring. He represented his Church as a delegate to the General Assembly which met in St. Louis, in 1874; also in Springfield, Illinois, in 1882, and was the author of the motion to take the vote standing in condemnation of the "new criticism," which passed with unanimity and met with unqualified approbation throughout the bounds of the Church. Recognizing his high Christian character as a man, and his eminent fitness for the duties to be discharged, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its session in Saratoga in May, 1883, elected him a delegate to the "Third Council of the General Alliance of the Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System," which meets in Belfast, Ireland, in July, 1884. He is one of the trustees of Lane Theological Seminary, and also of the Miami University; is an active Sunday-school worker, and has been instrumental in establishing mission schools in many instances. Upon questions of Church and charitable giving he may be classed among the most liberal, his self-appointed rule being, "Give whenever called upon, and whenever the opportunity presents itself, to the extent of my ability." Considered with reference to these fundamental features of his character, we are not at a loss to account for those traits that predominate in him as a successful bank president. "A high sense of honor, moral and business integrity, firmness, quickness of perception, promptitude, a knowledge of human nature, and such an adherence to business principles and rules as will enable one to say 'Yes' or 'No' to any man at any time." Personally he is held in high esteem by all who know him. He has been treasurer of Glendale Corporation for years. A lover of the truth wherever it lifts its head, and imperious in its defense when assailed; impatient with the false, and resolute in his assaults upon it whenever it seeks to invade either Church or state or society; possessing a sympathetic heart, dominated by a calculating head; a hand given to charity, while no tongue is permitted to herald it—these are some of the moral characteristics of one of the leading financiers of Ohio. Mr. Hughes married Miss Clara Monfort August 30th, 1838. She was born September 21st, 1812, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and was the daughter of Rev. Peter Monfort, a Presbyterian minister who preached the gospel more than fifty years in the State of Ohio. She died at Glendale, Friday, April 27th, 1883. The funeral was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends. She was a Christian almost from her infancy, of rare equanimity, kindness, consistency, intelligence, and piety. Of three children one only survives, Henry Webster Hughes, who was born June 5th, 1853. He graduated at Miami University, Ohio, in 1873, at the age of twenty. He was one of five students who, by extraordinary application, achieved the distinction of having the degree of Master of Arts conferred at the time of his graduation. He married Miss Mary B., a daughter of

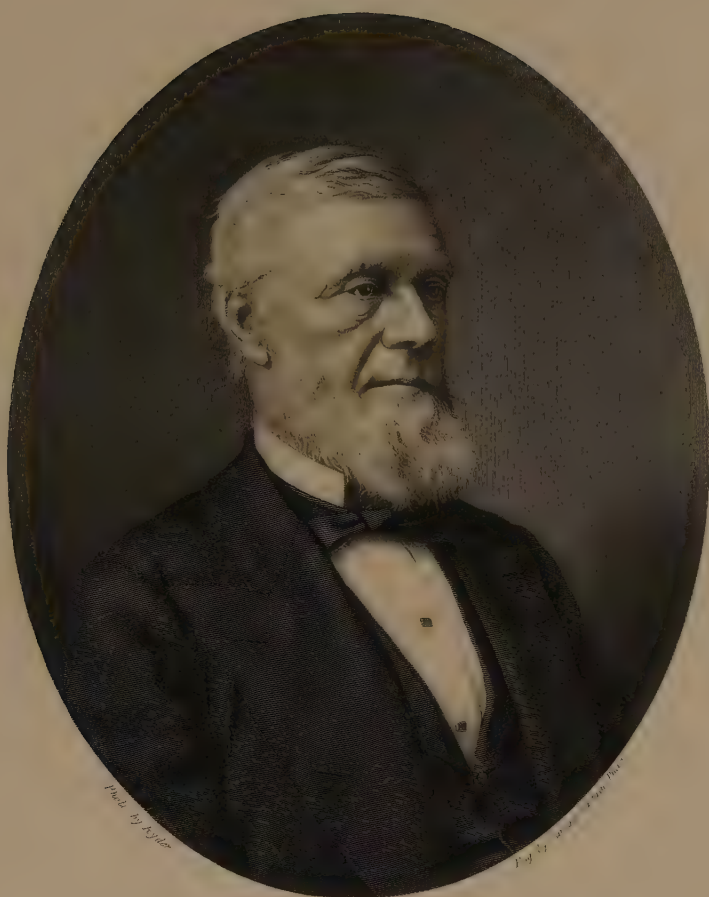
Rev. L. H. Bugbee, D. D., late President of Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and still later of Allegheny College, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hughes is a well preserved gentleman of the olden school. A Virginian by birth and early education, years spent in his adopted State have not wholly eradicated the pride of character peculiar to those born and reared in that old Commonwealth. He has spent nearly half a century in a business crucible as trying as any in which it is possible to engage, and from which should he emerge to-day his reputation would be without spot or blemish. His pleasant residence—within, pictures and books and all things that may add comfort and refinement; without, ample grounds, abounding with trees and flowering shrubs and plants—is one of the most attractive places in the beautiful village of Glendale. Mr. Hughes is a methodical man. This arises from his early appreciation of the value of time. "Toil for the body, study for the mind," was adopted as a rule of conduct when he was but a boy. When his day's work was done, then mental toil began, often extending late into the night. And at no time in later years has he been without a definite plan as to literary pursuits. This course of reading and study has necessitated the accumulation of a large library, until it may be said of him, as it was said of another, "he lords it o'er an ever-widening realm of books." Therefore time has never dragged upon his hands. With the same alacrity with which he transacts his business he turns to toil in the fields of literature. To this regularity of employment, both of body and mind, may be attributed that healthy look and steady step that characterize his appearance to-day. If he could say a word that would reach the ears of the rising generation, it would be, "Time is the warp of life. O tell the young, the gay, the fair, to weave it well."

MCCURDY, THOMAS A., D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Wooster, Ohio, was born at Lewisville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, January 18th, 1839. He is the son of John McCurdy, and Sarah (Ewing) McCurdy, whose parents emigrated from Northern Ireland to America, in its early history, and settled in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, respectively. They bought land from the government, and engaged in clearing it and cultivating the soil. Young Thomas, son of John McCurdy, received a thorough common school education in his boyhood, and took a full classical course in the Jacksonville Academy, preparatory to a university course. He then entered regularly the junior class in Washington and Jefferson College, and graduated with honor in 1865. From here he went immediately to the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and took a full theological course. He was in early life an admirer of books, and enthusiastic student, and resolved to devote his life to one of the learned professions, but rather inclined to the study of medicine. But a severe and lingering illness led him to serious contemplation of the spirit world, on which he came so near entering, and the fact pressed itself upon him, that the highest aim of the present life should be to prepare for the next. He thereupon resolved to make the ministry of the Gospel his life-work henceforth, devoting his energies with unswerving zeal to that end. His first pastoral charge was in Wellsville, Ohio, where he located immediately after graduating at the seminary. Two years after, he was called, and settled as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Steubenville, Ohio. After a successful

pastorate of seven years at this place, he was called, and settled as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Wooster, Ohio, in May, 1875, where he still remains, though solicited at different times to go elsewhere. In personal appearance he is tall, with an unusually strong and manly frame. He has brown hair and beard, dark eyes, and dark projecting eyebrows. In the pulpit, his voice is moderate, but smooth and pleasant; his movements are graceful; and his appearance borders on the majestic. The matter of his discourses is instructive and interesting; his style clear and logical, indicating a strong and vigorous mind; while the mellowness of his voice and clear expression of thought creates a strain of beauty which pervades his sermons throughout, and attracts the close attention of the most careless of his hearers. Together with his ability and qualifications as a preacher he happily combines social qualities which are rarely found in such cases, and which greatly aid in his influence over his congregation. His natural wit and vivacity of spirit, along with an affable and communicative disposition, give him a high and honorable position in the social circle, and render the man fully as attractive as the preacher. Another characteristic which is very marked, and perhaps more commendable than any other, is his unswerving fidelity in friendship and his sympathetic and kindly ministrations in scenes of suffering and sickness. Here his heart seems to go out to the sufferer, and overflow with generous purpose and kindly impulse. All of these characteristics, so fully developed and so evenly balanced, mark him with a more than ordinary fitness for his work as a minister, and have secured to him a degree of success rarely attained in the ministerial field. He was married January 9th, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth S. Woodend, daughter of Rev. W. W. Woodend, D. D., of Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, and, on the father's side, granddaughter of John Woodend, Esq., of Revolutionary fame, and on the mother's side, of the celebrated Dr. James Postlethwaite, of Greensburgh, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

CHAMBERLAIN, SELAH, Cleveland, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, May 4th, 1812. His youth was passed upon his father's farm, where he acquired those habits of sturdy independence which have characterized his whole subsequent career. In the public schools of his native town, which were among the best in the State, he acquired a very thorough knowledge of the branches usually taught in the common schools of that time, and thus laid the foundation for that broad intelligence upon all topics of general interest that he possesses in so marked a degree. At the age of twenty-one he left his father's home for Boston, with no other capital than a vigorous constitution and a spirit of enterprise constantly on the outlook for openings to fortunate business undertakings, of which all through life he has so well understood how to take advantage. After two years' apprenticeship in a store, he determined to set up in business for himself, and, therefore, went to Western Pennsylvania, and engaged in the construction of the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, and later of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal. These undertakings having proved remunerative, he next entered into larger contracts upon the Wabash and Erie Canal. Following the completion of these contracts, in 1845, he went to Canada, and for two years was engaged upon canal improvements on the St. Lawrence River. Upon the completion of this work, he returned to Vermont, and had the entire management of the construction of the Rutland and Burlington

Railroad connecting the seaboard with the lakes. He was, at the same time, largely interested in the construction of the Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point (now Lake Champlain) Railroad. In 1849 he removed to Cleveland, where he has since resided, and took the entire contract for the construction of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, which was completed and put in operation in 1851. At this time Mr. Chamberlain had become a man of large wealth, and for several years subsequently engaged in railroad building upon an extensive scale, in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. He built the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and operated it, under a lease or mortgage, till his claims against it were enforced, after a long period of vexatious litigation, through a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case was fully argued upon an appeal from the decision of the court below. He also built the Minnesota Central, and was for many years its president. It was to aid in the construction of railroads built by him that the State of Minnesota issued its bonds in payment of work done, and the interest upon which bonds that State, for almost a quarter of a century, repudiated, although having fully indemnified itself against possible loss, by taking possession of the franchises and land-grants of the respective roads. No record so shameful can be found among any of the repudiating States. And it was not till 1882 that the State partially atoned for its great wrong, by paying its long-suffering creditors fifty per cent of its legal obligations. Mr. Chamberlain actively aided in the consolidation of the several lines which compose the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in which he still owns a very large interest, and continues to be a director. In 1871 he built the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railway, which has since been reorganized under the name of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railway, of which he is president as well as its largest shareholder. In addition to the railroad enterprises with which during the greater part of his life he has been so largely identified, he has for many years been prominent in various banking and manufacturing interests. He has long been a director and the largest stockholder in the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, and also president of the Cleveland Transportation Company, an organization which he was largely instrumental in forming. He is a director in the Merchants' National Bank, and the Commercial National Bank, of Cleveland, and was the principal owner of a large banking house, established in 1871, under the name of Chamberlain, Gorham & Perkins, which speedily became widely known as one of the most prosperous and substantial firms in the State. It continued in existence for ten years, and during that time paid back in profits to its owners more than twice the amount of capital invested. In November, 1880, it was merged in the Merchants' National Bank, of which Mr. Perkins had become cashier more than two years earlier. Mr. Chamberlain is still in the prime of life, and as energetic and vigorous as ever. He is daily at his office, busy with caring for his large estate, and at the same time watchful for new enterprises giving promise of profitable investment. Though never a politician, he has always taken a deep interest in the political movements of his time. During the war for the Union, Mr. Lincoln's administration had no more zealous supporter; and he contributed freely of his means, and in every other practicable way lent the government his aid. In person Mr. Chamberlain is tall and spare; his manner is modest and retiring; his liberality is unostentatious, but in harmony with



S. Chamberlain.

his fortune. His judgment of character is almost absolutely perfect, so that in all the positions of trust in which he has placed men, he has in no single instance been deceived. In his friendships he is warm-hearted and sincere, and commands in return the affectionate respect of all who share his confidence. Young men have always found in him a prudent adviser and friend, and more than one successful business man owes his success to his timely assistance, generously and considerately bestowed. For more than thirty years Mr. Chamberlain has been an honored member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and one of the most liberal supporters of all its Christian and benevolent enterprises. Mr. Chamberlain was married in 1844 to Miss Arabella Cochran, of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in early childhood. His nephew, Mr. Robert L. Chamberlain, was at once taken into the place thus made vacant. He is a graduate of Yale College, and a gentleman of stainless integrity and elegant culture, who, in time, will succeed to the large fortune of his uncle, as he has long shared in his good name.

JENNER, JOHN W., Common Pleas Judge, of Mansfield, Ohio, was born February 17th, 1836, in Mansfield. His father, Dr. A. Jenner, was born near Newark, New Jersey. His ancestors, at an early day, sought an asylum in this country, coming from London, England, about 1715, and settling in Litchfield County, Connecticut. To escape the tyranny and oppression of the Old World, they were willing to brave the dangers and endure the hardships of the New, for the sake of the liberties it afforded them. It was love of liberty and hatred of despotism that peopled this country and transformed its unbroken forests and rolling prairies, as if by a magic wand, into a blossoming paradise, filled with happy homes. Soon after his marriage with Julianna McLaughlin, born and raised in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whose ancestors came from the southern part of Scotland, Dr. Jenner and his young wife, turning their faces toward the setting sun, and traveling with the star of empire westward, settled in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1835. The present city, with its railroads, telegraph lines, telephone exchanges, manufacturing institutions, public schools, and magnificent churches, was then a small frontier village, without any of these wonderful inventions of the nineteenth century. The doctor practiced medicine in Richland County till about the year 1860, when they removed to Crestline, Crawford County, Ohio, where they continued to reside the remainder of their lives. During the years of 1857-8-9 Dr. Jenner was a member of the State Legislature. To the doctor twelve children were born, six sons and six daughters, of whom four sons and four daughters are now living. Until sixteen years of age, John W. Jenner attended school in the village of Ontario, Richland County, where he availed himself of such opportunities as it afforded him. But this was not enough; his mind was awakened and ambition aroused, and he was eager to attain a higher education—one that would fit him for a career of usefulness, and enable him to make a success of life. To this end he entered the university at Delaware, Ohio, and pursued his studies through the junior year, gleaning much valuable information outside the prescribed course of study. But perhaps the most valuable schooling he ever received was the self-reliance he had to exercise during this time. Being entirely dependent upon his own resources to make his way through college, he was obliged to teach school for four winters, attending the

university the remainder of each year. At the close of his junior year he went to Missouri, and taught a year, intending to return and graduate the following year. But the unshaped future had it otherwise for him. Instead of returning to college, circumstances induced him to change his purpose, and he commenced reading law in 1859, in the office of Judge T. W. Bartley, of Mansfield. In the spring of 1863 he was admitted to the bar, and has continued to practice ever since in his native city, except while on the Common Pleas Bench. In 1864 he entered into partnership with Judge T. W. Bartley, now a practicing lawyer of Washington, D. C., and William Johnson, who served in the Lower House of Congress for two years. This partnership continued till the removal of Mr. Bartley, when Messrs. Jenner and Johnson remained in the firm. They were thus associated up to the time of Mr. Johnson's death, which occurred soon after his defeat for re-election to Congress, in 1867. Five years after this Mr. Jenner again entered into partnership with Judge Dickey, now of Cleveland, and Judge G. W. Geddes, present member of Congress for the Fourteenth District of Ohio. This relation continued till Mr. Dickey was elected Common Pleas Judge, and Mr. Geddes was elected to Congress. At the time of his elevation to the bench, Mr. Jenner was associated in the practice of law with his brother, S. E. Jenner, a son-in-law of Judge Bartley, and Mr. F. K. Tracy, the last two still continuing together. Mr. Jenner was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Richland County, serving from 1864 to 1868. He performed the duties of that office with marked ability and credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. Acting as President of the Board of Education of the city of Mansfield ever since 1875, he has always taken a principal part in the prosperity and development of all the educational interests of the city, and the excellent condition of the schools at the present time is largely due to his influence. Mr. Jenner's only military experience was in September, 1862, when he, in company with four or five hundred others from Richland County, responded to the call of Governor Tod, and proceeded to Cincinnati as one of the famous "Squirrel-hunters." In politics Mr. Jenner has always been an earnest and ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and being a Democrat received a high compliment when Governor Foster appointed him to the Common Pleas Bench, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Dickey. This was done, too, at the request and approval of every Republican of any prominence at the bar. Although but recently appointed, he has shown such ability and fairness on the bench as to gain the highest esteem and confidence of the bar, and the friendship of those over whose interests he has presided. On the 19th of May, 1868, Mr. Jenner was married to Miss Emma A. Mack, daughter of Dr. John Mack, a well-known physician of Richland County, who formerly represented the counties of Ashland and Richland in the State Senate. To them five children have been born, four of whom are now living—Mary, born July 5th, 1870; Florence, born September 17th, 1872; Grace, born August 14th, 1874; William, who died in infancy; and the youngest, an infant daughter, a few months old, born March 23d, 1882. As an attorney Judge Jenner stands among the very first of his compeers, as he is one of the most successful, for years seldom losing a case of any importance. A thorough knowledge of the law, augmented by his weight of character and moral worth, gives him at all times a great vantage ground. Others may resort to tricks and cunning tactics, he wins by fair and honest means, and

never misrepresents. His reputation for integrity and honesty gives him great power with juries. He is an able counselor, and it is said of him that, unlike most lawyers, he advises people, in many cases, to keep out of litigation, instead of trying to draw them into it. Courteous and gentlemanly in manner, genial in disposition, and liberal in spirit and in action, he has won the esteem of all those with whom he has been brought in contact, professionally and socially.

DRAKE, DANIEL, physician, professor, and author, was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, October 20th, 1785, and died at Cincinnati, November 6th, 1852. After passing his early boyhood in Mason county, Kentucky, to which his father, Isaac Drake, had emigrated in 1788, he came to Cincinnati, and in December, 1800, became the first student of medicine in that now great city. He entered the office of Dr. Goforth, and in 1803, began the practice of medicine; but two years afterward he went to Philadelphia, and attended the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Rush. From that time to the end of his life, nearly half a century, he was an active and eminent member of his profession; fully half of the time being a professor in great medical schools. With a very active mind, impulsive character, and great ambition, he took a large part in all public enterprises, and became the founder of some institutions which have not only survived him, but have become great and useful. In the meantime he was fond of literature and science. The first work which made him distinguished was his "Picture of Cincinnati," published in 1815. This work was unpretending, but, to this day, is the best work of its kind, descriptive of a place and country. It was particularly full and excellent in the natural history and topography of the Miami valley. This made him known, and stimulated his taste for public usefulness and scientific attainments. His ambition was to found benevolent and educational institutions, and in this he succeeded to a degree which should make posterity grateful for his services. He was first much interested with the late Joshua L. Wilson, D. D., in founding the Lancaster Seminary,—an academy upon a new plan for the education of youth. This was finally merged into the Cincinnati College, for which he devised plans also for the medical school, and the hospital. To aid these, in the session of 1818-19, he went before the legislature of Ohio and laid his plans before the members. They were adopted at once, and charters were granted for Cincinnati College, the Medical College of Ohio, and the Commercial Hospital. Nor was he satisfied with this achievement; he also procured partial endowments sufficient to put them into operation. By his unfailing energy and undaunted zeal, he made them successful. The college and the medical school are still doing good service, and the hospital has been enlarged into magnificent proportions, among the largest and best of its kind. Engaged in all these public enterprises, and interwoven, we may say, with the whole growth of society, Dr. Drake, at the age of thirty-five, had already become one of the most prominent citizens, and acquired a wide and brilliant reputation. At this period (1820-21), he became the first professor in the first medical college of Ohio, where he had been the first medical student. The controversies of medical life, caused him to retire from this institution, but he became professor, successively, in other medical colleges, so that now began what became an eminently successful career as a teacher. In 1823, he accepted the chair of *materia medica* in Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky.

There for three years he was acceptable and successful, adding greatly to the prosperity of the college. His feelings, however, being strongly in favor of Cincinnati, he in March, 1827, resigned his position, the school having doubled in numbers while he was there. In 1830, he accepted a professorship in the Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia, but, having formed the plan of reviving medical education in Cincinnati, he resigned, in the following year, and was again elected professor in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1835, resigning his chair, he began a new medical school under the charter of Cincinnati college. In this new school, Dr. Drake was the professor of the theory and practice of medicine. The professors were able and the school successful; but, the college having no endowment, both literary and medical departments ceased at the end of four years. After this, he accepted a professorship in the Louisville Medical College, where he remained to the last year of his life, when he re-entered the Medical College of Ohio; but died before entering on his work there. For more than thirty years he was admired and successful as teacher, lecturer, and writer. In the midst of all his professional labors, he found time to add largely to medical literature, and to leave at least one work which remains a monument to his genius, his industry, and learning. After the publication of the "Picture of Cincinnati," his next important work was the *Medical and Physical Journal*, begun in 1827. With the motto, *e sylvis nuncius*—a messenger from the woods—he was the pioneer in the medical journalism of the West. During several years of its publication, he published through its pages many valuable contributions to medical literature. In the meantime, following the instinct of his nature to teach and write, he delivered many public lectures on various subjects. One of these was in the cause of temperance, of which he was a life-long and zealous advocate. In September, 1827, he called the first public meeting and delivered the first lecture, in the court house of Cincinnati, on the necessity of temperance. At a subsequent period, he formed a temperance society in the Louisville Medical College. At this time he formed the idea and the plan of his great work—on the "Diseases of the Mississippi Valley"—which he announced in the *Medical Journal* of April, 1827. His plan was to give a complete view of the origin and character of the diseases which prevailed in that vast region from the Gulf of Mexico to the lakes; and this specially in reference to climate and topography. Such a work could derive little assistance from any previous publication. It must be original. This required personal observation, only to be made in summer traveling. He had personally to observe and note the topographical phenomena of the entire interior valley. This he did. From 1840 to 1850, inclusive, he made nine journeys and traversed thirty thousand miles. He had accurate surveys made, and topographical drawings of the hydrographic basins. Such a work was really immense in its labors, its details, and its magnitude; and it is not too much to say that no work of his generation surpassed it in the originality and labor of its performance. Its germ was in the "Picture of Cincinnati," written by him in 1810. Twice it had been announced, and for thirty years lay apparently dormant. It was ten years in preparation and publication. When it appeared, it was received, both in Europe and America, with unqualified praise by the highest medical and scientific authorities. It will remain a monument to a man who, to great natural genius, united the most benevolent designs and the most untiring



Respectfully Yours
D. P. Turnbull

labors. Dr. Drake married Miss Harriet Sisson, December 21st, 1807, and had five children. Charles D. Drake, jurist, his eldest son and last survivor, was born at Cincinnati, April 11th, 1811, living at Washington, D. C., September, 1878. He began the study of law in 1830, at Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. In 1834, he removed to St. Louis, where he practiced law and became prominent in politics. In 1867, he was elected to the United States Senate, resigning his seat in December, 1870, to accept the position of Chief Justice of the Court of Claims. He published in 1854, a "Treatise on the Law of Suits by Attachment in the United States."

TURNBULL, DAVID B., manufacturer, was born at Newark, New Jersey, April 16th, 1827. He was a son of James and Margaret Turnbull, the former born in Scotland, and the latter in England. His father came to this country in 1817, settling in Newark, New Jersey, and engaged in the business of carriage-making, following it until his death, which occurred July, 1848. His mother died in 1872. His education was only what he could obtain at the district school. Choosing carriage-making as his trade, he served an apprenticeship for seven years with his father, and succeeded him in the business on the death of the latter. In 1852, desirous of increasing his trade, he opened a branch in New Orleans, which he successfully operated until the beginning of the Rebellion, which broke up the enterprise. Sixty thousand dollars, which he had accumulated during the last nine years, were lost by this. In 1861 he sold his business in Newark to his brother, Alexander, and removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for a year, remaining there, however, two years longer to regain his lost health. In 1864 he went back to his native place, staying until the following year, when he moved to Aurora, Illinois, where he assumed the entire management of the business of Keith & Snell, who had taken a wagon manufactory on an assignment. He remained in their employment two years, and the end of the next year found him without a cent in the world, having spent his whole salary. He then made a bold resolve to try his fortune again, and, borrowing ten dollars of a friend, he went to South Bend, Indiana. The following day he bought some lumber and made himself a bench, and then commenced and laid the foundation, by hand, of the immense business now carried on by the firm of which he is the head. He remained there one year, and then removed to Goshen, in the same State, where he enlarged his business so that his place was capable of producing about twenty-five thousand dollars of finished work per year. He remained in this place until 1870, when he removed to Laporte, and formed a stock company known as the Laporte Wheel Company, of which he was the general manager. After conducting this business three years he sold his interest to William Niles for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars. In 1873 he removed to Napoleon, Ohio, and rented an agricultural manufactory, carrying on business there for three years. During this time he associated with him his eldest son, Frederick A. Turnbull, and Mr. S. P. Shelly, doing business under the firm name of Turnbull & Shelly. In these three years his business had increased to such an extent that his accommodations were far too small, and he saw that he must look for more extensive ground. He selected twelve acres in Defiance, the county seat of the adjoining county on the right bank of the Maumee river,

just below the confluence of that stream with the Auglaize river. In 1876 he erected the buildings he now occupies, and engaged in the manufacturing of wagons and agricultural wheels. His business has increased very fast, requiring additional buildings, year by year, until now they cover an area of five acres. From the small beginning at South Bend, in 1870, has grown a business of about half a million dollars per annum, or an average of about twenty wagons and one thousand agricultural wheels per day. His position is very favorably located for his business, as he can utilize both rivers for a market in which to buy his logs, they being rafted down to his neighborhood and remaining in the water until he is ready to saw them. At this writing he has about four million feet in the water. In 1852 he was made a F. A. M., and has attained the degree of Knight Templar. In politics he has never taken a very prominent part, but has used his influence and given his support to the republican party, which he has always adhered to, his father being an old-line whig before him. He is not a church member, but entertains sound orthodox views, and is a regular attendant at, and a liberal supporter of, the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee and his wife a member. He was married January 20th, 1848, to Miss Frances J. Hayden, daughter of Mrs. Hayden, a widow lady residing in Newark, New Jersey. Three children have blessed this union—Fred. A., David H., and William. The two eldest are associated with their father in business, Fred. A. attending to the financial department, and David H. acting as superintendent, while William is fitting himself to be a competent machinist and draughtsman. He has already served his full term as apprentice in a shop, and is about to travel in Europe to complete his education, and upon his return will be superintendent of machinery for his father. Soon after he came here Mr. Turnbull found the Presbyterian Church building in a dilapidated condition, not inviting to the members or calculated to bring additions to their number. Through his energy, ability, and inventive genius he has made it one of the finest churches in the city. For the benefit of the musical interest of the city he has furnished a room and piano to a teacher free of charge. Mr. Turnbull is a gentleman in every respect, and ranks high in social and business circles. He has done more the past five years for the welfare of Defiance than any of its citizens, and bids fair to become one of the leading men of the North-west.

WILSON, HORACE, lawyer, of Columbus, was born in Athens county, in this State, June 22d, 1823. He is the only son of Ezekiel Wilson and Nancy (Camp) Wilson. His father was a seafaring man, and was born in the County Antrim, Ireland. His mother was a native of Connecticut, and her family were among the early settlers of that State. She was a woman of strong traits of character and rare accomplishments. When Mr. Wilson was four years of age his father died, and eight years later his mother, also, died, and he was, therefore, early thrown upon his own resources to make his way in life. He regulated his conduct as nearly as possible in accordance with the wholesome lessons taught him by his mother, who gave him all the instruction he received up to the time of her death, after which he irregularly attended such schools as were convenient in his neighborhood. In 1838, he removed from Athens county to Licking county, and while living there made application for appointment to a cadetship at West Point. General Rosecrans, however, was the successful applicant, and Mr. Wilson returned

the same year to Athens county, and went to work at such labor as he could procure. In 1840, he commenced a course of study at the Ohio University. During his attendance at this institution he was obliged to support himself by teaching and daily labor in his intervals of study. In 1845, while he was teaching a private school in Athens, he commenced the study of law with the Hon. John Welch, late of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar at McConelsville, in 1847, and the same year taught school at Nelsonville. Although Mr. Wilson has been in the practice ever since he was admitted to the bar, he has given considerable attention to other business matters. He has always been, to a certain extent, a farmer. He takes a lively interest in every thing which tends to advance the growth of the city of his adoption and the development of the resources of Franklin and adjoining counties, and performs a full share of all the duties which are incident to the career of an active and industrious business man. He began the practice of law at Athens, in 1848, and was married the same year to Miss Caroline A. Hunt, of Franklin county, the third daughter of P. R. Hunt, of Clinton township. He continued to practice in his native place until 1859, when he removed to Columbus, where he now lives. Three children were the issue of this marriage, Clifford Hunt, Percy Ripley, and Mac Lee Wilson. Percy, his second son, is a graduate of the Columbus high-school, and served for a time with the State Geological Survey. At the expiration of this he entered, as a student, the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1875. During the latter year and 1876 he attended a course of law lectures and was admitted to the bar. The same spring he visited Europe, and remained abroad two years, when he returned to his home. In 1879, he went to Ireland, where he was married to Miss Emily Sandes, fifth daughter of Stephen Sandes, Esq. He is now a resident of Columbus, and is associated in the practice of the law with his father. Horace Wilson, the subject of this sketch, has always taken a deep interest in educational matters. He has been a trustee of the Ohio University since 1853, and was elected a member of the Columbus Board of Education in 1874, and re-elected in 1876. His votes and his measures were characterized by prudence and economy, and he was regarded by his fellow-members as a useful and eminently practical man. In 1861, he was elected to represent a large part of the population of Columbus in the city council. He was chairman of two of the most important committees, and discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. He was re-elected in 1863, and served a second term, rendering important service to that municipal body as a lawyer and as a local legislator. Mr. Wilson was the choice of the democracy as its candidate for State senator in the tenth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Franklin and Pickaway, being nominated by a joint convention of the two counties in the Fall of 1881. He was elected, and is now (June, 1882) a member of the Senate of Ohio. Mr. Wilson is regarded as a liberal-minded man, in politics as well as in religion. He is, however, a steadfast democrat, and, without being obtrusive, advocates his principles with zeal whenever occasion may require it. He is a Presbyterian by faith, and has been a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbus, with one or two intervals, for about twenty years. There is no ostentation about Mr. Wilson. He is a plain man, of fine address, and there is no gall or bitterness in his composition. The attribute of always speaking well of every body seems, in his case, to be inherited

rather than acquired. As a lawyer he serves his clients, whether rich or poor, with his best abilities, and gives them his estimate of their cause without reservation, and makes pretty much all of them his friends. He is held in high esteem by the courts and by his brother members of the bar. As a business man his reputation is unexceptionable and his honor unquestioned. In and out of office he has always discharged the trusts reposed in him with the strictest integrity. As an educator, as an alderman, and as a State senator, Mr. Wilson is the same man in his bearing, and in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens is a sensible and practical man, who does business for the State or the municipality on the principles that he conducts his own.

Tewksbury, Moor Russell, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Bath, New Hampshire, April 27th, 1808. His father, Ezekiel Tewksbury, was a farmer by occupation and a native of Amherst, Massachusetts, and his mother, Sally Barron, was born in North Haverhill, New Hampshire, a place situated on the State line between New Hampshire and Vermont. Our subject remained upon his father's farm until he had attained his majority, and his early advantages in the way of an education were such as could be obtained at the common district schools, and by his own unaided exertions during leisure hours from hard work. Farming was not congenial to his tastes, and accordingly, at the age of twenty-two, he resolved to try his fortune in the new Eldorado of the West. After spending a short time in Michigan, he found that the malarial climate of that peninsula did not agree with him, and in order to improve his condition he removed to Portsmouth, the county-seat of Scioto county, Ohio. This was in 1830. He went almost immediately to Franklin Furnace, situated in the same county, where a cousin was employed, and, being out of funds, chopped wood and was variously employed about the furnace until 1833. In that year he went to Hanging Rock, and engaged as river agent for Robert Hamilton (see sketch of Mr. Hamilton elsewhere in this work), who was at that time proprietor of the Pine Grove Furnace. Here Mr. Tewksbury remained for eight years, doing business for the furnace, and attending to the shipping of iron. In the year 1841 he changed his occupation to that of book-keeper for the firm of D. Agnew & Co., proprietors of the Hanging Rock Forge. This concern failed one year later, and the works were sold to Henry Hanna, Mr. Tewksbury remaining as book-keeper until 1844. His sojourns with these firms resulted in the accumulation of some capital, and in that year, with the money thus saved, he bought an interest in the Jackson Furnace, making his home in Sciotoville, Scioto county, filling the position of river agent for this furnace until January, 1853. In September, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah W. Linn, an orphan, who was the daughter of Andrew and Jane Linn, of Brown county, Ohio. Three children were born to them, one of whom died in infancy. In the spring of 1851 he removed to Jackson Furnace, and the following June his wife died, leaving two daughters, who grew to womanhood, and were married as follows: Ella S. became the wife of J. N. Murray January 29th, 1867, and died December 4th, 1881, leaving two children, a son and daughter, Albert Linn and Isabelle; Sarah Linn, the second daughter, was united in marriage to John Peebles, of the wholesale firm of Read & Peebles, Portsmouth, November 8th, 1870, and died July 7th, 1881, leaving one daughter, Martha S. Peebles.



M. R. Terresburg

In January, 1853, Mr. Tewksbury sold his interest in the Jackson Furnace, and became a resident of Portsmouth, associating himself with the firm of R. Bell & Co., manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. His relations with this firm lasted about three years, during a part of which time he was also river agent for Madison Furnace. Then followed a respite from active participation in business affairs for a few years, during which time he was engaged in loaning money. May 27th, 1856, he was united in marriage to his present wife, Sarah A. Baird, the accomplished daughter and oldest child of Captain William and Julia Baird, natives of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her father was a captain on the Ohio river for a great many years, and was very highly respected for his many noble traits of character. He died October 14th, 1851, his wife having departed this life in May of the year 1843. This happy union has been blessed with a family of four children, three daughters and one son, namely: Jennie T., who is married to Frank E. Todd, a business man of Cleveland, Ohio, and Russell Baird, Julia, and Margaret F., who reside at home. The two young ladies are graduates of Glendale Seminary, Glendale, Butler county, Ohio, and are very proficient in the art of painting—the writer having seen some rare and beautiful specimens, executed by their skillful hands. In 1855 Mr. Tewksbury became interested in a private bank in Portsmouth, doing business under the firm name of Means, Hull & Co., which in 1860 suspended, and Mr. Tewksbury was detailed to wind up the affairs of the concern. This engaged his attention until about the year 1861. He executed this work with such fairness as to win the genuine respect and confidence of all the parties interested. In the year following he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue (John Campbell, of Ironton, collector) for the 11th Congressional district of Ohio. This position he held until Andrew Johnson's administration. Then followed again a cessation from business cares until the year 1875, when he was made president and general superintendent of the Norton Iron Works, at Ashland, Kentucky, which position he held until 1876, when he retired from active business life, devoting his time to his own private affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Portsmouth National Bank, which received its charter in 1865, and has been a member of its board of directors ever since, with the exception of one year. In politics, he was first an old-line whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay, voting for that illustrious statesman for the Presidency, and when the republican party was organized he became an ardent believer in its principles. He has never been an office-seeker, and, though often solicited, has always declined any such honors. He is a man who is firm in his convictions and singularly free from selfishness. In his manners and conversation he is modest and unassuming, and is the very embodiment of truth and honor in all of his transactions, public and private. He is a gentleman of reserved yet affable manners, and his sterling worth makes him a valuable member of society. Although past the allotted age of man, being now (1882) seventy-four years old, he is still vigorous in mind and body, and there is perhaps no man in Southern Ohio of his years who bears his age better or is more active in his movements than Mr. Tewksbury. In his business relations he has been successful, and now enjoys the fruits of a well-spent life and a prosperous and honorable business career. Surrounded by his amiable and intelligent family, we predict for him yet many years of joy and comfort.

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KIRTLAND, JARED POTTER, M.D., LL.D., scientist, born November 10th, 1793, in Connecticut, and died in November, 1877, at East Rockport, Ohio. He was the son of Tarhand and Mary (Potter) Kirtland, and grandson of the late Dr. Jared Potter, a distinguished physician of Wallingford, Connecticut. In his youth he was adopted into the family of his grandfather, and from him and the common district school he received most of his early instruction. His father was largely interested in the New Connecticut purchase by the Connecticut Land Company, and in 1799 was appointed its general agent. In 1803 he removed his family to Poland, Mahoning county, where he became a prominent citizen, retaining his agency so long as the Company existed. From 1807 to 1810 Jared pursued a course of classical studies in the Wallingford and Cheshire Academies, where he early evinced the possession of a mind of very uncommon order, and that a scientific career would be his natural choice. While yet a boy he was a diligent student of nature,—a veritable human worm, boring his way to knowledge by a precocious system of analysis and investigation applied to everything he touched and saw. At the age of twelve years he was an expert at budding and engrafting, and many hardy annuals and perennials were cultivated by him. At this age, too, he began the study of the Linnæan system of botany and the system of producing new varieties of fruit by crossing, and became proficient in their practice. Assisted by his cousins, he also managed the extensive orchards of white mulberry trees established by his grandfather for the cultivation of silk-worms. He well understood that the female silk-worm, hatched alone and kept alone, would lay eggs which would hatch as well as if she were domiciled with the male,—yet it was believed the worms thus produced were of no value. (This was nearly half a century before Siebold wrote on *Partheno-genesis*.) He was thus early initiated into a practical knowledge of the metamorphoses of insects, which ever afterwards incited him to investigate every one which passed before his eyes. In 1810 his father, having become alarmed at the state of his health, sent for him to come West, and in May of that year he started on horseback, in company with Joshua Stow, of Middletown, Connecticut. This unexpected change interrupted his classical studies, but introduced to him new subjects for future study. During the long journey his mind was industriously engaged in its preliminary investigations of the natural history, botany, geology, ichthyology, and general history of the country through which he traveled. He formed theories of his own regarding some of the subjects of his closer investigation, and his views and deductions in many instances subsequently proved to be as well founded as they were original. At Buffalo he spent some time in dissecting fishes which he had never seen nor heard of. The fishermen were at first inclined to make sport of "a Yankee greenhorn" who had never seen a white-fish. He went on, however, examining everything they brought ashore, from snout to tail,—scales, bladder, and entrails. They soon found that he could teach even a fisherman something about fishes. On the 4th of June he and his party reached Conneaut Creek, where Judge Stow had landed with General Cleveland's party, July 4th, 1786. At Painesville the party met General Simon Perkins, with whom Kirtland rode to Warren, and from thence, by way of Youngstown, another day's journey brought him to Poland, where he found his father recovered from his supposed dangerous illness. He was soon occupied in teaching

school here, having been waited upon by leading citizens of the place, who at length persuaded him to accept the position of the school-teacher who had recently died. While attending to his scholastic duties he spent much of his time in the forests, fields, and about the water-courses, examining their productions in almost every department of natural history. He also called the attention of the farmers to the new varieties of fruit, and instructed them in the art of propagating them by budding and grafting. It was here also that in his father's apiary he found a new field for investigation, which for sixty-five years made bee-culture a favorite study, both as an art and a science. The sudden death of his grandfather Potter, who bequeathed to him his medical library, and money enough to attend the medical school at Edinburg, Scotland, called him back to Connecticut in 1811. Arrived at Wallingford, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Andrews, and continued it later in that of Dr. Sylvester Wells, of Hartford, Connecticut, both of whom had been pupils of his grandfather. He devoted special attention to anatomy and *materia medica*; and the renewal of intimacy with his old schoolmate, Lyman Foot, at that time chief assistant of Professor Silliman, led him also to pursue a course of study in chemistry, which Professor Silliman facilitated and encouraged, by allowing him and Mr. Foot the free use of his most desirable and necessary apparatus, materials, and books. In 1813 he was well prepared to enter Edinburgh College, in furtherance of his grandfather's wish. But the war with Great Britain, then in progress, prevented his departure, and the medical department of Yale College going into operation the ensuing winter, received and recorded his name as the first on the matriculation book of that institution. The class of that term consisted of thirty-eight members, among whom were Beriah Douglas, father of Senator Douglas. While pursuing his medical studies at Yale, he received private instruction in botany from Professor Ives, and in mineralogy and geology from Professor Silliman, besides making considerable progress in the science of zoology, without teachers. After a year's connection with Yale, his health required a respite, which was passed at Wallingford as a *quasi* doctor, successfully administering to the inhabitants during a time of general sickness. He next entered the celebrated medical school in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, then at the head of all others in the United States. Here the usual zeal and scope of investigation in all departments of natural science characterized his studies. He returned to Connecticut in March, 1815, graduated in the medical department of Yale, and at once settled down to practice in Wallingford, Connecticut. For two and a half years he pursued his professional labors here, devoting vacant hours to the cultivation of the natural sciences. The plants, flowers, fruit-trees, medicinal herbs and shrubs, that were proper to that climate, he cultivated as a practical horticulturist; geological researches were continued, and the ornithology of New England was added to his studies. Fresh-water fishes and insects also received a share of his attention; the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms were daily observed and scientifically examined, and at the same time he superintended his grandmother's farm. As physicians were plenty at Wallingford, he determined again to remove to Ohio, and in 1818 the journey was made and he arrived at Poland. Having perfected arrangements with his father, he returned East for his family. During his absence and against his expressed wishes,

he was elected probate judge. He could not well avoid accepting the trust, and with the aid of a clerk the duties were performed until he had received a call to settle in Durham, Connecticut, as a physician, where a large practice and the successful cultivation of an apiary, garden, and orchards gave him abundant employment until the autumn of 1823. The death of his wife and daughter in this year, and the overburden of business, caused him to renew his arrangements for removing to Ohio, and, in company with his father, who was paying him a visit at the time, he again took his departure for the West. He had determined to relinquish the practice of medicine and become a farmer and merchant at Poland, but urgent cases of sickness gradually enlisted his skill and sympathy, and the increase of his practice making it necessary to have a partner, he associated with him Dr. Eli Mygatt, an able physician. In 1828 he was elected the representative for Trumbull county in the Ohio legislature, in which capacity he took up the penitentiary system. His object was as a humanitarian to do away with close confinement, and as a statesman to derive profit from convict labor. Both these purposes he ultimately accomplished, against the most strenuous and bigoted opposition, and was christened by the sobriquet of "The Father of the New Penitentiary." He was elected to the legislature for three successive terms, in the last one of which he championed and carried through the bill for chartering the Ohio and Pennsylvania canal. The measure was violently opposed by the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company, which had previously obtained a charter. Both these works were then looked upon as of immense importance to the public; yet he lived to see both completed, put into operation, and at length superseded by railroads and pass into decay and obliteration. In 1837, while engaged in his large country practice, the professorship of theory and practice of medicine was offered him in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He accepted the position, and ably filled the chair until 1842, when he resigned. When the first geological survey of Ohio was organized in 1848, he was made responsible as an assistant for the natural history of the State. His reports in this capacity embrace a catalogue of the fishes, birds, reptiles, and mollusks of Ohio. The fishes he sketched with his own hand, and described the character and habits of all the then known species found in the different waters of the State and Lake Erie. These were subsequently published in the *Boston Journal of Natural Sciences* and in the *Family Visitor*. He also commenced the formation of a cabinet of Ohio mammals, birds, and reptiles, a State collection of insects, and perfected an extensive cabinet of the land and fresh-water shells of Ohio. He expended a large amount of money from his private purse in making these collections, and when the legislature broke up the survey and refused to reimburse him, he held on to his collections and ultimately donated them to the Cleveland Academy of Natural History. In 1837 he had taken up his residence in the neighborhood of Cleveland, where he purchased a fine fruit farm on the Lake Shore, and in 1841 he accepted the appointment to the chair of theory and practice and physical diagnosis in the Willoughby Medical School, where he lectured one year. The medical department of the Western Reserve College was established in Cleveland in 1843, and he was appointed to and filled a similar chair in that department until the close of the term in 1864. His announcement of the existence of sex among the naiades was made in 1834, in Vol. xxvi of the *American*

Journal of Art and Science, and the discovery created not only discussion but a sensation throughout the scientific world. As early as 1829 he had commenced collecting the land and fresh-water shells of Ohio, and made numerous dissections of them. All previous writers on the subject had looked upon these animals as hermaphrodite, or uniting the two sexes in one individual. But he discovered that about one-half of any given species would be fertile and would teem with young, while the other would be barren, and that certain differences in the form of the shell invariably attended the fertile or barren condition of the animal. He further noticed that at some seasons of the year these two forms would be found pairing and running together on the sand-bars in the waters. After long observation, he concluded that the animals were not hermaphrodite, but the sexes are distinct, and that each sex possesses a peculiar organization of body associated with a corresponding form of the shell sufficiently well marked to distinguish it from the other. This view was published, accompanied with sketches of the different forms of the shell. A translator of the German *Encyclopædia Iconographia* attempted to refute it in the American edition of that work. He took the ground that the form of the shell peculiar to the fertile individuals is the result of the pressure and distention by the enlarged ovaries. At a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, subsequent to this criticism, he, in a well-arranged article read before the meeting at Cincinnati, rebutted the attack and refuted the assumption by exhibiting a suite of shells, male and female, from the oldest specimens down to the young, taken from the ovaries as early as the formation of their testaceous covering was completed. A debate ensued after the reading was finished. The translator renewed verbally his criticisms, and was promptly corrected by Professor Agassiz, who said: "Dr. Kirtland's views are entirely correct, and have been sustained by my own and the German naturalists' investigations." Siebold and his translator, Dr. Burnett, Charles Knight's English *Encyclopædia*, and Isaac Lea, likewise sustained his views. He also discovered that the young of the naiades, soon after they are discharged from the mother, form a *bysus*, or beard, by which they attach themselves to some foreign substance, and thus remain securely anchored the first year of their lives. This discovery was also published in Vol. xxxix of *Silliman's Journal of Science*. Vol. xl of the same journal contains an account of the fact, first made known by him, that the Bohemian Wax Wing is an occasional winter visitor to Northern Ohio; also that the *Sylvia pensilis* rests and rears its young in the valley of the Mahoning river at Poland. In the summer of 1853, in company with Prof. Baird and Dr. Hoy, he made an extended natural history reconnoissance through Northern Ohio, Michigan, Upper Canada, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and in 1869-70, when seventy-seven years old, he made a six-weeks' journey of similar purpose through Florida, where he made valuable collections in natural history. From the days of his medical pupilage he had always superintended a farm, and from 1840, when he purchased an exhausted farm on the Lake Shore, west of the Cuyahoga river, he zealously followed scientific farming. He was the first to demonstrate theoretically and practically that the stiff clay soil derived from the underlying Devonian shales may be highly productive for fruit, and his success in fruit-growing stimulated others, until the old pastures and meadows of the section were changed

into the most profitable orchards, vineyards, and gardens. This required twenty years of industry, during a time when he went almost daily to his duties at the Medical College in Cleveland and visited a circuit of patients. Besides stocking his farm with almost every hardy variety of fruit known, he converted it into a perfect *arboretum*. In his grounds a greater number of exotic trees, shrubs, and plants were to be found than in any private establishment in the State. His greatest success in fruit-growing was the cultivation of new and superior varieties of cherries. His experiments in this line were commenced as early as 1812, and until 1847 the results revealed from year to year were unfavorable, but in the season of the latter year the progeny of a new arrangement came into bearing, and surpassed in quality any of the best varieties previously produced. Many of those seedlings were extensively cultivated, not only in the United States, but in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. A large apiary was also an interesting feature of his model farm. A long experience in bee-culture, dating from the year 1810, rendered him not only an expert in the ordinary management of the honey-bee, but perfected him in its history, anatomy, physiology, and requirements. He was also an expert in taxidermy, and many of the principal museums of the United States and Great Britain contain choice specimens of that art prepared by his hands. On his grounds at East Rockport he established a private museum, and for many years gratuitously taught a class in which the ablest taxidermist of the West received his first instruction. During the existence of the Cleveland Academy of Natural Science, from 1843 to 1860, it had no other president and no worker of equal value to its reputation. Among his numerous contributions to it are descriptions of the birds of Northern Ohio, and the greater part of its collections in ornithology were made by him. Besides contributions to native societies and museums, he furnished the British Museum with several specimens of birds not before possessed by that institution, for which he received a vote of thanks from the curators. In 1861, the College of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, but at home he was known by the more complimentary and satisfactory title of "The Sage of Rockport." During the war of Secession, when sixty-nine years old, he volunteered his services to Governor Tod, and for several months acted as examining surgeon for the recruits to the old regiment at Columbus, and was subsequently detailed to examine several thousand drafted men at Camp Cleveland. The pay for his services he donated to the Bounty Fund for recruits in Rockport and to the Soldiers' Aid Society. He was president of the State Medical Society of Ohio for one year, and for many years president of the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences and of the Kirtland Society of Natural History in Cleveland. He wrote valuable articles on medicine and his various pursuits for appropriate journals, carried on an extensive correspondence with the eminent naturalists of the day, and was elected a member of many of the learned societies of the United States. On all subjects pertaining to the history, archæology, agriculture, fruit-bearing, or meteorology of Ohio, he possessed information full, original, and practical. In 1870 the Governor was induced by interested parties to exclude him from the board of trustees for the Agricultural College, on the score of age. He had already performed treble the work of most men, and, at the age of four-score years, more than the majority of scientists at forty. At the

age of seventy he persistently declined to lecture on any subject, and, believing that economy of time was as necessary in intellectual success as financial economy, he had suspended over his table the motto, "Time is money; I have none of either to spare." Of the labors of his long life more than half were performed for the benefit of the public, without compensation. The farmers of Ohio have especial cause to be thankful to him. He sought out the best varieties of fruit adapted to the climate, and when, after tedious experiments, their value was demonstrated, slips, seed, and young trees were scattered freely and gratuitously through the country. His social qualities are best summed up in the brief, truthful statement that even when in his eighty-second year he was the spirit and embodiment of youth in the society of both the young and the old, and was the idol of both. In January, 1875, he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, thus receiving the title of philosopher to add to the many honors and distinctions he had so well earned. In 1815 he married Miss Caroline Atwater, of Wallingford, Connecticut. Of three children, the fruit of this union, but one, the wife of Charles Pease, Esq., survived. In 1824 or 1825 he married Miss Hanna Fitch Toucey, of Newtown, Connecticut. An able biographer wrote of him, "His eminent success in the field of science is attributable to his untiring industry and his inextinguishable thirst for knowledge."

JOHNSON, THEODORE NELSON, an extensive manufacturer of Portsmouth, was born in Durham, Middlesex County, Connecticut, on the 22d of October, 1822. He is the son of Samuel C. and Phebe B. Johnson, whose maiden name was Camp, both being natives of the same county as that in which their son was born. Not long after his birth they removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, arriving in 1824, and were among the first families in the settlement of that county. There they resided for a number of years, but subsequently removed to Southern Ohio, where the father died at the age of seventy-nine years, the mother yet surviving in 1882 at eighty-five. Her declining days are spent with her son, the subject of this biography. Theodore was the third child in a family of seventeen, and had very few privileges in the way of an education except such as could be obtained at the district schools and two years spent at the academy at Kingsville, Ashtabula County. In the Spring of 1841, when he had passed his eighteenth year, he resolved to go to Washington County to teach school, having already had a two Winters' experience at home. This involved a long and tedious journey of two hundred and fifty miles, a part of which was of necessity performed on foot. With the elasticity and bright spirits of youth, however, this seemed to him nothing, and on his arrival he engaged to teach a district school, remaining in its charge for one year, returning to the home of his father in the spring of 1842. In October of same year he removed to Lawrence County, to engage in the same occupation. Soon after arriving he made the acquaintance of Captain John Kyle, now very prominent in Cincinnati, but then a general merchant and the county treasurer. This gentleman offered him another position, and he engaged with him as assistant in his office, and also as clerk in the store of Kyle & Johnston. In this position he made a wide acquaintance, and on the retirement of Captain Kyle he became a candidate himself for the office of county treasurer, and was duly elected. He discharged the duties

of this position for two terms, or four years, and then withdrew from political life, excepting so far as every citizen is bound in duty to the Republic, and purchased a farm at Green's Landing, in the same county. He carried this on successfully from 1850 to 1855, when he became engaged upon the Ohio River, being thus occupied until July of the year following, when he purchased stock in what was then known as the Cincinnati and Big Sandy Packet Company, which had been organized the year previous. It then consisted of one boat, known as the *Scioto*. Ten years later they bought out the Pomeroy trade, constantly adding new boats to their number until in 1873 they had thirteen. Until that year they carried on business under the name of the Cincinnati, Big Sandy, and Pomeroy Packet Company, but they then consolidated with the Maysville and Cincinnati and Portsmouth and Cincinnati Packet Companies. The company is now known as the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy, and Pomeroy Packet Company, and is doing an extensive business of the highest utility to the dwellers upon the Upper Ohio. Mr. Johnson remained in the employ of this company as secretary and treasurer, handling its affairs with great skill, until March, 1881, when he disposed of his interest. During the twenty-five years he was connected with this business, he was reasonably successful in a pecuniary point of view, and was enabled to retire from it with a well-earned character for business and a fair return for his investment. In April, 1877, in company with his brother, S. G. Johnson, he bought the half interest of Mr. Roads in the firm of Johnson & Roads, manufacturers of wagon and carriage stock, at Portsmouth, the new company being styled Johnson Brothers. It was thus known until March, 1880, when Mr. S. G. Johnson died. Shortly after Mr. Johnson bought from the heirs of the estate his brother's interest in the manufactory, and taking his only son, T. N. Johnson, Jr., an active young man, into partnership, formed the new firm of Johnson & Son. Up to this time, from the year 1862, Mr. Johnson had been a resident of Cincinnati, not making his home in Portsmouth until the Spring of 1880. In April, 1847, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Phebe E. Greene, daughter of E. B. Greene, Esq., of Greene's Landing, Lawrence County, and sister to E. B. Greene, Jr., late of Portsmouth, whose sketch and engraving may be found elsewhere in this book. Her father was of the celebrated Rhode Island family, to which General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution, belonged, and was born in New Hampshire. In the war of 1812 he served as a commissioned officer, and came to Ohio as early as 1816. He married Lydia McLaughlin of Vermont. Mr. Johnson's family consists of three living children: Lydia G., Theodore N., and Mary E., one other having died in infancy. Mr. Johnson is recognized as being one of the foremost and most enterprising business men of Portsmouth, and his success in life is the result of steady perseverance, wise economy, prudent management, and honest principle. He is quiet and unostentatious in his demeanor, yet affable and pleasant in conversation and in social circles, and is highly respected as a gentleman of sterling worth and of good business qualifications. In his religious views he is a Presbyterian, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, of which Dr. E. P. Pratt has been pastor for many years. Politically he is a republican.

MORROW, JEREMIAH, the sixth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Orleans



T. N. Johnson

county, Pennsylvania, October 6th, 1771, and died at his homestead in Warren county, Ohio, March 22d, 1853. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the early days of his life were passed in cultivating his father's farm. He thus worked diligently during the summer months, and in the winter attended a private school which the inhabitants of the then little hamlet of Gettysburg had established. A bright boy, he made rapid progress, particularly in his favorite branches of mathematics and surveying. In 1795, being then twenty-four years of age, he left the paternal roof for the then boundless field of labor for young men, the Northwestern territory. He floated down the river on one of the then usual style of craft, a flat boat, and first landed at the cluster of cabins built below the mouth of the Little Miami river, where six years before a few emigrants had settled and called the place Columbia, six miles east of Cincinnati. It was believed it would be the city eventually, rather than the neighborhood of what was then known as Fort Washington, from the fort of that name being there erected, and around which the owners of the land had laid it out in building lots. At Columbia, the young man Jeremiah Morrow did such jobs as his hands found to do, in teaching school, surveying, or working on farms. At length having saved a little money, and those wild lands, over which the savages were roaming, being very cheap, he ascended the Little Miami river about twenty miles into what is now Warren county, and there purchased a large farm, on it erected his log house, and having in the spring of 1799 married Miss Mary Packhill, an amiable young woman of the village of Columbia, he began the life of a young and vigorous pioneer farmer. The land on either bank of the Little Miami river being deep and rich with high ground, always available for building, above the miasma of the low or bottom land, emigration set freely thither, and the intelligence and moral worth of Jeremiah Morrow were soon recognized by the rapidly increasing community. In 1801 he was elected to the territorial legislature that convened at Chillicothe, and during which arrangements were made to call, the following year, a constitutional convention to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was also chosen a delegate to this convention, and attended the same until its close in 1802. In 1803 he was elected to the senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year he was chosen the first representative to the United States Congress from the new State. Ohio then and for the ten subsequent years was entitled to but one member in the United States house of representatives, and during that period of five terms Mr. Morrow worthily represented the State. Though making not the slightest claim to oratorical display, his sound common sense ever secured for his remarks the attention of the house. During this period as chairman of the committee on public lands he rendered valuable service, not only to Ohio but to the country at large. The cause of the war of 1812 roused his indignation, and he cordially sustained the government in its declaration of that war. In 1813, Mr. Morrow was elected to the United States Senate, and in that body he was also appointed chairman of the committee on public lands. From his long service on this committee in House and Senate, he acquired the reputation of knowing more about the public lands than any other man in those legislative bodies, and most of the laws for the survey of the public domain were drawn by him. Henry Clay, in one of his eloquent speeches in the Senate, on one occasion said, alluding to Mr. Morrow: "A few artless but sensible words, pronounced in his plain

Scotch Irish dialect, were always sufficient to secure the passage of any bill or resolution he reported." While yet a member of the Senate in 1814, Mr. Morrow was appointed Indian commissioner to treat with the tribes west of the Miami, and which, from the great provocation they received from vagabond white men, were very restless. In this capacity he discharged his difficult duties to the perfect satisfaction of the government. Having on the completion of his term of service in the Senate again retired to private life, he devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm in manner as earnestly as if unfit for any other occupation, and surprised visitors by his plainness of living and dress. In his early youth he had become a member of the United Presbyterian church, and through his whole life continued to take an active interest in its welfare, while ever ready to contribute of his time and money to promote the religious and intellectual interests of the community. He had no ambition to accumulate property or seek posts of honor; and it is men of his stamp, all too few, whom the people leave not undisturbed in their retreats. In 1822 their almost unanimous voice made him governor, and in 1824 he was reelected. Some noticeable events occurred during his administration, among which may be mentioned the visit of the father of the United States canal system, DeWitt Clinton, while governor of New York, who was invited to be present at the commencement of the work upon the Ohio canal, and to deliver an address upon the occasion; and, during the same year, the visit of General Lafayette, as the guest of the nation, to Ohio. On this latter occasion the enthusiasm of the people generally was aroused to confer honor upon the distinguished Frenchman, who had so freely drawn his sword in behalf of American independence. At Cincinnati the whole population, with thousands from the surrounding country, flocked to welcome their great benefactor. He was met at the wharf by Governor Morrow, who, in a few touching unaffected words, assured him that the united heart of a grateful people greeted him with love and homage. On the 4th July, 1839, he then being in his sixty-eighth year, Governor Morrow was, as the most appropriate person, selected to lay the corner-stone of the new State capitol at Columbus, and to deliver an address on the occasion. He acquitted himself in his usual happy unassuming manner to the gratification of all present. In 1840 he was again found in the national house of representatives; first filling the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, and subsequently chosen for the full succeeding term. Of a family of six children his eldest son only survived him. Proverbially generous and hospitable, Governor Morrow laid up his treasures not on earth. Socially he was a delightful companion, a deep thinker, and blessed with a very retentive memory, boundless kindness of heart, and endowed with much vivacity and cheerfulness of spirit.

CLARE, JAMES DAVID, iron man, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Washington City, District of Columbia, November 13th, 1822. His parents were James Clare, of Calvert county, Maryland, and Ruth Smedley, of Jefferson county, Virginia. His father, in the early part of his life, carried on a mercantile business in Washington City and in Alexandria. In 1833 he came to Ohio, and for some three years was engaged in farming, near Springfield. In December, 1836, he removed to Lawrence county, Ohio, and was employed for two years at Vesuvius and La Grange furnaces; and in March, 1838, he located in Jackson county, Ohio, where he

resided on a farm until his death, in October, 1851. He was an ardent Henry Clay whig, politically, and a devoted member of the Methodist Church. James D. Clare is the only son of six children, three of his sisters only now (1882) living, and residing in Jackson county, Ohio. He received his education in Alexandria, District of Columbia, and in Jackson county, Ohio, most of his minority being passed in farming and in furnace work. Fortune seemed to locate him unfavorably for obtaining a literary education. School-houses were remote, and schools were only carried on for three months in the year, in winter; and in one instance the school-house had the bare earth for a floor, the entire end of the building being a fireplace. Light was admitted only through greased paper, covering an opening between two logs of the building. He could not embrace even these meager advantages but occasionally, when the weather was bad, as his labor was in constant demand on the farm in preparing lands for the ensuing year's crop. The necessity of doing this was imperative, as it was necessary to provide sustenance from rented lands for his invalid parents and five sisters. These demands were such that at times, when his farm work would permit, he would walk some forty miles to an iron furnace, where by hard labor at very low wages he could earn money enough to make both ends meet. Thus he continued to work his way along even after he had, by dint of perseverance, obtained sufficient education to secure a certificate of qualification to teach common-schools, in which vocation he found employment for his winter months at a compensation of from ten to fifteen dollars per month. On August 11th, 1846, he was united in marriage to Sarah J. Ross, of Jackson, daughter of Robert Ross, and granddaughter of Judge Ross, of Gallia county, the fruits of this union being six children. The oldest daughter, Josephine R., is the wife of F. H. Miller, of Columbus, Ohio; Hortense V. is the wife of Rev. T. L. Hughes, of Jackson, Ohio; and Rachel A. is the wife of Mr. Linn Bentley, of Portsmouth, Ohio. The sons are James Robert, secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Stove Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; Eugene Herbert; and Earl Stanton. In the fall of 1847 he engaged in teaching at Ohio Furnace, Scioto county, where he spent two years in giving instruction and clerking in a store. In 1849 he located himself on a farm in Jackson county, continuing in that occupation, with teaching in the winter season, till the fall of 1852. When just thirty years of age he commenced merchandising at Cross Roads station, on what is now the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, to which he added the sawmill business in 1854, and a saw and grist mill in 1859. In June, 1865, he, with others, established a private bank in Jackson, Ohio, under the firm name of Kinney, Bundy & Co., afterward Chapman, Clare & Co., and since the First National Bank of Jackson, of which he is now the vice-president. In 1868 he formed one of a number who purchased the Madison Furnace, now conducted in the name of Clare, Duduit & Co.; in 1872, helped establish the Ohio Stove Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, of which he is now president; and in 1874 he, with others, built the Huron Furnace, of Jackson, in which he is a director. In 1879 he purchased the Bloom Furnace, Scioto county, now run in the name of Clare, Amos & Co. Since November, 1873, he has lived in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has in his office a telephone, connecting him with his foundry in the city, one furnace twenty miles away, and another forty miles—the wires passing directly along the way he used to trudge

when a youth, seeking employment at thirteen dollars per month. A Methodist in religious belief, he has held various official positions in that body, and is now a member of Bigelow Methodist Episcopal Church, of Portsmouth. Politically, he was formerly a whig, and now a republican. To supplement his early meager privileges for learning, he read and studied much in private, and was not only a teacher for many years, but has always been an ardent friend to all educational progress, and while residing at Cross Roads station was a member of the school board; and to all of his children he has given the advantages of a liberal education. Mr. Clare's early life was a most praiseworthy example of filial regard and devotion. For quite a number of years in his early manhood he was the only support, not only of his parents, but also of five sisters. He now refers to this portion of his life as furnishing a severe but wholesome discipline, by which he learned the virtues of self-denial, industry, and frugality, and also that which so few young men learn until too late,—the worth of a dollar; and to this experience he now attributes his financial success in after life. His record in this respect forms a highly commendable example for imitation by all young men. To fine business abilities and excellent social qualities Mr. Clare superadds the elements of a thorough Christian gentleman.

BURR, REV. ERASTUS, D. D., former rector of All-Saints Protestant Episcopal Church, of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, April 15th, 1805. His parents were Ozias and Elizabeth Nash (*née* Couch), both natives of Fairfield county, Connecticut. The Fairfield branch of the Burr family are the descendants of John Burr, who came from England in Winthrop's fleet, 1630. After a few years' residence at Boston he, with several others, founded the town of Fairfield, in 1645. The subject of this biographical sketch is of the seventh generation in direct descent from this original founder of the family in America, many of whom have distinguished themselves as professional and business men. His mother was the oldest daughter of Simon Couch, of Redding, Fairfield county, Connecticut. At the age of thirteen years, 1818, he removed with his parents to Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, where he resided until sent from home for the completion of his education. He obtained his preliminary education in the common schools of his native place, afterwards in several select schools at Worthington. In 1820, Bishop Chase established at Worthington a classical school of a high order, conducted by several eminent instructors. Here he was prepared for college, and was a classmate of the late Chief-justice S. P. Chase. Two years of his college life were passed at Kenyon College, then temporarily located at Worthington, and his junior and senior years at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where, in 1830, he was graduated. At Hartford he attended two courses of law lectures delivered by Governor Wm. W. Ellsworth. Although he afterward engaged in theological study, with a view to the ministry, he has always highly appreciated the benefits which he derived from these lectures in the way of mental discipline and a knowledge, however small, of the fundamental principles of law. He early developed a decided taste for reading and study. Books were, at that day, scarce, especially in the West; but when he was about fourteen years of age his mother inherited from a brother, Judge Couch, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, a very good library for those primitive days. In this he found the histories of



Western Engr. Pub. Co.

Erastus Burr

England and of Rome, by Goldsmith; the history of Charles the Fifth, by Robertson; Plutarch's Lives; Marshall's Life of Washington, and several other important works, which he read with avidity, and, by their example, found the world open to him. This strong disposition to study and investigation naturally led him to aspire to a collegiate education and a professional life. This desire grew stronger as years went on and was at length attained. When his college course was completed, he was impelled by a strong sense of duty and the feelings of his mind and heart, to study for the sacred ministry. This he did, spending three years in the needful preparation, and was then ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Right Reverend B. B. Smith, at Lexington, Kentucky, January 6th, 1833, and was the first minister ordained by Bishop Smith after his elevation to the episcopate. His first parish was that of St. John's, Worthington, Ohio, where he officiated five years. His second and only other one was that of All-Saints, Portsmouth, Ohio, which he held thirty-five years, and which he resigned on account of increasing infirmities. Since that period he has had no regular charge, but has continued to officiate as health and opportunity permitted. Dr. Burr has represented his diocese almost continuously in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church since 1845. He has been a trustee of Kenyon College since 1840, and has filled many other offices of responsibility and trust. He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education, and especially has devoted much time to the interests of common schools. He has served on the board of examiners of Scioto County continuously since 1839. He has also served as grand chaplain and grand orator in the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio. Dr. Burr was married at Worthington, Ohio, February 7th, 1833, to Harriet Griswold, a daughter of Ezra Griswold, Esq., who emigrated from Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1803, to Worthington, Ohio, and was one of the proprietors of that place and of Sharon township, in which it is situated. His wife is still living and active, as she always has been, in promoting good works, and co-operating steadily and earnestly with her husband in his parochial labors. Dr. Burr is pre-eminently a scholar; a fact which is indicated in his every-day life, by his public service, and in all the matters of scholarship. His manner in the pulpit is dignified and serious, while socially he is a delightful companion. He is a deep thinker, and is blessed with a very retentive memory, which, combined with vivacity and cheerfulness of spirit, makes him a very agreeable and useful member of society. He is endowed with peculiar gifts for his calling, and while he has achieved great success in his ministerial work he would probably have succeeded equally as well as a lawyer, a jurist, or a statesman. He has been solicited twice to allow his name to be used before the convention of the diocese of Ohio as an available candidate for the position of bishop of his diocese, but both times he positively declined, although it was almost an assured fact that he would be elected. Religion is in him the underlying and controlling element and great success has attended his labors in Portsmouth. Although now seventy-seven years of age, he is a remarkably well-preserved man in mind and body, and bids fair to live many years of usefulness yet. He is greatly beloved by his own parishioners and the people of Portsmouth generally, and wherever known his career as a minister of the gospel and as a sincere Christian gentleman places him among the ablest and most devoted men of the Church.

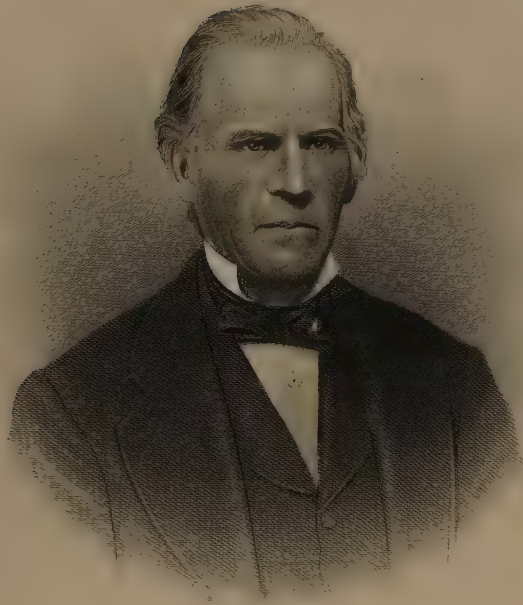
SYMME, JOHN CLEVES, jurist, and agent for the Miami Purchase, was born at Riverhead, on Long Island, New York, July 21st, 1742, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 26th, 1814. After receiving a good English education, he was early in life employed in land surveying and also in teaching school. He served in the war of the Revolution, and was in the battle of Saratoga, whether as an officer or private soldier we have no record. After the war he removed to New Jersey and became a judge of the supreme court, and also chief justice of that State, which he represented in the old Congress of 1785 and 1786. He was appointed judge of the Northwestern Territory in 1788. As early as 1787 he made application to Congress, in the name of himself and associates, for the purchase of a large tract of land, afterwards known as the "Miami Purchase," lying between the Little and Great Miami rivers, and including the site of the present city of Cincinnati. His associates were principally composed of the officers of the New Jersey line, who had served in the war of the Revolution. The original purchase was for one million acres at sixty-six cents an acre, to be paid in United States military land warrants and certificates of debt due from the United States to individuals. The payments were divided into six annual installments. The first contract was made in October, 1788, but, owing to the difficulties of making the payments and the embarrassments growing out of the Indian war, this contract was not fulfilled, and a new one was made for two hundred and forty-eight thousand acres in May, 1794, a patent for which was issued to Judge Symmes and his associates in September following. He made vigorous efforts for the settlement of this large purchase. He disposed of smaller tracts to private individuals and companies, that he might encourage colonies along the banks of the Ohio as far down as North Bend, twenty-three miles below the mouth of the Little Miami. He was a man of great energy of character who endeavored earnestly to carry into effect the above objects, and, in the latter part of January, 1789, set out from New Jersey, with a large party of emigrants for the far-off Miami country. Judge Symmes with his colony, arrived in the spring of 1789 at North Bend, and, having used his influence with General Harmar, the latter sent forty-eight soldiers to protect the settlers in the Miami country. Judge Symmes laid out a city, and called it Symmes City, after his own name. His city, however, was never built, and was soon forgotten in the growing importance of the settlement which had been made fifteen miles above, where Fort Washington was established, at a point regarded as a better site for a city, and where Cincinnati now stands. The residence of Judge Symmes stood about a mile northwest of the present railway station house at North Bend, at the foot of the hill dividing the Ohio from the Great Miami river. It was destroyed by fire March, 1811, during the owner's temporary absence, when all of his valuable papers were burnt. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an individual out of revenge for Judge Symmes' refusal to vote for him as a justice of the peace. An incident connected with General Wayne's treaty with the Indians, at Greenville, speaks loudly in praise of Judge Symmes' benevolence of character. It is related that the Indians told him, while present at the treaty, that in the war just ended they had frequently lifted their rifles to shoot him, but, recognizing him, they had refrained from pulling the trigger in consequence of his previous kindness to them. Judge Symmes married a daughter of Governor William Living-

ston, of New Jersey, and his daughter became the wife of General William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States. About thirty rods westward from the tomb of President Harrison, at North Bend, in a graveyard known as "Congress Green," so-called by Judge Symmes in the plat of his proposed city, is the pioneer judge's grave. It is covered with a horizontal tablet of stone, upon which, with dates of his birth and death, is the inscription: "Here rest the remains of John Cleves Symmes, who, at the foot of these hills, made the first settlement between the two Miami rivers." A nephew of Judge Symmes, Captain John Cleves Symmes, and author of what is known as the "Symmes Theory," which is, that the earth is hollow and habitable within, and open at the poles for the admission of light, containing within it six or seven hollow concentric spheres, also open at the poles, was born in New Jersey, about the year 1780, and died, at Hamilton, Ohio, on the 19th of May, 1829. Having entered the army as an ensign in the First Infantry, March 26th, 1802, he was a captain in the war of 1812, and was distinguished at the battle of Niagara Falls, as well as at the sortie from Fort Erie. He afterwards resided at Newport, Kentucky, promulgated his theory in 1818, wrote and lectured in its behalf, and petitioned Congress to fit out an expedition to test it. His project was met with ridicule, and he died in great embarrassment. A book, explaining and advocating his theory, was published at Cincinnati in 1826.

KENNON, WILLIAM, LL. D., jurist and statesman, was born near Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 15th, 1798, and died at St. Clairsville, Ohio, November 2d, 1881. He removed with his parents to Ohio, about 1804, locating on a farm near Barnesville, Ohio. He employed to his advantage the limited educational facilities afforded by the neighborhood, which, supplemented by the acquirements of private study, constituted a good preliminary preparation for the law. He accordingly commenced his preparation for the bar in the office of W. B. Hubbard, of St. Clairsville, who was at that time probably the ablest practitioner at the St. Clairsville bar. He was admitted at Chillicothe, in 1824. He afterward formed a law partnership with his preceptor, and entered into an active and lucrative practice. He early indicated marked adaptation to his profession, and grew rapidly in the estimation of the people, and this estimation was given practical expression by the Democratic party in 1828, by nominating and electing him to the United States Congress. He served three successive terms as a Member of the House of Representatives, and took an active part in the discussion of the great issues of the day. In the spring of 1850 he was elected delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio. He was assigned the important position of Chairman of the Judiciary Department, and had for his associates such distinguished jurists as Judge Swan, Henry M. Stanbery, ex-United States Attorney-general, W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, Rufus P. Ranney, of Cleveland, and S. J. Kirkwood, ex-Secretary of the Interior. His name is inseparably associated with the deliberations of that body, as the author of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Committee on the Code, besides himself, were William S. Groesbeck and Levi P. Morton. In 1854 he was appointed by Governor William Medill a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to fill the unexpired term of William B. Caldwell, which position he filled for one year. His judicial opinions are contained in 4th and 5th Ohio State Reports. Judge Kennon's public

career terminated with his retirement from the Supreme Bench, whence he returned to the practice of his profession, to which he was earnestly and devotedly attached. In 1870 he was retained by the contestants in the celebrated "Alexander Campbell Will Case," in the Brooke County (West Virginia) Court, at Wellsburg, in which Judge Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, and the late President Garfield were opposing counsel. Judge Kennon made especial effort in preparation for this case, unduly taxing his mind, and during the excitement incidental to the discussion of a proposed adjournment of the case by Judge Black, Judge Kennon was stricken with paralysis, from which he never wholly recovered. As a sagacious statesman, a profound jurist, and an eminent lawyer, Judge Kennon stood pre-eminently at the head of his contemporaries—a bar of such ability that they rendered the St. Clairsville bar famous. His genius stamped its impress upon his time, and his work is embodied in the fundamental law of his State. His personal integrity was so absolute that no breath of suspicion ever sullied it; he had no tracks to cover, or opinions or motives to conceal. June 15th, 1825, he was married to Mary Ellis, who at this writing (1882) still survives him. The Hon. Wilson S. Kennon is the sole representative of his father's family. He served in the Ohio Legislature, was appointed by Governor Tod Secretary of State, and was a paymaster in the late war for the Union, with rank of major. He is a lawyer by profession, and has acquired exceptional prominence as a jury lawyer, possessing the declamatory powers which so eminently distinguished his father. He was a member of the firm of Okey, Sayler & Kennon for five years, and was Prosecuting Attorney of the county six years. In 1871 he came back to his father's residence, and looked after the estates. Judge Kennon died in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

TOD, DAVID, lawyer, and twentieth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, February 21st, 1805, and died at Brier Hill, Ohio, November 13th, 1868. His father, George Tod, lawyer and jurist, a native of Connecticut, born in 1774, came to Ohio in 1800, and settled on the Western Reserve with many others of the early pioneers of the State. Ohio was then a territory, under the government of General St. Clair, and in the first year of his residence he was chosen by the governor to act as territorial secretary. Ohio having been admitted as a State he was, in 1803, elected as one of the judges of the supreme court, and held that office seven years in succession. He was afterward reelected to the same position, but resigned his seat on the bench at the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1812, and tendered his services to the governor. He was commissioned a major, and afterward promoted to the colonelcy of the 19th regiment of the army. He displayed marked bravery and coolness in several engagements, especially at Sackett's harbor and Fort Meigs. At the close of the war he resigned his commission and returned to Trumbull county, where, after a short time, he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the old third circuit, which included all of northern Ohio. He remained on the common pleas bench fourteen years, and retired in 1829. After that time he devoted himself to his legal practice, and to the management of the Brier Hill farm, where he died in the old log homestead, in 1841, at the age of sixty-seven, universally regretted. He bore the reputation of being a kind, generous citizen, beloved by all his neighbors. Coming to



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Ohio when it was but a wilderness, and when the people were poor and the salaries of officials were small, he was unable to lay up property for his family, or to provide for his children receiving more than ordinary education. His wife, Sallie Tod, was a beautiful woman, a kind and excellent wife and mother, who was beloved by her acquaintances, and almost worshipped by her children. His sister was the wife of General Ingersoll, of Connecticut. David Tod, the subject of this notice, was reared a farmer boy on his father's homestead at Brier Hill, and had but few advantages of education beyond what could be obtained from the common schools of that period. His principal education was subsequently obtained at his own expense at the old Burton Academy, in Geauga county. He studied law in the office of Colonel Roswell Stone, at Warren, Trumbull county; was admitted to the bar in 1827, at the age of twenty-two, when he was in debt for his board and tuition about \$1,000. He commenced practice in company with the Hon. Matthew Birchard, who was afterward made judge of the court of common pleas, and in 1841 supreme judge. He soon became eminent as a great jury lawyer and advocate, and acquired a large practice; he was a man of fine presence, winning manners, deep-toned, musical voice; genial, social, amusing and attractive, his social qualities made him very popular. His practice soon enabled him to discharge his debts, and also to repurchase and save the old Brier Hill homestead, that had become involved. This he preserved as a home for his parents, adding to it, after his father's death, a new house in place of the old log cabin. His political life began in the days of Andrew Jackson, whom he strongly admired and supported for the Presidency, although his father had always acted with the whig party. Under Jackson's administration he was appointed postmaster at Warren, holding the position until 1838, when he was elected by the democrats State senator, in the strong whig county of Trumbull, which position he filled with great ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his democratic friends. He continued the practice of law until 1844, when he moved to Brier Hill, his old home, and there opened the Brier Hill coal mine. He at the same time started the project of developing the coal fields and introducing coal into the Cleveland and lake markets by way of the Pennsylvania canal, a canal which owed its existence largely to his efforts, and of which he remained a director until his death. He was the pioneer in opening the coal trade and shipments upon the canal from his Brier Hill and Girard mines, thus laying the foundation of his own after-wealth and stimulating the coal and iron business of the Mahoning valley. He was largely interested in the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad from the commencement of the work of construction until his death, and became president of the company after the death of Jacob Perkins, its first president. He had the satisfaction of seeing the stock of the company advance under his presidency from thirty per cent. to above par, and also to see the wealth and prosperity created by it in his native town and the Mahoning valley. In 1844 he was nominated by the democrats for governor, and although the State was strongly whig he was defeated by but a very small majority. In 1847 he was tendered by President Polk, unsolicited, the appointment of minister to the court of Brazil, with which our relations had become very unsatisfactory in consequence of the injudicious course of the previous minister, Henry A. Wise. He started in June, 1847, with his wife and young children, and remained in Brazil about four years and a half. During his

stay he not only succeeded in reëstablishing friendly relations between the two governments, but also in procuring the settlement of a claim that had been thirty years in dispute, by which he was enabled to collect and remit to Washington about \$300,000. On leaving Brazil he took with him a special commendation from the Emperor to the President as a testimony of the esteem in which he was held. He also received an elegant silver tray memorial from the United States citizens residing at Rio de Janeiro, in acknowledgment of his uniform kindness, courtesy, and liberality to his countrymen who stood in need of aid or advice in a strange land. On his return to his Ohio home, he had a magnificent reception from his neighbors and employés. The next five years were mainly devoted to looking after his coal interests, and working for the success of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National democratic convention at Charleston, going there strongly attached to Stephen A. Douglas. He was made first vice president, Caleb Cushing being president of the convention. He stoutly resisted the demands of the pro-slavery Southern delegates, and bade defiance to their threats of secession, and when they adjourned to Baltimore, and the Southern delegates mostly withdrew, Caleb Cushing going with them, he assumed the chair, and the nomination of Douglas was made by the remaining members. He earnestly engaged in support of Douglas, and labored zealously in his behalf, but when Lincoln was elected and secession was threatened, he determined to stand by Lincoln's administration and the Federal government. When all attempts at peace failed, and Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was among the first public men in the State to advocate and engage in the vigorous prosecution of the war until rebellion was completely crushed out of existence. He subscribed largely to the war fund of his township, and in addition furnished company B, of the 19th Ohio regiment, with their first uniforms, and he continued from time to time during the war to contribute largely of his means and aid in all suitable ways. In the fall of 1861, the Union men of Ohio, including all the republicans and most of the genuine war democrats, agreed to unite for the support of the country. At a State convention, called in this spirit, he was nominated for governor, and in October he was elected by over 55,000 majority. The two years of his term, 1862 and 1863, were the two years of the war when the hardest work fell upon the governor of Ohio. Distress and discouragement prevailed, Ohio was threatened with invasion and devastation by the rebels, large numbers of troops were called for, and the work of sending forward and caring for such bodies of men was not yet properly organized. He bent all his energies to the task before him, and his wise arrangements for raising and forwarding regiments, his judgment in selecting officers, his thoughtful care for the men at the front and the sick and wounded in the rear, and the kindness and attention shown the wives, dependents, and friends of the soldiers, endeared him to all. He made so few requests of the President and Secretary of War that those he did make were promptly attended to, and President Lincoln said, "Governor Tod aided him more and troubled him less than any other governor." When he retired from the executive office the Ohio legislature passed a joint resolution of thanks, in which, after recounting the various ways in which he had rendered valuable service to the State and endeared himself to its people, they closed by saying that "his official discharge of duty will remain a proud monument to his

memory and a rich legacy to his children." After leaving the executive office at Columbus, he retired to his home at Brier Hill for rest, and devoted the remainder of his life to the interests of his family, his estate, coal and iron works, and the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, of which he was president. On the retirement of Salmon P. Chase from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, President Lincoln, without any previous intimation to him or solicitation from him, tendered him that cabinet position, but his private affairs required his whole attention, and the honorable position was gratefully declined. In 1868 he was nominated and elected by the republicans one of the Presidential electors for the State at large, but his sudden death on the 13th November, 1868, prevented his meeting the electoral college at Columbus, and casting his vote for General Grant. At the meeting of the electoral college on December 1st, resolutions of respect were adopted, and a public eulogy upon his life and character was delivered, at the request of the college, by Hon. Samuel Galloway. He had great native talent and ability; was a most excellent judge of men and things practically; a man of warm heart and generous deeds. He was a self-educated, self-made man, and he proved himself to be equal to any position to which he was called.

YOUNG, EDMOND STAFFORD, a distinguished lawyer, of Dayton, comes of New England parentage, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, Dr. Hugh Murray Young, arrived from Ireland at an early day, was a prominent physician in Connecticut, and died there in 1815, at the age of seventy-three. His father, George Murray Young, and his mother, Sibel Green, the one of Connecticut and the other of New Hampshire nativity, moved to Ohio with their four children, of whom Edmond S. was the oldest, and in 1835 settled at Newark. The father at first turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, but being educated for a journalist and espousing the cause of reform, became one of the editors of the *Organ and Messenger*, a paper published in Cincinnati, and the recognized exponent and representative of the Sons of Temperance, of which fraternity (numbering at the time thirty thousand members) he was the Grand Worthy Patriarch. In 1851 he moved from Cincinnati to Dayton, of which city he was elected Mayor, and at the time of his death (which occurred in 1878) held the position of United States Commissioner. Professor Young, of Poughkeepsie, New York, was his brother. Edmond Stafford Young was born at Lyme, New Hampshire, February 28th, 1827. His boyhood and early youth were passed in Newark, Ohio, and in the schools of that city he received his primary education. He commenced his collegiate course at Granville College, and having completed his sophomore year at that institution, entered Farmers' College, where he graduated, with honors, at the age of twenty. Choosing for a profession the law, he prosecuted his studies under the direction of W. J. McKinney, a leading attorney and counselor of Dayton; graduated at the Cincinnati Law School; was duly admitted to the bar; and, at Dayton, in 1853, began the battle of life. For thirty years Mr. Young has been an active, industrious, and successful lawyer, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. During his long professional career he has had at different times, as law partners G. W. Brown, D. A. Hauk, O. M. Gottshall, and lastly George R. Young. Though always taking a lively interest in public affairs, and withal a consistent adherent of the Republican party, still he is not a

politician in the common acceptance of the term. He is independent and fearless in the assertion of his opinion, has never sought office, and has invariably opposed every movement of his party friends to place him in nomination for political distinction. An ardent advocate of the Union, he gave Mr. Lincoln's administration unwavering support, and while filling the office of Commissioner of the Draft encouraged and looked after the welfare of Montgomery County soldiers, and saw that they were properly forwarded to their respective camps. In September, 1856, he was married to Sarah B. Dechert, daughter of Elijah P. Dechert, an eminent attorney, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of Judge Robert Porter, son of General Andrew Porter, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Young has had four children—one daughter and three sons, the youngest of whom died in infancy. The oldest son, George R. Young, a promising lawyer of Dayton, is associated with his father, under the law firm of Young & Young. Possessed of splendid physique and energetic vigor, Mr. Young has been capable of unremitting toil, and of holding his own against the strongest, while the temperate habits of his life, the integrity and justness of his nature, and his frank and genial disposition has secured for him the respect and esteem of the members of the bar generally and of the society in which he lives.

PERIN, OLIVER, banker and manufacturer, of Cincinnati (deceased), was born at Perin's Mills, Clermont County, Ohio, December 24th, 1821. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Simkins) Perin. Young Perin's boyhood and youth were passed on the farm. He entered Woodward College, Cincinnati, at the age of seventeen, where he completed his education. The great aim of his young life seemed to be to get away from the monotonous and irksome life of the country; and believing, as he often expressed it, "there was something better for him," he was desirous of entering upon active commercial life and business pursuits in the great city. The following editorial, which appeared in the *Cincinnati Commercial*, at the time of his death, details his active career:

"Mr. Perin suddenly passed away November 29th, 1880, in his fifty-ninth year, and had passed nearly twoscore years in active business life in this city, coming here before he had attained his majority. He was cut out from the first for a successful business career, and found his mission without the waste of a single month. He became a partner in the commission house of Robert Cohoon, on the west side of Walnut Street, between Front and Second, and there he remained for several years. After the death of Mr. Cohoon he associated himself with Mr. John Gould, and embarked in business, the firm name being Perin & Gould, and their place of business at 88 and 90 West Front Street, between Vine and Race. This partnership was maintained until the 1st of July, 1880, when Mr. Gould retired from the firm, and the style was changed to Nelson Perin & Co. About 1855 Mr. Perin connected himself with Mr. William Monypenny at Lockbourne, Ohio, and at almost the same time with Thomas and James W. Gaff in the distilling business, which by the time of the breaking out of the war had reached colossal proportions. Subsequently, too, he united with James W. Gaff in the purchase of the wholesale hardware business of Tyler Davidson, and organized the Perin & Gaff Manufacturing Co. In his capacity as a hardware manufacturer Mr. Perin at one time employed the labor of the inmates of the workhouse. Failing to agree upon the terms of a renewal, after the expiration of his contract, he went to Jeffersonville, Indiana, the seat of the Southern Indiana Penitentiary, and contracted for the labor of the convicts. The company now employs three hundred and fifty of the inmates of that institution. To other responsible positions he added, about



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fourteen years ago, that of president of the Third National Bank, and held it up to the hour of his death. Mr. Perin, at the time of his death, was actively interested in the following well known business houses of this city: The Perin & Gaff Manufacturing Company; Nelson Perin & Co.; The Mill Creek Distilling Company; the Cincinnati Abattoir and Warehouse Company; and The Cincinnati Packing Company. He was also largely interested in The Common Carrier Company, Cincinnati Gas Company, and Cincinnati Street Railway Company. Mr. Perin was a man of great understanding, and mastered the details of a vast and multiform business with singular ease, saying 'yes' and 'no,' in the most important affairs, with the rapidity, clearness, and aptness characteristic of the most distinguished ability. He was a man of extraordinary endowments, and if we should attempt to describe him in a word, we should say he was a man of integrity. To this and his rare intelligence was added the courage that goes into enterprise. His practical mind sifted the fantastic from the real, and gathered, in their season, the golden harvests that spring from the solid ground when it is well tended."

He was prominently connected with almost every public business enterprise which looked to the permanent development of the city interest. He had no religious connection, but was in full sympathy with all moral enterprises. He was a Democrat in early life, and upon the outbreak of the Rebellion he heartily espoused his country's cause, and gave liberally to its support. He was married January 2d, 1851, to Miss Mary Jane Nelson, daughter of Sacker Nelson, a pioneer Methodist, of Revolutionary stock. Six sons and one daughter were born to them; two of the former (Nelson and Frank L.) succeeded their father in business, and are prominent in commercial circles. Three (Oliver, Howard, and Edmund S., the latter a graduate of Harvard College) are deceased. The daughter is the wife of George T. Harrison, an attorney, of Cincinnati.

BIRCHARD, SARDIS, merchant, banker, and philanthropist, was born in Wilmington, Windham county, Vermont, January 15th, 1801, and died at Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, January 21st, 1874. He was the youngest son of Roger and Drusilla (Austin) Birchard. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; one of them having died of a disease contracted during that war. The Birchards were among the first settlers of Norwich, Connecticut. The death of his mother caused the breaking up of our subject's family, consisting of five children, and Sardis, as the youngest, was taken by his sister Sophia, who had married Rutherford Hayes, and became one of their family, at Dummerston, Vermont, until 1817, when he, with them, removed to Delaware, Ohio. Having, by this time, acquired in the schools of Dummerston a fair English education, after arriving in Ohio, he engaged in the business of his brother-in-law, building, farming, driving, caring for stock; varying such occupations by hunting, and was known to supply not only the family of his brother-in-law, but several other families, with turkeys and venison. Five years after their arrival in Ohio, Rutherford Hayes died, leaving a widow with three children, and a large unsettled business. Sardis Birchard, then of age, assumed the duties of head of his sister's family, and applied himself diligently to the management of his brother-in-law's estate, and the care of his household. In the summer of 1825, while mowing, he overheated himself, and injured his health to a degree from which he never recovered, and the following winter was confined to his bed with an affection of the lungs that

threatened to terminate his life, but he rallied, and subsequently made a trip, on horseback, to Vermont, where he remained until the approach of the winter of 1826-27, when he went to Georgia, and there spent the following six months, returning, in the spring, to New York City. There purchasing a stock of goods, he accompanied it, when shipped, to Cleveland, with the intention of selling to the laborers on the Erie and Ohio canal. After passing down into the Tuscarawas Valley, he became dissatisfied with the business, disposed of a part of his goods to another trader, and took the remainder to Fort Ball, now Tiffin, where he remained, successfully dealing with the new settlers, until the close of that year, when he removed to Lower Sandusky, and there began business as general storekeeper. Refusing to sell the Indians spirituous liquors, they dealt with him more freely than they otherwise would have done; and having, in this manner, cleared \$10,000 in four years, he regarded himself rich enough to retire. But he did not do so. On the contrary, in 1831, he formed a partnership with Rodolphus Dickinson and Esbon Husted, under the firm name of R. Dickinson & Co., and, the capital being furnished by Mr. Birchard, they soon had in operation one of the largest retail stores north of Columbus and west of Cleveland, their sales amounting, in the first year, to \$50,000, principally, as was the custom of the time, on credit. Having purchased for \$4,000, with Richard Sears—each owning a half interest, a schooner called the John Richards, they loaded her with wheat, and this cargo was the first ever shipped at any port west of Cleveland. This wheat, grown on the Seneca county ridges, was then in good demand, as of superior quality, and brought fifty cents a bushel. In 1835, Mr. Husted died, and his place in the firm was taken by George Grant, who, since the beginning of the partnership, had been a clerk of the firm. In 1841, Mr. Grant died, and the firm was dissolved, and the business settled by Mr. Birchard. Ten years afterward, he formed a partnership with Lucius B. Otis, and under the firm name of Birchard & Otis, the first banking house in Fremont was established. On the removal of Judge Otis to Chicago, in 1856, Mr. Birchard formed a partnership with Anson H. Miller and Dr. James W. Wilson, under the firm name of Birchard, Miller & Co., which continued until 1863, when the First National Bank of Fremont was organized, as the second national bank organized in Ohio, and the fifth in the United States, and of which Mr. Birchard was elected the president, holding that position until his death. During the years that intervened between his arriving at manhood and his death, Mr. Birchard was ever conspicuous in, and the ardent promoter of, every good work designed to advance the welfare of the town of his residence. He was connected with the first enterprise that opened river and lake commerce between Fremont and Buffalo. Appropriations by the State for the construction of the Western Reserve and Maumee road had in him an early, untiring, and efficient advocate; and through his efforts, in circulating petitions through the State to influence public opinion, and thus secure favorable legislative action, that work was doubtless completed many years earlier than it otherwise would have been. He next became enlisted in the enterprise of constructing the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad. The chances then were that the northern, and rival route, now known as the Northern Division, would be constructed first, and a long struggle ensued between the supporters of each route. In connection with

C. L. Boalt, of Norwalk, Mr. Birchard was so effective in advancing the success of the southern route, by the pledge of every dollar of their private fortunes, and thus raising the funds to prosecute the work, that the issue turned in their favor, and the work went on to completion that, but for their extraordinary efforts, would probably not have been finished for many years afterward. Mr. Birchard was a whig while that party existed, and, subsequently, an earnest supporter of the republican party, the administration of Lincoln, and the prosecution of the war for the Union. He was among the very first to purchase, in 1862, government bonds. Hospitable, warm-hearted and friendly, in addition to his contributions to religious and benevolent objects, he cheerfully aided all really charitable objects. A most important benefaction, affecting the public interests of Fremont, was his donation, in 1871, of two tracts of land to be devoted to the purposes of public parks; and, in 1873, he set apart property amounting to \$50,000, for the purpose of establishing a public library in Fremont. He appointed a board of trustees to take charge of this gift, and provided for the continuance of this board. It was estimated that, including all his bequests to the city of Fremont, he had donated one-fifth of his entire estate to the public advantage. For nearly seventeen years he had been a member, in full communion, of the Presbyterian church, and a constant contributor to its incidental expenses and benevolent objects. He also gave \$7,000 to the building committee of the church in which the congregation now worships; nor did he confine his benefactions to the church of his own choice, but freely assisted all, without distinction of denomination. Of him, it may well be said, as the faithful steward, he received the gifts of fortune and gave, in his turn, freely as he received.

GREENE, ELISHA BARTON, iron master, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, December 7th, 1814. His parents, E. B. Greene and Lydia McLaughlin, were both natives of the same State. Previous to coming West they resided for a while in Vermont, where his father was a member of the legislature. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812, and was wounded in the right leg at the battle of Chrysler's Farm, from the results of which he never recovered. In 1815 he removed to Lawrence county, Ohio, where he was engaged in various kinds of business, but chiefly in the lumber trade and boat-building. He was an active politician of the old whig party, and served for a time as associate judge. Elisha B. Greene is the third son in a family of ten children, and passed most of his minority at work in a saw-mill and on the farm of his father. When about twenty years of age he embarked in merchandising in Lawrence county, Ohio, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Johnson, and so continued for some eight or ten years. For about three years subsequent he was associated with his brother, David Greene, in steamboating on the Ohio river. On December 27th, 1838, he married Elizabeth B., daughter of Solomon Churchill, of Lawrence county, Ohio. In 1849 he embarked in the iron business at Keystone Furnace with John Campbell and others, an arrangement which continued for twenty-four years. In 1857 he, with John Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio, Colonel M. Churchill, and others, founded the Ohio Iron Company at Zanesville, Ohio. In 1866 General S. Thomas, S. Churchill, and his son, Charles W. Greene, became connected with the company, all of whom have remained associated with him in that enter-

prise to the present time. In 1875, together with his brother-in-law, S. Churchill, and his two sons, E. B. and Cyrus D. Greene, he built the Winona Furnace in Hocking county, Ohio, and is still operating it. He is also interested in the Scioto Star Fire-brick Works, at Sciotoville, Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Portsmouth, where he has since resided. He has had a family of eight children, five living. The sons, Charles W. and F. C. Greene, are connected with the Zanesville iron industries, already mentioned. Cyrus D. and E. B. Greene, Jr., are in business at the Winona Furnace. The daughter, Mary E., is Mrs. Captain J. J. Gist, of Portsmouth. Captain Gist commanded a company in the 33d Ohio during our late war, which accompanied Sherman in his famous march to the sea. He is a gentleman of excellent business talents, and has been for many years a leading business man of Portsmouth, and for a considerable time a partner in the firm of Eberhardt & Co. In politics Mr. Greene is a staunch republican, and also a pronounced temperance man. Both himself and wife are connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, in which body he is a ruling elder. In his early life he enjoyed but very limited educational privileges, but by reading, observation, and contact with the world he has acquired that practical knowledge so indispensable to success. He is one of the many self-made men in our country who have done much towards molding and shaping public sentiment, and imparting a healthy, moral influence to the community. His record, both as a business man and a citizen, is one after which the young men of the present day may safely pattern. Modest and retiring in disposition, courteous and agreeable in manners, he is to-day one of Portsmouth's highly respected and esteemed citizens. The fathers of both Mr. and Mrs. Greene were very marked men in their day. Mr. Churchill was a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts, became a sailor at the age of twelve, and followed the sea until he was twenty-five years of age. He emigrated to Ohio in 1817, and became a land-holder in Lawrence county, where he passed the remainder of his life. Both of these pioneers were noted for their enterprising spirit and general philanthropy. They were leaders of public sentiment in their communities, were warm and active friends to the cause of education, and took an active, prominent part in establishing schools in their respective localities. Indeed, every enterprise having for its object the advancement of the intellectual, moral, and religious interests of the people, found in them efficient and earnest supporters. They were Presbyterians in religious belief, and were descended from the Plymouth stock of Puritans.

WILLSON, HIRAM V., lawyer and jurist, was born in April, 1808, in Madison county, New York, and died November 11th, 1866, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated at Hamilton College, where he graduated in 1832, and then commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Jared Willson, of Canandaigua, New York. His studies were continued in Washington, where he read law in the office of Francis S. Key, and, for a time supported himself by teaching in a classical school in the Shenandoah Valley. He was an earnest student, and succeeded in not only mastering the principles of law, but also storing his mind with facts and precedents that in after-life became of great service to him. In 1833, he came West and settled at first at Painesville, but with his former classmate and intimate friend, Henry B. Payne, he removed to Cleveland, and the two formed a law partnership.



W. B. Gould Del. A.

E. B. Greene.

The young men had little but hope to sustain them, being almost without means. But they met with encouragement from some of the older lawyers, and after awhile business flowed in upon them, and their reputation as able and rising lawyers was widely known. Mr. Payne retired from the firm after a few years, and it became successively Willson, Wade & Hitchcock, and Willson, Wade & Wade. The business of these firms continued to increase and become more lucrative. In 1852, he received the democratic nomination for Congress; at the same time his partner, Edward Wade, was nominated as a free-soiler, and William Case was nominated by the whigs. In this triangular contest, Edward Wade was successful, but the democratic candidate received a heavy vote. In the winter of 1854, the members of the Cleveland bar selected him to go to Washington and labor in the interest of a bill dividing the State of Ohio, for judicial purposes, into two districts. Largely through his efforts the bill was successful, and the United States court for the northern district of Ohio was formed. In March, 1855, President Pierce appointed him judge of the newly-created court, an appointment which gave general satisfaction to the bar. From the time of his appointment a marked change was observed in him. Up to that time he had been a strong political partisan on the democratic side. In becoming a judge he ceased to be a partisan or even a politician. The bench he considered removed from the arena of political strife, and, from his appointment to his death, no purely political or personal motives swayed his mind or affected his decisions. He proved himself an upright judge, whose decisions were made on the strict facts of the case before him, and the legal and constitutional provisions bearing on them. The new court was crowded with business from the start. The civil and criminal cases coming before it were numerous and important, but a large share of the most noteworthy cases were suits in admiralty, arising on the lakes. Some of his decisions in these cases went into the books as important authority, the cases furnishing valuable precedents, and the decisions being models of deep research and lucid statement. Among his decisions in admiralty may be noted one regarding maritime liens, in which he held that the maritime lien of men for wages, or a material lien for supplies, is a proprietary interest in the vessel itself, and cannot be diverted by the acts of the owners or by any casualty until the claim is paid; and that such liens inhere to the ship and all her parts wherever found and whoever may be the owner. In other cases he decided, and supported the decisions by voluminous precedents, that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction possessed by the district courts of the United States on the Western lakes and rivers, under the Constitution and act of 1789, was independent of the act of 1845, and was unaffected thereby; and also, that the district courts of the United States, having, under the Constitution and acts of Congress, exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, the courts of common law are precluded from proceeding *in rem* to enforce such maritime claims. Another important case was known in the legal history of Cleveland as "The Bridge Case," in which the questions to be decided were the legislative authority of the city to bridge the river, and whether the bridge would be a nuisance, damaging the complainant's private property. The decision granting a preliminary injunction until further evidence could be taken was an exhaustive review of the law relating to water highways and their obstructions. The law of collision was set

forth with great ability in another case. Nor were his important decisions of disputed points of law confined to admiralty cases. In a criminal case the question whether the action of a grand jury was legal in returning a bill of indictment found only by fourteen members, the fifteenth member being absent and taking no part in the proceedings. After reviewing the matter at length and citing precedents of the English and American courts for several centuries in support of his view, he pronounced the action legal. His versatility of talent, as well as his painstaking researches, were shown in his opinion in the Parker water-wheel case, where he exhibited a clear knowledge of mechanics, and gave an exhaustive exposition of the law of patents. Circumstances brought him into relation with a number of events of national importance, and in all he exhibited the same dispassionate consideration of the legal points involved, and divested himself utterly of political or personal feeling. In his charges to the grand juries he sought to infuse in them the same spirit. In 1858, he had before him the Oberlin-Wellington rescue case, growing out of a violation of the fugitive slave law by certain professors and leading men of Oberlin College and town, who had rescued a slave, captured in Ohio and being taken back to Kentucky under the provisions of that law. The rescuers were indicted, convicted, fined and imprisoned, the result being intense excitement and a monster demonstration in front of the court building in favor of the prisoners. In this trying affair he betrayed no passion, his charges being wholly devoid of partisanship, and merely pointing out the provisions of the law and the necessity of obedience to it until repealed. During the excitement following the John Brown raid, and again at the breaking out of the war of Secession, he took occasion to define the law in regard to conspiracy and treason, drawing with great skill the line of distinction between a meeting for the expression of opinions hostile to the Government, and a gathering for the purpose of violently opposing or overturning the government. In all his opinions delivered before and during the war, the criminality of an attempt to overthrow the Government was insisted upon. In 1865 his health gave way, and towards winter he visited New Orleans and the West Indies. The weather was unusually severe, and he returned without benefit from the trip. He hurried home to find rest and quiet, but when the term of court arrived he insisted on being taken down to the city for the purpose of opening court and setting the machinery in motion. The effort was too much for him; he gradually sank under the attacks of the disease, consumption, and on the evening of November 11th, 1866, he died. His closing hours were peaceful. He had some months before been received into the First Presbyterian church, of which he had long been an attendant and active supporter, and passed away with the full hope of a Christian. The news of his death was received with unaffected sorrow by the bar of the district, among whom he had no enemies, and counted every man as a friend. Resolutions were adopted in which he was truthfully described as "a learned, upright, and fearless judge, ever doing right and equitably among the suitors of his court, fearing only the errors and mistakes to which a fallible human judgment is ever liable. Urbanity and courtesy to the older members of the bar, protecting and loving kindness to its younger members, and deep and abiding interest in the reputation of all, were among his distinguishing characteristics." The feeling expressed by the members of the bar was felt by a great many other persons who knew him.

and respected him as a friend, a neighbor, a citizen, or a judge. He married, in 1835, the widow of Mr. Ten Eyck, of Detroit, Michigan.

AMICK, MARION L., A. M., M. D., and surgeon, of Cincinnati, was born in Jennings County, Indiana, September 13th, 1843. He is the son of Obed Amick, a farmer, and one of the pioneers of Jennings County, Indiana. His father, who was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, July 12th, 1813, removed from that neighborhood to Jennings County, Indiana, in 1818, where he still resides. His parents were second cousins, both of the family name, which is of German origin, and in olden times was spelled Emig. George Black, his great-grandfather upon his mother's side, married Catherine Overly. They were both Virginians, removing shortly after their marriage to North Carolina. Peter Amick, his great-grandfather, upon his father's side, married Catherine Ingold, of Pennsylvania. They both died in North Carolina. Nicholas Amick, his grandfather, removed from North Carolina to Indiana in 1818, with his family, Daniel, John, Matilda, Abram, and Obed Amick. Dr. Amick graduated at Hanover College, Indiana, June 19th, 1867, entering the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery the same year, and after passing through the usual course, graduated from that institution in 1869. Within a few weeks after his graduation he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy there, holding this position for two years, when he was appointed professor of anatomy in the same school, resigning July 28th, 1877, the cause being the constant increase of his practice and the want of harmony in the faculty. The college owes much of its success to the untiring efforts and energy of Professor Amick, and he was very popular among his students. He was a living dictionary of anatomy, and as a teacher and professor of anatomy had few superiors. He is possessed of great memory, large brain capacity, and with a physical frame that enables him to devote three-fourths of his time to hard study. He has so completely mastered the anatomy of the human frame that he can lecture at any moment upon any part of the body. In his teachings he used his own charts and drawings, of which he has a large number of very fine specimens. They are still used in the college. Dr. Amick has in his office a large frame containing the most wonderful set of gall stones ever exhibited in this country, all being taken by him from the gall-bladder of one man. The autopsy was performed before his class in the college. There were in number one hundred and sixty-eight, weighing four hundred and sixty grains, seven of the number being about half an inch in diameter, and the remainder about a quarter of an inch in diameter. He married Maggie Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, formerly a wholesale grocer of Cincinnati, but now a large land-owner in Dickinson County, Kansas, and noted as being the "wheat king" of Kansas. Dr. Amick has a large and rapidly increasing practice, and takes rank among the best physicians of the city.

LANE, EBENEZER, LL.D., lawyer and jurist, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 17th September, 1793, was the son of Captain Ebenezer Lane, and grandson of Deacon Ebenezer Lane, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, who was descended from William Lane, an emigrant in 1635, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, from Dorchester, the county seat of Dorsetshire, England. His mother was Marian Chandler

Griswold, a daughter of Matthew Griswold, governor of Connecticut; she was first married to Charles E. Chandler, an attorney-at-law, and, after his death, to Captain Ebenezer Lane. At eight years of age, he was sent to Leicester grammar school, in the county of Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for college. At the early age of fourteen, he entered the University of Cambridge, and graduated in 1811. To his class belonged the late Edward Everett, whose ripe scholarship and finished oratory gave him a transatlantic fame. Soon after leaving college, he commenced the study of law at Lyme, Connecticut, with his uncle, Judge Matthew Griswold, and having been admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of law at Norwich, Connecticut, in September, 1814. The profession of the law in Connecticut seemed to him to be overcrowded, and thinking that better opportunities of success would be found in the West, he concluded to cast in his lot with those who were making the Western Reserve, which was owned by the State of Connecticut, their future home. On the 20th February, 1817, being then twenty-three years of age, he left Massachusetts with his step-brother, Heman Ely, whose biography appears in this work. They came by wagon, through Albany and Buffalo, and reached Elyria (which was yet to take its name from Mr. Ely, its chief proprietor) on the 17th March, three days less than a month from the time they started. The immediate prospect for much legal business, in a district so sparsely populated, not being flattering, he purchased a small farm, that he might have occupation when not engaged in the business of his profession. On the 29th October, 1817, he left Cleveland for New England, going by the way of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and he accomplished the journey on foot in twenty days. He returned to Elyria by stage, through Buffalo, February 5th, 1818, but revisited New England October 1st, and was married October 11th, in the same year, to Frances Ann, daughter of Governor Roger Griswold, of Lyme, Connecticut. Returning to Ohio in November, the newly married pair commenced housekeeping on the farm in Elyria. In October of the following year, he removed to Norwalk, having been appointed prosecuting attorney for Huron county in the previous May. On the 8th January, 1822, he was admitted as attorney-at-law in the United States circuit court at Columbus, Ohio, and about two years later was appointed judge of common pleas of the second circuit. In this office he continued six years, when he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. In December, 1837, he was re-appointed by Governor Bartley. He resigned his commission as Chief Justice in February, 1845; he had removed from Norwalk to Sandusky in July, 1842. At the period of his resignation, railroads were projected in Ohio, and being known all over the State as a man of the highest integrity, and known favorably also in other States through his high official position, he was chosen president of the Columbus and Erie, the Mad River and the Junction railroads. He passed the next ten years of his life mainly in the management of the railroads already named, yet devoting all his leisure hours to books with which his library was amply stored. In November, 1855, he was elected counsel and resident director of the Illinois Central Railroad, when he removed to Chicago, and continued to hold this position until March 16th, 1859. He then resigned it, and embarked at Boston for Liverpool March 23d, his object being, as he himself expressed it, "to see new forms of life, manners, natural objects, and works of antiquity." He arrived at Liverpool



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Yours truly
J. M. Welch

on the 14th April, and proceeded to London, where he remained four weeks, visiting cathedrals, churches, abbeys, and whatever could awaken interest in a mind devoted to the pursuit of knowledge. From London, he went to Paris, and after spending about seven weeks in France, he proceeded to Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam. On the 8th July, he reached Berlin, where he heard the celebrated Michélet lecture on Aristotle. From Berlin he went to Prague, "a half Asiatic city," as he termed it, and returning to Dresden, he visited Leipsic, and from thence went to Nuremberg, in Bavaria, where he said he "felt in the midst of the Middle ages." After seeing Mayence and Cologne, he spent a few weeks in Switzerland, and from thence made his way into Italy, where he found abundant occupation in exploring the cities of this ancient country, and in examining the works of art, both ancient and modern, to be found on every hand. He returned to England, through France, and arrived in New York on the 27th April, 1860, having spent two more months in London. In 1850, he received the degree of doctor of laws from Harvard University, and in September, 1856, he was elected member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. He was also a member of the New York, the Ohio, and the Chicago Historical Societies. After his return from Europe, he no more devoted himself to public business, but in comparative seclusion gave himself almost exclusively to the study of books. He was a great reader, and had the faculty of gathering from a book all that was really valuable in an incredibly short space of time. He had one of the best selected private libraries in the State; and especially rich in historical works. It was his excellent judgment in selecting works, combined with a retentive memory, that qualified him in no small degree for his office as judge. His decisions on the bench were models of clearness, conciseness, and condensation of thought and style. He was not an eloquent advocate, yet he always presented the case of his clients lucidly, and then directed his legal arguments to the court. His thorough knowledge of the civil law, and his varied and extensive historical learning, qualified him to compare the systems of our several States and of other countries, and to educe the great principles which lie at the foundations of all systems of jurisprudence. His true sphere was in legal and historical study, rather than in the routine of courts, and the practical and rough realities and contests of life. He was a man of high moral tone, of great integrity and purity of purpose, and his judicial decisions had that weight, morally as well as legally, which makes an upright, conscientious judge a power in the government. A man so highly qualified for his elevated position, so much esteemed by his professional brethren, could not but be greatly missed when he resigned; and it is not strange that they should have thought that his exchange of the bench for the presidency of railroad corporations, was the great mistake of his life. He was a man of a kindly spirit, sympathizing with the poor, and exerting himself for the improvement of their condition. He was a warm friend to popular education; his efforts in the cause were great, and he was among the first to appreciate the value of the system of public schools which is now the pride of the State. The spirit and practice of religion formed the basis of his character, making him what he was in the relations he sustained to his fellow-men. he was confirmed a member of the Episcopal church, by Bishop McIlvaine, in 1834. Though he was a member of that church, and intelligently preferred its polity and forms of

worship to any other, yet he was one of the most catholic of men, loving the Christian spirit under whatever form it was manifested, and ready at all times to assist other denominations in their efforts to sustain themselves, believing that each has its sphere of duty and usefulness. Judge Lane died on the 12th June, 1866, and his remains were buried in the cemetery at Sandusky; eight lawyers acting as pall-bearers.

WELCH, JOHNSON M., of Athens, a prominent lawyer and a major in the late war of the rebellion, is a native of Athens County, being the son of John Welch, LL. D., late Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was born April 20, 1832, and at an early age matriculated at the Ohio University, where his early education was acquired. Quitting that institution at the age of nineteen, he commenced the study of the law under the tuition of his father. He partially completed his course, when he was appointed to a clerical position in the Interior Department at Washington. Ill-health necessitated his retirement from that position, and he spent a number of months in travel, recruiting his health. In 1856-7 he was engaged in mercantile business in Athens, but, resuming the study of the law, he completed his course, and was admitted to practice in 1858. He was thus engaged until the breaking out of the war. In July, 1861, he recruited Company C, 18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel T. R. Stanley. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and he served as Captain of Company C with credit until his promotion to a majority, June, 1863. During Major Welch's time of service he was largely employed on staff duty. He participated in most of the battles of his department, including Stone River and Chickamauga. At Stone River he received a severe shell wound in his left leg. During the Winter and Spring of 1864 he was in command of his regiment. He filled the arduous position of provost marshal at Chattanooga, and discharged the multifarious duties of that office with signal ability. On his return from the army, in November, 1864, he resumed the practice of his profession, and on the retirement of his father from the supreme bench formed a law partnership with him, which still continues, the firm of Welch & Welch being widely and favorably known. Of late years he has become largely interested in the mineral lands of South-eastern Ohio, and he has conducted with success operations of great magnitude. He has also made a business of operating in all kinds of real estate, especially farming lands, of which he has sold many thousands of acres. While holding pronounced views upon all the political questions of the day, Major Welch has never entered actively into politics, being content to preserve to his community simply the relations of an able and skillful lawyer and an enterprising business man. In civil as in military life, he is distinguished by his great tact and administrative ability, which have enabled him to conceive great projects and push them to a successful conclusion. He is at this writing vice-president of the First National Bank of Athens and president of the Athens Gaslight Company. Major Welch was married in 1853 to Adaline Carpenter. She died in 1866, and he was a second time married, in 1870, to Miss Ella Cadwallader, of Marietta, Ohio.

LOCKE, JOHN, physician and scientist, was born at Fryeburg, Maine, on the 19th February, 1792, and died at Cincinnati on the 10th July, 1856. He was the son of a millwright. In 1816, he commenced the study of medicine at

Bethel and subsequently under Dr. Twitchell, at Keene, New Hampshire. In 1819, after spending the previous year lecturing on the science of botany at Portland, Boston, and elsewhere, he completed and published a book which, while professing to be an abridgment of "Smith's Botany," contained much original matter. Finding it difficult to procure the plates of this work, he procured tools and, with some slight instruction how to use them, he engraved the necessary plates himself on copper. His displays of mechanical and artistic skill caused the surprise of all who knew how little education of this kind he had obtained. He settled in 1822 in Cincinnati, and abandoning the practice of medicine, he opened a female school, and took an important part in organizing the Mechanics' Institute, delivering lectures before its classes, and giving in various ways instruction in those departments of science which bear upon the arts. In 1835, he was elected professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio, and as the chemical department was then almost destitute of every means of illustration, he supplied much of the deficiency by his ingenuity and handicraft. Subsequently he visited Europe and purchased apparatus at an expense of several thousand dollars. In the department of geology, Dr. Locke occupied a high rank. In 1838, he was engaged in the geological survey of Ohio; and his report on the physical structure and the paleontology of the southwestern part of the State must be regarded as a paper of great value. In connection with David D. Owen, he was next engaged to examine for minerals the lands of the Northwest, and in this work proved the correctness of his theory that the Cincinnati blue limestone underlies the whole Mississippi valley. During his connection with the Ohio Medical college, he contributed much for the advancement of science by his improvements in experimental physics. His communications, published in the *Philosophical Magazine* and *Silliman's Journal*, afford proof of this fact. But the most valuable of his inventions was the magnetic clock, combined with the telegraphic wire, by which the longitude, regarding which there was previously an error or uncertainty of a few miles, even for places on land, could be determined as accurately as the latitude, and thus correcting to exactitude results geographical and astronomical dependent on the magnitude of the earth. For this invention, Dr. Locke received from the general government \$10,000. For fifteen years he filled the chair of chemistry in the college with honor to himself, and benefit to his students, but in the winter of 1849-50, this institution being dragged into the arena of political warfare he was removed, and although subsequently reelected, the indignity weakened his desire to hold his chair, and two years afterward he resigned it. Going to Lebanon, Ohio, he there opened a seminary for young ladies, but it did not succeed, and in 1855, he returned to Cincinnati. Here his health rapidly failed, and continued to do so until his death in July of the following year. No brighter student of science ever lectured a class in an Ohio college.

MITCHELL, ROBERT, president of the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company, of Cincinnati, was born November 15th, 1811, in the North of Ireland. His ancestors belonged to that class of people known as Scotch-Irish, a race who have made their mark in America as well as at home, being distinguished for their force of character and strong individuality in every department—as merchants and manufacturers, in the military, in literature and in science, indeed, in all the

higher pursuits of life. The subject of this sketch immigrated to America, with his parents and a family of nine children, in 1824, he being in his thirteenth year, and proceeded at once to Cincinnati. To those who only know of railroads and steamships, it may be interesting to learn that at the period referred to it took the party three and a half months from the time they sailed from Londonderry, Ireland, until they reached Cincinnati. They arrived at Quebec by sail-ship, after a passage of fifty-two days; thence to Montreal by steamer; thence up the St. Lawrence to Kingston, Canada, by what was called a Durham boat, that had to be pulled up the rapids by oxen, numbering sometimes eight yoke to a boat. From Kingston they sailed to the upper end of Lake Ontario, by schooner; thence to Buffalo, past the Falls of Niagara, by wagon; thence to Erie, Pennsylvania, by schooner, where they encountered a violent storm, and people who watched the boat with glasses from the shore expected every moment to see her go down with all on board. They finally succeeded, however, in effecting a landing, and the party proceeded by wagon to Waterford. At this point they expected to go down the Allegheny River by row-boat, but the water was too low, and they traveled by wagon to Pittsburg, where they anticipated finding a steamer to Cincinnati, but found the water so low that no boat could run, so they were obliged to take a keel-boat instead. By this, floating by night and rowing by day, they reached their destination in two weeks from Pittsburg, having been from June 1st until September 16th in making the entire journey. When it is considered that they were strangers in a strange land, with but a slender stock of cash, it can be seen that it took no little courage and resolution to perform such a journey. At Cincinnati they found some old acquaintances, who joyfully and hospitably received them. This part of our sketch is dwelt upon to show the hardships of immigration at that date—before the age of railways and steamships. After prospecting in various places, the family finally settled on a rough farm in Indiana, and Robert bore his part in clearing it of the forest and building a home for the family. The only school in those days was kept in a log-cabin, for about three or four months in the winter season. But having attended a good common school in Ireland, and bringing all his books with him, which he studied of winter evenings by the light of the fire, he succeeded so well that he was urgently requested to teach the school himself, though then but sixteen years of age. He finally decided to assume the responsibility, and the largest school was made up for him that had ever been collected at that school-house, many of the pupils being much larger and several years older than himself. At this period the price of farm produce was extremely low, and farm labor was poorly paid. Having attained his eighteenth year, young Mitchell became dissatisfied with his prospects in that vocation, and reflected whether he could not improve his condition. The result was that he left the farm he had labored hard to develop, and found his way to Cincinnati, his sole capital consisting of a good character and a sound and vigorous constitution, to which he added a determination to do something, he scarcely knew what. So, after spending some time at various employments—one of which was carrying mortar and brick for the foundation of the old church in which Dr. Beecher, the father of Henry Ward Beecher, preached for many years, and which was torn down forty years afterward by Mr. Mitchell for the erection, on the same ground, of the magnificent block now



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Yours Truly &
Robt. Mitchell

occupied by him as a furniture store—looking about him, he determined to learn a business as the first step to fortune, and accordingly, as soon as possible, apprenticed himself to the business of cabinet-making. At that time the manufacture of furniture, like every other trade in a new country, was in its primitive condition. He completed his apprenticeship, and then worked as a journeyman for the next five or six years. An incident occurred during his term as apprentice which shows something of the spirit within him. The first year he bargained to work for one dollar a week and board; by working extra hours, and by strict self-denial, he saved all his wages for eleven months, when his employer failed, and through him he lost all his savings. He had intended with his wages to purchase some tools to work with as a journeyman at the end of his term of service; but his misfortune raised up a friend in a fellow shop-mate who loaned him the money with which to make his desired purchase. This act of kindness has never been forgotten by him. After working a few years at his trade, and during a strike in 1836, he commenced business for himself in partnership with Mr. Robert M. Moore, who was a fellow shop-mate. Mr. Moore afterward made a creditable record both in the war with Mexico and in the late Rebellion. He subsequently became Mayor of Cincinnati. The partnership continued for several years, but with little progress financially, having but small capital and no business experience, though some knowledge of the trade and general business was gained. The first ten years of his business career had produced but little gain, but the experience was valuable, and opened the way to future success. About 1844 some little wood-working machinery was introduced in the manufacture of furniture, and Mr. Mitchell foresaw the great advantage it was likely to prove in cheapening the cost of labor, but he was without the means necessary to its adoption in the proper manner. Still his mind was full of it, and on a very stormy Christmas day he called on a neighbor and expatiated on the great advantage to be derived from the use of machinery. The gentleman, John T. Martin, listened attentively to his remarks, and said very little, but early the next morning Mr. Mitchell was called on by him. He said: "I have been thinking over what you said about the advantage of machinery, and if you think well of it, will furnish the necessary capital to give it a fair trial." This seemed the most glorious moment of his life—the dream of years seemed now a reality. He did not hesitate, but at once accepted the offer, and very soon commenced the construction of a factory forty by eighty feet, four stories high above a basement, and soon got it in operation; but Mr. Martin not being a mechanic, and the golden results not being realized as soon as he expected, offered to sell out his interest, and Mr. Frederick Rammelsberg became the purchaser. At the end of two years their factory was burned, with no insurance on it; but having realized some of the advantages of the use of machinery, they at once proceeded to erect another building on a larger scale, and although there were many obstacles to conquer and prejudices to overcome, both from the workmen and the public, as well as the old fogies who adhered to the old modes, and ridiculed "steam-made furniture." But the "steam-made furniture" was not long in proving its good qualities, as well as greatly reducing the prices. Up to this time the supply of furniture for each locality was supplied by home workmen, but soon the advantages of quality and prices were so great that steam-made furniture

became an article of merchandise, and was shipped to all points of the West and South that were accessible by water and rail, until now the annual export of furniture exceeds eight millions of dollars from Cincinnati alone. Mr. Rammelsberg died in the year 1863, since which time Mr. Mitchell has conducted the entire business himself, though at the present time his two sons, Albert and Richard, have largely assumed the management of the concern, which is undoubtedly the largest of its kind in this country. In the year 1867 Mr. Mitchell desired to retire from the active duties of the business, and to that end converted the concern into a stock company, giving the employees twice the amount of stock they could pay for, leaving the remainder to be paid by dividends, and he started on a tour of Europe. But on his return it was found necessary for him to put his shoulder to the wheel again, and he has continued to devote a large portion of his time to the business ever since. Throughout his long business career Mr. Mitchell has exercised the closest personal supervision over each and every detail in his large manufactory, as also all interests connected with his extensive store combined with it. He has never allowed a well day to pass without devoting a portion of it in this way. To this fact is his great success largely attributable. Thoroughly interested in his enterprise, he has always been the first to thoroughly test and adopt new methods and improved machinery, thus securing the highest attainable degree of excellence in all departments. During the exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, he was selected one of the judges in his department of industry. The only other interest of importance with which Mr. Mitchell is identified is that of banking, having been one of the founders of and original stockholders in the First National Bank of Cincinnati, in which he has been director ever since its organization. He is a man of great probity of character, original in his views, independent in action, and sagacious in his undertakings. His excellent judgment has great weight with men who know him, and where questions of justice and equity arise in all matters in which his opinion or action is demanded, he performs what to him seems his duty, without fear or favor. Mr. Mitchell stands in the business world and in the esteem of his fellows a typical example of what physical and mental energy, persistent application, an indomitable will, unblemished character, and strict integrity can accomplish. Mr. Mitchell has been twice married. Three daughters and two sons by his first wife survive. All are married and living around him in the pleasant suburb of Avondale, just outside the city proper. There are no children by the second wife, but she makes him a happy and comfortable home. Being fully occupied with his business, he has never held any public office, although frequently solicited to do so, but has always taken an active part in all matters of public concern and every thing tending to the improvement of the city as well as the country. He is a Republican in politics, and although not a member of any denomination in religion, in the strict sense of the term, yet strongly attached to and an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Having been actively engaged in business forty-seven years, he can show a clean record, having never failed nor compromised any indebtedness. In consideration of the long period over which his business career has extended, throughout which his labors of both mind and body have been unremitting, both in establishing, against adverse circumstances, the foundation of what is now a mammoth industry, and also in maintaining

it against the prejudices of men and the depressions in the commercial world, attendant on the numerous financial panics through which he has passed; and although now in his seventy-second year, he retains to a remarkable degree his native vigor, both physical and mental, and with his accustomed regularity is still daily found at his places of business, guiding and directing the more important work in the various departments of his factory, and looking after the finances and general interests connected therewith.

HEDGES, JOSIAH, founder of Tiffin, was a lineal descendant of Sir Charles Hedges, one of the Secretaries of State under Queen Anne of England, and a member of the British Parliament. Joseph Hedges, who was the son of Charles Hedges, gentleman, and grandson of Sir Charles, came to America at an early day, and settled in Prince George County, Maryland. He had nine children, two of whom—Charles and Joseph—moved to Frederick County. The former of these became the father of fourteen children, one of whom was named Charles; the latter had an only daughter and child, named Rebecca. The last-mentioned, Charles and Rebecca, intermarrying, left their Maryland home, and settled in Virginia. They were the parents of eleven children, including the subject of this sketch, who was born in Brook County, Virginia, April 9th, 1778. Reared amid the incidents of a long war, inspired by contact with heroes of the Revolution, Josiah grew up a sturdy, resolute, and self-reliant youth. At the age of eighteen he was engaged, on his own account, in shipping produce from Wheeling to New Orleans, the then seat of the French government of Louisiana. About the same time he moved into the "Northwestern Territory." He was permanently located there in 1801, and when, a year afterward, Ohio was admitted as a State into the Union, the people of Belmont County conferred the honor of making him their first Sheriff. Intelligent, energetic, and upright, this executor of the law, young as he was, discharged the duties of the high trust with promptness and discretion, and secured the good will of his fellow-citizens; for, upon the expiration of his term, he was chosen Clerk of the Courts. He made a careful and efficient clerk, and continued to hold that office until, turning his attention to mercantile pursuits, he devoted his time to the establishing of an extensive trade at St. Clairsville. There were no commercial agents on the road in those days, no facilities for exchange, and Philadelphia (three hundred miles away) was the nearest point at which to replenish a depleted stock. Thither, on horseback, semi-annually, the enterprising merchant journeyed, with large sums of money on his person, to make selections and pay for the goods he might purchase. By prudent investment and judicious management Mr. Hedges made the St. Clairsville venture a success, and in 1819 he started a new store in Mansfield, Ohio, and associated with him as partners his two brothers, Elza Hedges, a man of mark in his day, and General James Hedges, a distinguished soldier of the war of 1812, on General Harrison's staff. The Hedges Brothers, of Mansfield, were a prosperous firm, and a strong bond of friendship existed between its members throughout their lives. In 1820 Josiah Hedges visited Fort Ball, bought a tract of land opposite it, on the Sandusky River, laid out a town, which, in honor of his warm personal friend, the first Governor of Ohio, he named Tiffin. In 1822 he had put up a saw-mill, built a mill for making flour, erected a public hall, provided rooms

for offices and shops, and then by disposing of building lots at moderate prices, and by being lenient and magnanimous with purchasers, the infant town of Tiffin grew apace. In 1824, upon the organization of Seneca County, Mr. Hedges aspired to make Tiffin the county seat. It was centrally located, had many natural advantages, and its founder proposed donating ample and suitable grounds for county buildings. Across the river, however, was a troublesome rival. At Fort Ball a town called Oakley had been started, equally well situated, and which its proprietor, Jesse Spencer, declared outranked Tiffin in seniority and in its reminiscences of history. While the respective friends of these two places were studying how best to get ahead, Mr. Hedges, with his usual quickness of decision and promptness of action, cut the Gordian knot, by buying out Spencer and becoming the owner of both Oakley and Tiffin. The county seat secured, the town increased steadily, the land office was removed to it from Delaware, manufactories sprung up, commerce flourished, and Mr. Hedges lived to see a wilderness transformed into a city of cheerful homes and busy industry. Enterprising and public-spirited though he was, Mr. Hedges did not seek public position, but intelligence, integrity, and sound judgment were qualities which his fellow-citizens recognized in him, and of which they availed themselves in 1825 by electing him to the Legislature. He represented in that body the counties of Sandusky, Crawford, Seneca, and Marion, and discharged the duties of legislator with fidelity and marked ability. In the good old days of Jackson and Clay, Mr. Hedges was an ardent Whig. He was frequently nominated by his party for political preferment. But the Democrats having the ascendancy, he held no political position again until 1830, when he was re-elected to the Legislature, by the District composed of Seneca, Hancock, Sandusky, and Wood. His legislative career was characterized by industry and by an unswerving devotion to the interests of the young counties of the Northwest. Mr. Hedges possessed the attributes of a good citizen and Christian gentleman. Though a man of great firmness and decision of character, he was benevolent and just, and was the last man in the world to drive another to the wall. He lent a helping hand to the honest poor, and was ready at all times to assist with his funds any good work needing aid. He gave building-sites and subscribed liberally to the Churches. Itinerant ministers and visiting statesmen made his home a resort, for the latch-string was always hanging out, and the cordial and generous hospitality of Mr. Hedges was proverbial. In the domestic circle he was kind and indulgent, and was, as he deserved to be, the idol of the household. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the first railroad constructed in Ohio, the Mad River and Lake Erie, now the Indiana, Bloomington and Western, and it was through his instrumentality that the benefits of that road were secured to the people of Tiffin. In religious faith the ancestors of Mr. Hedges were Episcopalians. He was thrice wedded. His first wife, Rebecca Russell, was of Ohio parentage, and died at the early age of thirty, leaving six children, three boys and three girls. Two of the boys, Thomas and Albert, died in early youth, and Josiah at the age of thirty-six. Of the girls, Juliet was married to Dr. Joseph Mason, and Rebecca to Joseph Walker, one of the earliest merchants of Tiffin. Clarinda, the only survivor, was the wife of the late William Hunter. Mr. Hedges's second marriage was with Eliza Hammerly, who came of a Virginia family. Of the three sons and six



Josiah Hedges
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daughters of this marriage, two of the sons died in infancy, the other, William C. Hedges, who died in 1876, was a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and a ripe scholar. He projected the first public library in Tiffin, and inaugurated a taste for literary and scientific lectures among its people, by laboring for and securing the most talented lecturers. Of the daughters, Eva died at the age of twenty-one. She was the wife of Dr. Russell, of Columbus. The five remaining daughters are Sarah, wife of W. W. Armstrong, ex-Secretary of State; Mary Jane, wife of A. C. Baldwin, a prominent manufacturer; Minerva, wife of H. Noble, lawyer, and present mayor of Tiffin; Elizabeth, relict of J. G. Gross, a leading manufacturer; and Cynthia, widow of Luther A. Hall, of the Tiffin bar. The mother of these children died in 1837. Seven years thereafter he again married, but without issue. His widow, Mrs. Harriet Hedges, is, in 1883, still living. Mr. Hedges was a fine-looking man. He was well built, erect, of robust physique and dignified mien. His forehead was high, eye black, nose slightly of the Roman cast, and a mouth that indicated firmness and decision. At the age of eighty years he continued to give daily attention to his business interests, and up to the time of his last illness was in full possession of his mental powers. He died at Tiffin, July 15th, 1858. When he departed there passed away a useful and honored life—a life full of activity, consecrated by good deeds, and enshrined in the affections of his children and friends.

EATON, MORTON MONROE, M. D., and ex-president of the Cincinnati Homœopathic Medical Society, is a professional gentleman who has won his way to eminence. He was born April 21st, 1839, on his parents' farm, near Amherst, Massachusetts. His father was Monroe Eaton, who bore an honorable name in the community in which he lived. Possessed of a good education and many traits of character which rendered him popular, he was frequently chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in positions of trust, requiring intelligence, zeal, and integrity. The Doctor's mother, is an estimable lady, still living in affluence and refinement as the wife of Dr. J. K. Knowlton, of Tiskilwa, Illinois. Her second husband was the father of Governor Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, recently elected United States Senator from that State. His brother, F. L. Eaton, M. D., is one of the leading druggists of Cincinnati. Dr. Eaton's collegiate education was completed at Amherst, and in 1855 he went to Illinois. He studied medicine with the late Professor Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, formerly president of Rush Medical College, and graduated at that institution in 1861, when he was appointed resident physician of the City Hospital, of Chicago, where he remained two years. In 1863 he removed to Peoria, Illinois, and was appointed surgeon of that post during the war of the Rebellion. At that time he passed his examination as surgeon in the United States Army, with the rank of major, but did not enter the service on account of the sickness and death of his father. He, however, made five trips to different parts of the South, for the Sanitary Commission, under orders from Governor Yates, distributing sanitary stores, and assisting in transporting the wounded and sick to suitable hospitals. Dr. Eaton's literary abilities became manifest at an early day in his professional career. Bringing to a profound and varied knowledge of medicine the resources of a liberal and classical education, his acquiring mind impelled

him to resort, as a relief, to the use of his pen in contributing to medical journals, which attracted public attention. As a result he was made an honorary member of the International Medical Congress, of Paris, in 1867. After ten years of practice in the old, he adopted the new school of medicine. He was twice elected first vice-president of the State Society of Illinois. He is now an honorary member of this society as well as the Indiana Institute, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Michigan, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. These societies he enjoys, his ability and culture always according him a leading part in the discussion of questions coming up before them. Dignity and urbanity are prominent features in Dr. Eaton's intercourse with others. He is not given to excess of sociability, because of studious habits and a preoccupied mind. In religious persuasion he is a Congregationalist, having joined that Church in his youth, and has ever maintained a consistent relationship thereto. The Doctor has given thought to the improvements that could be made in surgical instruments, and is the inventor of many useful new ones that bear his name. His deportment as a professional gentleman is such that he intentionally offends no one, while he asserts that he has never been unkindly treated by his brethren. He is a self-made man. From working on a farm in his boyhood, earning money by teaching school and saving it by leading a correct and studious life, he has acquired a competence and an eminently good name. The success that has attended him is the reward of merit. His reputation as a practitioner and author extends over the United States. His writings have attracted attention in medical circles in Europe. The volume from his pen, "The Diseases of Women," has made his name a household word—a complete work, consisting of about eight hundred pages, finely illustrated with original drawings. His second work, "Domestic Practice," has also added to his popularity and fame. The following are a few selections from many notices of the press which his work upon "The Diseases of Women" has elicited, both in Europe and the United States:

"There is an air about this work that commends it very much to our judgment for the use of the student, and of the general practitioner, and hence we believe it is destined to become the class-book in homœopathic colleges for many years to come. There is a healthy absence of the scissors and paste business. The author holds the candle of his own experience, and thus affords a reliable aid to the gynæcological path-finder in all his freshness and inexperience." (*Homœopathic World*, London, for January, 1881.)

"We prefer it decidedly to the books of Ludlam and Hale, for students' use." (*Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics*, New York.)

"It will be seen by the reader that this is the work of a man of energy and force. There is not a trace of bigotry or narrow-mindedness in his composition. The chapter on ovarian tumors, and the operations for their removal, is worth the price of the whole book. We should be most happy to know that every large city in the world has as skillful an operator as has Cincinnati. The more important operations on the uterus are well described, and the physician can not complain of paucity of illustrations, either of the disease or the instruments required to be used, for nowhere have we seen them so fully given." (Professor Hale, of Chicago, in *Medical Counselor*.)

"The really classical work of Dr. Eaton, which lies before us, marks an era in our literature. It is most creditable to our transatlantic brethren that they should have anticipated the old country in producing a presentable volume by a good pathologist as well as a sound practical physician. The surgery of the book is advanced surgery, and through-

out the text we find evidence that Dr. Eaton, whilst giving due value to the work of others, is not weighted by authority for mere authority's sake." (*British Journal of Homœopathy*, for July, 1881.)

"This work is by a Cincinnati gentleman holding a high position among Homœopathic physicians as a gentleman of culture and learning. It exhibits very extensive research in the literature of the department of medicine to which it is devoted, and, we have no doubt, will take position as a standard among Homœopaths. In etiology, pathology, etc., it sets forth briefly and to the point the results of the most recent investigation, and is consequently quite abreast of the times in its information. Our author seems to be quite conversant with not only the works of American writers, but familiar with the literature of the most eminent and approved English and continental gynæcologists, and has enriched his work with their researches. But having an extensive practice, and consequently a wide field of observation, he presents his own views freely throughout the work." (*Cincinnati Medical News*, Old School journal.)

Of Dr. Eaton's "Domestic Practice" it is said:

"This big, handsome book pleases the eye at a glance, and is evidently written for the better classes; and one can not take it up for a moment's reading without learning something useful." (*St. Louis Clinical Review*, May, 1882.)

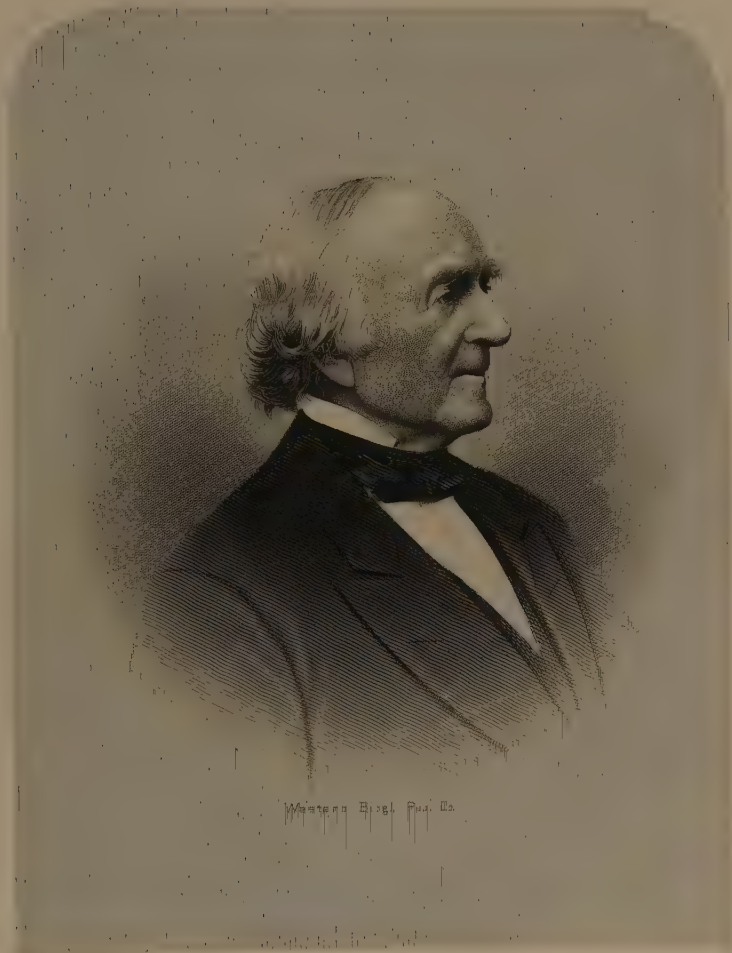
"Eaton covers a broader field than his predecessors. Physicians may safely speak a kind word for the 'Domestic Practice' of our genial and accomplished Cincinnati colleague." (*Medical Counselor*, June, 1882.)

"Dr. Eaton is a pleasing and instructive writer, and has done well in getting out so useful a book. It will be a good Homœopathic missionary." (*American Observer*, Sept., 1882.)

"Dr. Eaton, of Cincinnati, is possibly one of the best known medical authorities in the West. He has now given us a large practical manual for parents and nurses. It is the most comprehensive work of the kind now in print." (*Peoria, Ill., Transcript*, June, 1882.)

Dr. Eaton married, at the age of twenty-one, Miss Eliza Payne, of Galesburgh, Illinois, a graduate of Knox College. She died in 1877, leaving three children—Lucy E., Alice E., and Morton M., Jr. In 1878 he was married to Miss M. E. Sutherland, of Peoria, Illinois, a talented and accomplished lady, whose assistance to the doctor in his specialty is invaluable. She is his companion in visiting medical societies, both in the United States and in Europe. He is now located in Cincinnati, where he was for some time a partner of Professor S. R. Beckwith, then President of Pulte Medical College, and Professor of Surgery. This partnership continued pleasantly for two years, when Dr. Eaton took the office No. 120 West Seventh Street, then that of Professor Bartholow, who removed to Philadelphia in connection with Jefferson Medical College. The doctor's offices are beautiful and convenient apartments, with every adaptation and appointment that could be conceived of as necessary to their comfort and attractiveness. It is a medical home, where Doctor Eaton receives his patients—some of them coming to him from a long distance, owing to his extended reputation and the recommendations of other members of the profession. Having acquired large property interests which render him moderately independent, and having been broken in health somewhat by arduous labor in his profession, he mainly devotes his time to consultations. He is a large owner of stock in the Tennessee Valley Coal Company, and is a stockholder in the Metropolitan National Bank and also the Cincinnati National Bank of that city. Dr. Eaton went to Europe in 1881 (accompanied by Mrs. Eaton) as a delegate to the World's Homœopathic Convention, at which time he was made an active member of the International Medical Congress in London.

DEWEY, CHAUNCEY, LL. D., was born near Norwich, Connecticut, March 27th, 1796, and died at his home in Cadiz, Ohio, February 15th, 1880. He was of New England parentage, being the son of Eliphalet and Rachel (Hyde) Dewey, natives of Connecticut, who removed from that State to Otsego County, New York, in 1798, and thence in 1836 to Cadiz, Ohio. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and was a participant in the struggle for colonial independence. He died at Cadiz in 1837, his wife surviving him. This lady was a lineal descendant of Chancellor Hyde, of England, and was remarked for her many virtues and accomplishments. She died in 1847. Up to his eighteenth year the subject of this sketch divided his time between the claims of the home farm and the modest country school which the neighborhood afforded, working in summer and attending school in winter. At this period of Mr. Dewey's life the hardships of pioneer life in New York State had not by any means ended; the country was in a rude and uncultivated state, and attention was absorbed in subduing its rough features and preparing it for the plow. The country had not made sufficient progress to warrant much attention to polite learning, and hence it is not surprising that when Chauncey Dewey aspired to a classical course, he should meet the disapproval of his father—a disapproval, however, which could not successfully combat the earnest determination of the son. To recite the early experiences of Mr. Dewey would be to repeat a story familiar to American ears, and which forms a part of the history of every self-made man of our times. But from this point he was, perhaps, more literally the "carver of his own fortune," since the means with which he prosecuted his studies preliminary to entering college were acquired by a vigorous use of the ax, cutting and selling wood off the home place. By this means he completed his academic course at Hartwick Academy, in Otsego County, New York, and at length matriculated at Union College, Schenectady, graduating in 1820. After quitting college he commenced his preparation for the bar, under the auspices of Samuel Starkweather, Esq., a prominent practitioner at the bar of Cooperstown, New York. Believing that the West afforded better opportunities to young men than could be obtained in the East, he accordingly made his way to the young State of Ohio, finally locating in the village of Cadiz. There he completed his law studies under the supervision of General W. B. Beebe. He was at length admitted to the bar, where his legal acquirements and natural adaptation to the profession soon placed him at the head of the bar of his county. For a short time Mr. Dewey was professionally associated with Hon. Benjamin Tappan, who resided in Steubenville. In 1836 he formed relations with Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the great war secretary under the Lincoln administration. The firm of Dewey & Stanton lasted until 1842, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Stuart B. Shotwell became his partner, and continued to bear that relation until 1849. When the partnership between Mr. Dewey and Mr. Stanton was formed, the latter was a very young man, and it was while under the direction of Mr. Dewey that he inculcated the habits of industry which formed so great an element in his subsequent success as a lawyer and public man. There is no question that Mr. Stanton placed a high value on the association with Mr. Dewey; and when Mr. Stanton became Secretary of War he used the high prerogative of his office to render a very important service to Mr. Dewey. Mr. Dewey was most



C. Dewey

active at the bar between the years 1830 and 1840. He had been gradually withdrawing from practice since 1840, and when elected President of the Harrison branch of the State Bank of Ohio, in 1849, he had practically withdrawn from the practice of law. Mr. Dewey and Hon. Daniel Kilgore were the pioneers of the banking business in Cadiz, and their success was so pronounced as to excite a spirit of emulation among the business men of that town. The consequence was the establishment, from time to time, of banks in Cadiz, so that at the period of Mr. Dewey's death there were no fewer than five banking institutions in the town. This circumstance conferred upon Cadiz the distinction of being the greatest banking town of its size in the United States. He was continued as the President of the Harrison branch of the State Bank until its business was wound up in 1865, when he superintended its conversion into the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, of which he was elected President, and filled the position until his death. In the later years of his life Mr. Dewey was interested as a shareholder in the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, and was particularly active in pushing the construction of that portion of the road known as the Steubenville and Indiana Road. The construction of the Cadiz branch was mainly due to his efforts. Mr. Dewey was a member of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, of Steubenville, of the Franklin Insurance Company, of Wheeling, and of the Amazon Insurance Company, of Cincinnati. He was also interested in iron works in Wheeling. Prior to the organization of the Republican party, Mr. Dewey acted with the Whig party, generally, but was never in any sense a partisan, and this liberal spirit distinguished his entire connection with the Republican party, up to the time of his death. While he cherished party principles, and consistently voted for them, he often exercised a judicious discrimination in favor of personal merit. Mr. Dewey was never a candidate for political preferment, except on one occasion, in 1841, when he was chosen to the State Senate by the Belmont-Harrison District. He resigned before the close of his term. His resignation was occasioned by a sensitive feeling over the result of the intervening gubernatorial contest between Wilson Shannon, and "Tom" Corwin. Mr. Dewey was not in sympathy with the popular sentiment as expressed in that election, and found it consistent to resign. He took an active interest in the presidential campaign of 1840. The principal issue involved was the celebrated Van Buren sub-treasury project—a measure which Mr. Dewey decidedly opposed. His strong feelings on this question led him into an active participation in the canvass for William Henry Harrison. He made speeches throughout Southeastern Ohio, which, it is said, had much to do with influencing popular sentiment in that part of the State. For a period of forty years Mr. Dewey occupied a position in his community which was as remarkable as it was unique, and which could be sustained in the person of a single individual only by the most remarkable combination of qualities. As President of the Harrison branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and subsequently of the Harrison National Bank, he established a State reputation as a financier, and made the bank one of the leading fiduciary institutions in the State. His standing in this particular rendered him the most competent adviser in financial transactions in that part of the State. There was, perhaps, not a single enterprise of any considerable magnitude established in Harrison County that the advice and

counsel of Chauncey Dewey were not first sought. Mr. Dewey stood confessedly at the head of all philanthropic and charitable movements in Cadiz, and dispensed with an unstinted hand a large portion of the ample means which a long and successful business career had enabled him to amass. While Mr. Dewey was not one of the earliest settlers in Harrison County, he was pre-eminently the pioneer and promoter of its business interests. In this regard, however, it is impossible to separate him from his contemporary, the Hon. Daniel Kilgore. Mr. Dewey married in 1823 Miss Nancy Pritchard, daughter of John Pritchard, one of the pioneer settlers of Harrison County, and had issue of ten children, five of whom are living at this writing. They reside variously in Texas; Wheeling, West Virginia; Chicago, Illinois; and Cadiz, Ohio. Mrs. Dewey resides at the old Dewey homestead, in a beautiful suburb of Cadiz.

CAMPBELL, FRANCIS, merchant and capitalist, was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of January, 1792. He is a descendant of Duncan Campbell, of the lineage of the noble branch of Breadalbane, born in Scotland, but removed to Ireland after his marriage in the year 1612. Their son, John, born in 1621, lived and died in Ireland, but his son, also named John, emigrated from that country to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, bringing with him his family, among whom was Mr. Francis Campbell's grandfather, born in 1692, and also called John. He was educated in England, and served in the ministry of his native country. He was married, and had four children, the youngest of whom (of the same Christian name) was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in 1740, and was married to Ellen Parker. The elder brother of Mr. Francis was the Rev. John Campbell, so it will be seen that there are five generations all bearing the same Christian name. The early education of Francis was confined to such schools as in those early days were known in country places, but he left at an early age. Proudly desirous of winning unaided his way to position and fame, he left his native town and launched himself out into the world, having determined to be the architect of his own fortune, and confident of his ultimate success. Baltimore was the city where the young Francis resolved to try his first business venture, and for that purpose associated himself with a Mr. John T. Barr, a prominent merchant there, and remained with him for about two years, during which time he showed such attention to, and capacity for, business that Mr. Barr, in accordance with suggestions that had already been made by Mr. Campbell, resolved to establish a general merchandise store at Chillicothe, under the style of Barr & Campbell, the latter having the sole management and control of the establishment. Accordingly, about the year 1814, the store was opened, and then commenced that active business life that made him one of the most prominent merchants in that section of the State. The business was continued under this style until the year 1832, when Mr. Barr, who resided in Baltimore and attended to the business there, became financially involved, and Mr. Campbell, who had indorsed for him to a large extent, was a heavy sufferer, and lost the whole of the money which by his industry and perseverance he had accumulated. Mr. Barr then retired from the firm, and two of the brothers of Mr. Campbell—James and Samuel—who had been connected with the business some time previous, were admitted into partnership, and the style was changed to James P. Camp-

bell & Co. The business was continued with increased success for seven or eight years, when James retired, and the firm was again changed to F. & S. D. Campbell, and so continued till the year 1852, when Mr. Francis Campbell retired from active business, although the firm remained in existence for several years later. Mr. Campbell always identified himself with the business enterprise of Chillicothe, and was ever ready to promote the interests of his town. He was director of the Old Chillicothe Bank, and was also one of the directors of the Valley Bank, which was subsequently changed into the First National Bank, of which he was one of the projectors and original directors. He was actively engaged in the organization and construction of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and other enterprises of a similar nature. In politics Mr. Campbell was a Republican, and, though not seeking political preferment or notoriety, he was a staunch adherent of his party. He united with the First Presbyterian Church, and though extensively engaged in business, devoted much of his time, and—as long as health permitted—taking a deep and active interest in its welfare. He was known as a man of great integrity of character and purity of purpose, and noted for great kindness of heart and affection. He was fond of domestic life, but, though never married, he always found in the house of his brother Samuel D. Campbell (a sketch of whose life also appears in this volume) a home of love, comfort, and happiness, and there, in the loving care of his family, he died on the 17th of June, 1873.

COOK, MATTHEW SCOTT, was born April 9th, 1803, on his father's farm, eight miles north of Chillicothe. He was the sixth child and the second son of a family of twelve children. His father, Isaac Cook, was born and reared in Wallingford, Connecticut, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Scott, was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. Both families were of Revolutionary fame, and of the old Puritan stock. Soon after their marriage the young couple started, with their household goods in wagons, to select some spot in the vast unclaimed West, which their industry and undaunted hope were to create into a home. Their progress was arrested at Pittsburg, for several years, and from this point Isaac Cook made a prospecting trip in 1795 as far as Greenville, and was present at Wayne's treaty with the Indians at that place. He returned, and removed his family in the following year, settling in the rich and beautiful valley of the Scioto. He had taken with him from Pittsburg a commission from General Neville to sell his land grant in the Virginia Military District. This he performed with such satisfaction that his employer presented him with four hundred acres of land, being the unsold residue. To this he added in after years by purchase, making it the nucleus of the fine estate in land of which he was possessed at his death, in 1842. In 1802 Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State, and in the years following Isaac Cook served frequently in the Legislature, and took an active part in bringing forward important measures in the formation of the government of the young State. He was also appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court, to which office he was three times reappointed, serving through a period of twenty-eight years. The early education of the subject of this sketch was received at the winter schools in the neighborhood, but the most lasting impressions made on his heart and mind were by the teaching and fine example of his mother. From

her he received his love of the British poets. Hearing first the simple measure of the heroic lays of Sir Walter Scott from her lips, he afterward made whole volumes of his works, as well as those of Burns, Moore, Cowper, and Shakespeare as familiar to himself as household words. Her maxims, her songs, the reminiscences of her youth, were listened to with avidity by her son. His patriotism was stirred by the incidents of war related by both father and mother;—how his grandfather, Colonel Matthew Scott, after valiant services in the war of the Revolution, languished in a prison-ship in New York Harbor; how his uncle, Joel Cook, had entered the army at the age of sixteen, with his father, and served to the end. An incident occurred when Mr. Scott Cook was about nineteen which led to his going to Chillicothe to study surveying with Colonel Bourne, and from this time he was in the full sense of the word the shaper of his own destiny. The incident alluded to was the surveying of a part of his father's farm. The lad was called upon to lend his assistance in carrying the chain, and thus made his first acquaintance with the compass. The instrument excited the admiration of his quick, ambitious mind. He was captivated with the idea of learning its use, and engaging in employment which had so caught his fancy. He was accordingly, through the influence of his mother, sent to study in Colonel Bourne's office, and at the end of six months went into Mr. Allen Latham's office, and boarded in his family. There he had practical exercise of the previous six months' study, and received a wide knowledge of land titles and transfers. After two years and a half of active employment of this kind, he severed his connection with the office, receiving from his employer a surveyor's outfit, consisting of a fine compass, chain, and Jacob's-staff, and pony with saddle and bridle. As soon as it was known that his association with Mr. Latham was at an end, Mr. Andrew Ellison, who had good reasons to believe that the youth possessed both honesty of purpose and integrity of dealing, made him a business proposition resulting in a partnership. The real estate transactions into which he then entered with this gentleman might have led to very profitable results but for the death, in a very short time, of Mr. Ellison, who was quite an old man. In 1824 he made a trip to Illinois, to collect a sum of money for his partner. Upon his arrival at Shawneetown he left the river to extend his journey some distance by the then usual mode of traveling, horseback, and upon being asked what security he had to offer, replied by showing his power of attorney to collect the debt; and the owner of the horse, evidently prepossessed by his frank and open countenance, concluded that it would be safe to trust him. On this trip he noted the opportunity of buying cattle to advantage for the Eastern market, and afterward made annual trips into Illinois and Missouri for this purpose, for three consecutive years, and with good pecuniary result. During this time he purchased a fine tract of land in Fayette County. These trips over the sparsely settled and dreary plains were not devoid of adventure, and required energy and sound judgment for their successful accomplishment. Undertaken alone and on horseback, many days were spent on the outward trip without the society of man or sight of human habitation. After the cattle were purchased drivers were easily procured among the frontiersmen, and then commenced the homeward drive. Constant alertness was required, day and night, to meet the emergency of a stampede among the cattle; great fatigue was endured, and an over-taxing of the strength, which from the buoyancy of his dis-

position and the iron constitution with which nature had endowed him, he seemed not to realize could be overtaxed. In 1831 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. James Webb, for the purchase of a tract of land lying adjacent to Chillicothe. The purchase was made of Colonel William Key Bond, agent for the Bank of the United States. In March, 1832, the grant was given, and the first payment made. Now began the Herculean task of clearing the land. To this he brought the enthusiasm and clear-sighted estimate of his own resources which characterized all his movements. The first season the land yielded a fine crop of corn. He was now the owner of a good tract of land of about three hundred acres, lying along the Paint Creek and extending back upon the hills that bound this fertile valley upon the south. On account of the beauty of the scene commanded by the high lands he named his place Buena Vista (beautiful view). He now entered upon a career of active farming, combined with stock raising. In 1840 he was married to Eleanor Worthington Tiffin, daughter of Governor Tiffin (a steel engraving and sketch of whose life appears in the first volume of this work), and in 1845 established his family in the home prepared by their joint choice on the hill at Buena Vista. There was no more hospitable house in the county. It was one from which the needy or tired wayfarer was never turned, and where friends were entertained with the free-handed hospitality which characterized both its inmates. In 1850 he served one term in the Legislature, and his health having previously commenced to decline his duties aggravated his ailments, and laid the foundation of after years of suffering and confirmed ill-health. This, however, did not impair the activity of his mind, his clear insight into business, or his appreciation of fine literature. A college education was out of the range of his youthful opportunities, and his actual attendance at school did not extend beyond boyhood, but he did not neglect through life that self-teaching which, in its results to character, is far more valuable than any thing learned from books. In politics he was identified with the Whig party, and afterward the Republican. He was a pure patriot. The love of country and personal duty of ever serving her best interests was with him an enthusiasm. Political preferment was open to him, but into it neither his tastes nor his nature led him. He interested himself in the organization of the Chillicothe Gas Light and Coke Company, which was chartered in 1850, and served as director until 1863. In 1851 he was actively engaged in the promotion of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railway, and continued to devote his time, energies, and money to this cause throughout the organization of the company and the construction of the road, was one of the directors, and held the position for ten years. His losses in relation to this enterprise were heavy and most disastrous, as was also the fate of all the parties connected with it. In 1852 he was elected director of the Chillicothe Branch Bank, and continued in that capacity through its transformation into a National Bank in 1863 to the close of its existence in 1876. He also participated in the organization of the First National Bank of Chillicothe, in 1862, was made director, and held that office until his death, being the last survivor of the original official board, and living through the time of its original charter, which expired a month before his death. His habits were refined, and his personal appearance was most prepossessing. He stood six feet two inches in height; his clear-cut, regular features beamed with a kind and benev-

olent expression, which attracted all who knew him. The following is taken from a letter of President R. B. Hayes, who married the only daughter of his sister Mrs. Maria (Cook) Webb: "We often recall pleasant recollections of your father. He was a rare man. We do not often meet—I am not sure that I ever met—one who was so naturally a true gentleman. His smile and voice, his friendly greeting, the kind, warm, sympathetic disposition which beamed in his beautiful eyes and expressive face, his substantial integrity and nobleness of character, and the world of most agreeable associations that once gathered around him, taken altogether will make the recollection of him in the circle which was blessed with his presence and with an intimate acquaintance with him, enduring and sweet and precious as long as any of us shall live." In October, 1879, the family residence was removed to a house in Chillicothe. This more than any thing was giving up associations which made earth less of earth for him, and more a waiting place. His health steadily declined, and there, among his friends and in the loving care of his large family, he died, on the 28th November, 1882.

WADDLE, JOHN, engineer and railroad president, was born at Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, on the 27th April, 1814, and died 30th December, 1882. His father, also named John Waddle, was of Irish descent, having been brought in his early childhood to America from Belfast, Ireland, by his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to Brooke County, Virginia, whence their son, in the early part of the present century, removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and engaged in business as a merchant, while yet in his minority, and where subsequently, in 1806, he was married to Nancy Mann, who but a few years before had emigrated to Ohio with her mother (then, by a second marriage, the wife of Captain William Lamb) from the State of Kentucky. The issue of that marriage was four sons and two daughters, two of whom have identified themselves with the history of their respective counties, and a sketch of their lives appear in this volume. The subject of this sketch was the third son. John Waddle the elder, who had been a successful man of business, saw the greater part of his fortune sacrificed to pay the debts of others, for whom he had become surety, and in a few years afterward he died, at the comparatively early age of forty-seven years, leaving a widow with a large family of children and a limited estate. The youthful John was indebted to his mother for his early training, and the good principles which came to him by inheritance were cultivated and established by her wise teaching and pious example. His early scholastic education was at the Chillicothe Academy, under the direction of Mr. Daniel W. Hearne, a well known teacher of that day, and afterward under the tuition of the late William B. Franklin, Esq., of Chillicothe. Having a decided taste for mathematics, he chose engineering as his profession, and remained in it until his death. His first active service was on the Walhonding Canal, and afterward on the Ohio Canal. In 1854 he succeeded Archibald Kennedy, Esq., as the chief engineer of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, a position which he continued to hold till his death, with the exception of two years, beginning in 1857, when he filled the position of member of the Board of Public Works of Ohio, to which office he was nominated and elected by the Republican party, of which he was a staunch adherent, and with the further exception of a brief

period during which he filled the office of general superintendent of the road. It happened to him during this long connection to witness two financial crises in the history of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, the first culminating in the foreclosure and sale of the road under the mortgages upon it, and the reorganization of the company in 1860; and the second, resulting in a like foreclosure, sale, and reorganization under a new name, the deed which passed the title to the purchasing trustees having been executed on the day of his death. On the appointment of a receiver in the suit brought for such foreclosure and sale, in June, 1877, Mr. Waddle was elected president of the corporation, which office he held at his death. During his long career as a civil engineer he performed his duties with judgment and skill. Whatever he might have lacked in brilliancy and genius he made up by careful, painstaking labor. It has fallen to the lot of few mortals to possess so enviable a reputation, based on so true a character. As steady as a clock, he marked all the days of his life with duties well performed. As firm as a rock, he endured temptation, resisted the allurements of pleasure, and stood immovable for the right, a landmark to guide by or stand by. Modest and retiring to a fault, he sought no advancement, nor dreamed of the acquisition of wealth and honors, yet the latter came to him unsought, in the warm regard of his associates and the genuine esteem of all who knew him, so that his name became the synonym of honor, fidelity, and integrity. Beneath that quiet face and pleasant exterior there was concealed a gentle yet decided appreciation of humor commingled with much intelligence and all the kindly qualities which go to make up the agreeable companion, while his settled love of truth, duty, and right made him the reliable and trusted friend of those with whom he mingled from day to day. Said one of them, on whom fortune had showered wealth, whose professional career had been of the most brilliant character, and to whom future honors seem to come flocking, "I desire no greater boon than when I die to leave behind me the reputation for integrity, truth, and virtue which Mr. Waddle has left behind him."

BROWN, LE ROY D., educator, was born November 3d, 1848, in a portion of Monroe County which is now included in Noble County, Ohio. His parents were Jeremiah B. and Isabella C. (Harris) Brown. His father was a native of Zanesville, Ohio, born of New England parentage, whose paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, while his maternal ancestry were of a family named Gillott, of Huguenot extraction. Jeremiah B. Brown was a farmer by occupation, spending the last ten years of his life on a farm in West Virginia, previous to which time he had lived on one farm for forty years, near Sarahsville, Ohio. He was among the first to advocate the present school system of Ohio, which was adopted in 1853. He took a very active part in carrying it out, and establishing it throughout his county, giving frequent addresses on education during his efforts in this direction. He was for nearly twenty years a director of schools, and of his six children five became teachers. He was associated with the men who established the first glass manufactory in Ohio, at Zanesville. His mother, Isabella C. Brown, was born near Smithfield, Ohio. Her father and mother were of English origin, the former from Maryland, the latter from a New Jersey family named Hutton, belonging to the denomination of Friends. Mrs. Brown, who is still living, is a good woman, of strong character, and whose life-work has been

the educating and the training of her children. Our subject attended country district schools until he was fifteen years of age. He early cultivated a taste for reading, and taking advantage of the free school library system, which was then in existence, read all books within his reach, notably those on biography, history, and travels. A discipline of equal value to that found in books was acquired by hard manual labor on the farm during his vacations. At the age of fifteen, having been refused by his father the privilege of entering the army, he ran away from home, and enlisted January, 1864, in Company H of the 116th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service to the close of the war. Soon afterward he joined his regiment in the Shenandoah Valley. He saw service under Sigel, Hunter, Crook, and Sheridan, in that department, and afterward at Richmond, in the Army of the James. His military experience was active and severe. When honorably discharged he was attached as an orderly to the staff of the general commanding. Shortly after his return home he again entered the district school, and afterward attended the graded schools at Senecaville, Ohio. During the winter of 1866-67 he taught a district school adjoining the one which he attended in boyhood. The following spring he entered Mount Auburn Academy, in Athens County, Ohio, where in part he fitted for college, under the direction of Professor J. P. Weethee, an alumnus of the Ohio University. In 1869 he entered the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, from which he afterward was graduated as Bachelor of Arts. During his entire course in college he devoted considerable time to teaching. In 1871 he was appointed county school examiner in his native county. He was associated with Mr. John M. Amos, now a prominent editor in Eastern Ohio, in conducting a select summer school in Caldwell, Ohio, for several years, which proved very successful. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Brown took charge of a graded school at Newport, Washington County, Ohio. Shortly after his advent there the office of superintendent was created, the duties of which he assumed, and performed with great credit. In 1874 he took charge of the public schools of Belpre, Ohio. In 1875 he was chosen superintendent of public schools at Eaton, Ohio, which position, with that of county examiner, he filled until March, 1879, when he assumed the duties of superintendent of public schools at Hamilton, Ohio, which office he has filled ever since. In May, 1881, he was elected for a term of two years, this being the first time in the history of the Hamilton schools that this honor had been conferred. He is also a school examiner for Butler County. Mr. Brown is exceedingly zealous in the cause of education, and as an educator stands high in his profession. He is a live institute worker, a constant writer for educational journals, and was secretary of the State Teachers' Association in 1878-1879. In 1880 he was assistant secretary of the National Teachers' Association, of which he is a life member. He is a post-graduate student at the Cincinnati University. In 1878, while at Eaton, he was admitted to the bar, before the District Court, at Hamilton. He was married November 28th, 1878, by Joseph Horner, D. D., at Alleghany, Pennsylvania, to Miss Esther E. Gabel, daughter of Lucian and Mary A. Gabel, of Eaton, Ohio. Mr. Gabel is an architect and builder, who now resides in Hamilton. One child, Thomas Pollok, has been born of the union. Mr. Brown is a Democrat in politics. He has been a Mason since he reached his majority, and has taken all degrees up to K. T. inclusive.



L. D. Brown,

He takes a great interest in military matters, and is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. During the summer of 1882 he visited Europe, and traveled throughout the Continent, investigating the educational status of the countries visited. At the Democratic convention which was held at Columbus, O., June 21, '83, he was nominated for the position of State School Commissioner, and at the general election in October of that year he was elected by a handsome majority.

SAFFORD, WILLIAM H., advocate, jurist, and legislator, was born at Parkersburg, Virginia, on the 19th of February, 1821. His father, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford, was a native of Rutland County, Vermont, and emigrated to Ohio, with his family, in the year 1811. He studied medicine under the instruction of his father, Dr. Jonas Safford, and afterward of Dr. Matthews, of Putnam, Ohio. Having attended lectures at the school of medicine of the old Pennsylvania University, in Philadelphia, he located for practice at the village of Point Pleasant, Mason County, Virginia, in the year 1818. There he was married to Miss Anna T. Harrison, daughter of Matthew Harrison, of Loudon County, Virginia, and shortly before the birth of the subject of this sketch he removed to Parkersburg, his elder brother, Dr. Erasmus Darwin Safford, having been born at Point Pleasant some eighteen months previous. Mr. Safford was educated in such branches of learning as were then usually taught in the common schools and academies of the time, and at the age of sixteen took charge of a country school in the vicinity during a winter's term. This enabled him to renew his studies and practically to apply what he had already acquired. At the close of the term he engaged himself as clerk in the store of Stephenson & Neal, then the leading merchants of the town. While thus engaged, the death of Charles R. Baldwin, principal of the academy in which he had been a pupil, created a vacancy which its board of trustees found a difficulty in filling, and as a temporary arrangement Mr. Safford's services were engaged. In this new and untried position many of the more advanced scholars had been old time classmates, and were quite equal, if not superior, to himself in many of the branches pursued. This rendered the duties of the position doubly arduous, as a previous preparation on his part had necessarily to be made each night for the morrow's lessons. When Mr. Safford accepted the appointment it was as already stated only until such time as a suitable superintendent could be procured, which it was contemplated would be in a very short time. The term, however, passed on, and closed under such favorable circumstances that the youthful principal *pro tem.* received the congratulations of his pupils and the compliments, coupled with expressions of satisfaction, of the board of trustees. He then resumed the situation which he had previously relinquished in the store. The usual summer vacation of the school had nearly passed, and as yet the authorities had failed to find any one to supply the vacancy of principal. In this extremity Mr. Safford was again solicited to accept the position, upon the understanding that he would resign, if desired, when another could be engaged. His assent having been given, the directory gave the matter no further thought until the closing of the academic year. It would be as well to explain here that at the period of Mr. Safford's superintendency of the school its curriculum involved no extensive scholastic acquirements, but only such a knowledge

of the rudimentary and elementary principles of science and learning as was necessary to prepare the student for entering the higher literary institutions. Having thus temporarily followed the profession of teaching, more by force of circumstances than any predilection or preference for the employment, he determined to abandon it for a vocation more congenial to his tastes. The late William A. Harrison, of Clarksburgh, Virginia, who was an uncle of Mr. Safford's, offered him the opportunity of a course of legal study, under his personal supervision, and in the fall of the year 1840 (after the close of the memorable political campaign, in which as a stripling the embryo lawyer had taken a conspicuous, if not a presumptuous, part as a public speaker), he became a welcome guest in Mr. Harrison's home, and a delighted student of this talented and successful jurist. Having read a sufficient time to admit of application to the bar, he was duly licensed by the examining Judges of the General Court of Virginia to practice law, and was admitted to the Virginia bar in the month of April, 1842, he being at that time just twenty-one years of age. Then commenced an experience common to most neophytes of the profession, a solicitous longing for clients and cases, impatiently waiting for business, while the rainbow of hope spanned the future, dazzling the youthful aspirant's ambition with its iris of many-colored hues. Having familiarized himself with the practice, with that confidence of success so characteristic of sanguine youth, he had the temerity to contemplate matrimony, and accordingly on the 14th of October, 1846, was united to Miss Annie Maria Pocahontas Creel, daughter of Dr. David Creel, of Virginia. In the summer of the year 1848, being attracted to the valley of the Scioto, through the marvelous stories of its inexhaustible fertility and boundless resources, evidences of which he had witnessed in the droves of hogs and herds of cattle passing to the markets of the East through his native town, he resolved to move to that new Eldorado, and on the 1st of November, 1848, landed in Chillicothe, the "ancient metropolis" of Ohio. This was a week or ten days preceding the presidential election of that year, which resulted in the defeat of General Cass by General Taylor, the news of which thrilled the wires of the electric telegraph for the first time in Southern Ohio. The line from Chillicothe to Portsmouth had been erected but a few months previous, and this was the first occasion he had witnessed its operation. Only one railroad then spanned the State from the Ohio River to the lakes; this was the Mad River and Miami, leading from Cincinnati to Sandusky, being constructed with flat bar-iron rails, spiked on longitudinal timber, and before the introduction of the present T rail. While awaiting professional engagements and forming acquaintances with the people, his time was profitably divided between studying the statutes, learning the practice of the courts, and occasional literary contributions to the papers and periodicals of the time. In the year 1850 he wrote and published a brief biography of Harman Blennerhassett, which subsequently, in the year 1861, was enlarged by the addition of much new matter, and its title changed to that of the "Blennerhassett Papers." The information contained in this work was utilized in no small degree by the late Dr. Parton, in his second edition of the "Life of Aaron Burr," but he has always given Mr. Safford the credit of his researches. In the fall of 1857 he was elected a Senator in the General Assembly, from the counties of Ross and Highland, and served for a term of two years. In 1859 the De-

mocracy of the State conferred on him the honor of a nomination for Lieutenant-governor, the Hon. Rufus P. Ranney occupying the first place on the ticket. The result of the campaign was disastrous to the party, and the whole ticket was defeated by a very decided majority. Although having been elected and commissioned colonel of the 4th Regiment of the Ross County Militia, in the year 1863, and having diligently trained in camp to acquire a knowledge of his duties as such, yet he never had occasion to test his capacity as a military leader, or exhibit his aptitude as a martial tactician. The Legislature for wise reasons repealed the act authorizing the organization of the enrolled militia, and he and his brother officers were forced, much against their inclination, to retire from the service. In the year 1868 he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio, and held the office until the close of the term, in February, 1874, declining a renomination. It was during his appointment in this capacity that the trial of the celebrated Blackburn Lovell murder case was had, which has elsewhere been referred to in this volume. Mr. Safford presided at the trial, which lasted over three weeks, and excited wide-spread interest. Since his retirement from the bench he has resumed his practice of the law, in which he is at present engaged. Mr. Safford's early political affinities were with the Whig party, with which he continued to act until the organization of the "Know-Nothings," by which it was first demoralized, at which time it was absorbed by the "Free-soilers," and dubbed Republican. Refusing to follow the masses of his former political associates, he, in 1854, consorted with the Democratic party, with whom he has since continued to act. He was educated in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been particularly identified with the common school system of the State, and has for many years officiated as a member of the Board of Education for the union schools of Chillicothe—much of the time as its president, and the residue as secretary and general legal counsel and adviser. As an advocate he has stood for forty years in the front rank of the bar of his district, and was rarely surpassed in the skillful use of all the weapons known to be effective in debate. His well disciplined and cultivated mind, re-enforced by a knowledge of all useful literature, seemed ready at his command. As a judge he commanded respect by his learning and fairness, and has won the regard of the younger members of the profession by his encouragement and kindness. His sterling integrity and long career untarnished by a stain must after all be regarded as a bright example of public services in judicial and legislative spheres.

NEAL, LAWRENCE TALBOTT, lawyer and legislator, was born at Parkersburg, Wood County, Virginia (now West Virginia), on the 22d of September, 1844. His great-grandfather, James Neal, distinguished himself as a captain in the Continental Army, during the war of the Revolution, and was the first permanent settler in Wood County, having, in the fall of 1785, made a settlement at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River, and erected a block-house (near the present site of the city of Parkersburg), which was afterward known as Neal's Station. His great experience and wisdom caused him to be looked up to as counselor and leader in the settlement. He was commissioned a justice of the peace by the Governor of Virginia, and granted a commission as captain of the Frontier Rangers, organized for the defense of

the border settlement, and was also intrusted with other important public duties in the county. John, the second son of Captain James Neal, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was commissioned as a Judge of the County Court of Wood County, by James Monroe, Governor of Virginia, took his seat upon the bench in May, 1800, at the age of twenty-four, and ably filled that office until his death, October 23d, 1823. He was also high sheriff of the county, and was elected a Representative of the county in the House of Burgesses, of Virginia, and served two consecutive terms. We now come to the father of Mr. Neal; his name was Lawrence Perry Neal, a worthy and respected merchant of Parkersburg. He was married 9th December, 1841, to Mary Hall Talbott, who was born in Frederick County, Maryland, and is a descendant of the well known Talbott family of England. The family, on the paternal side, is of Irish extraction, the name having been originally prefixed with an "O." Mr. Neal received his scholastic education at a private school in Parkersburg, taught by Professor John C. Nash, and known as the Asbury Academy, which institution he left at the age of seventeen, with an ordinary education, though more proficient (especially in Latin) than the generality of his classmates. A year afterward he engaged himself as a clerk in a dry goods house, where he remained for about a year, when he resolved to carry out the long-cherished object of his life, and with that end in view left his native town, and came to Chillicothe, where he commenced the study of the law, under the tuition of the Hon. W. H. Safford, one of the leading members of the Ross County bar. He pursued his studies with characteristic energy, and on the 23d of February, 1866, was admitted by the Supreme Court, at Columbus, to practice law, after a severe and strict examination by the committee, of which Hon. Allen G. Thurman was a member. He immediately applied himself to his profession, at Chillicothe, with the ability, energy, and diligence that has always distinguished him, and soon became established as a successful lawyer. In April, 1867, then only twenty-two years of age, he was elected city solicitor, and served in that capacity for two years, with satisfaction to the community and credit to himself, and though offered, declined the nomination for the second term. The same year he was nominated for the legislature, on the Democratic ticket, and duly elected; served one term, but declined to be nominated again. Mr. Neal was the youngest member of the legislature, and while others of his age were completing their education, he was taking an active part in the administration of the affairs of the State. In the summer of 1870 he was nominated for prosecuting attorney (although not a candidate for the office), was subsequently elected, but resigned before the expiration of his term. The bar of the district, at that time, contained some of the ablest lawyers of the State, yet with such care, skill, and industry did the young attorney discharge his duties, that he seldom lost a verdict, and never had an indictment quashed during his term of office. In 1872 he was elected a Member of Congress from the Seventh District of Ohio, comprising the counties of Adams, Brown, Highland, Pike, and Ross, and was re-elected in 1874, thus serving two terms. At the Democratic National Convention, held at Cincinnati, in 1880, Mr. Neal was a delegate from his congressional district, and was a supporter of Allen G. Thurman for the nomination for President. He has always acted with the Democratic party, and taken an active interest in national and State affairs. Since his retirement from



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Lawrence J. Neal

Congress, in March, 1877, Mr. Neal has devoted his time to the pursuit of his profession, having a large and lucrative practice. During his career as a lawyer he has been engaged in many important criminal and civil cases, sometimes for the prosecution and at others for the defense. He was engaged, while serving his term of prosecuting attorney, in the trial of John Samuel Blackburn, for the murder of Mary Jane Lovell, which case was tried before his old preceptor, Judge Safford. Amongst the lawyers retained for the defense, and opposed to the young county prosecutor, may be mentioned the well known names of the Hon. George E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, and Judge James Sloan, of Hillsborough. It excited great interest at the time, and is still referred to as a *cause célèbre*. Mr. Neal's closing speech was highly spoken of both by the press, public, and his legal *confrères*. We quote the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "The closing argument for the State by the young prosecuting attorney of Ross County is regarded in all respects as the ablest delivered on the trial. Neither the word, spirit, nor effect could be transmitted by telegraph last night, so I revert to it to-day, and give, in justice to him, a few of the closing paragraphs. After an intelligent and logical review of the facts and evidence in the case, Mr. Neal said:—" Then follows a verbatim report of the paragraphs referred to. The trial lasted twenty-one days, and created wide-spread interest. The manner in which the youthful lawyer conducted the prosecution called forth the admiration of all parties connected with it. Mr. Neal is an earnest and convincing speaker, a good special pleader, and thoroughly versed in the rules of practice; in some of his best speeches he often rises to a high degree of eloquence that carries conviction with him. He employs all his talents and good sound common sense to the advantage of his clients with whose interest he always identifies himself. Mr. Neal is still a young man, yet stands in the front rank of his profession. His courteous demeanor and frank *bonhomie* procure him numerous admirers, and he has gained many devoted friends during the comparatively short time he has practiced his profession.

STONE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, M. A., was born in Washington County, Ohio, on the 4th of December, 1831. He is descended from Deacon Gregory Stone, who emigrated to this country from England, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the year 1634. John Stone was born in 1703 (fourth generation from Gregory), removed to Worcester County, Massachusetts, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His son, Israel Stone, born 1749, served with distinction in the War of the Revolution, moved to Marietta in the year 1790, bringing with him his family, among whom was Benjamin Franklin Stone, the father of the subject of this memoir. He was born on February 22d, 1782, and was married in the year 1810 to Rose De Vol, whose family were French, and traditionally of Huguenot origin. The young Benjamin received his rudimentary education from his father (himself a scholar, and teacher by profession), until, at the age of seventeen, he was sent to Marietta College, and prosecuted his studies there with uninterrupted success, graduating with distinction in 1852, taking the second honor in a class which was one of unusual ability. The college afterward conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Having chosen the Church as his profession, he entered Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, and commenced a course of theological study, graduating there in 1855. He then came to

Chillicothe, and officiated as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church for two years, when he resigned and accepted an appointment as master of mathematics and classics in the public schools of that city; but upon the outbreak of the war of the secession the military spirit inherited from his grandfather asserted itself, and resigning his appointment in the public schools, he enlisted in the 73d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He did not, however, remain long in the ranks, for on the 1st of January, 1862, he received a commission as lieutenant, and was eventually promoted to captain, serving with credit throughout the war. His regiment having been ordered into West Virginia, the winter and spring of that year were spent in wearisome marches in that rough country, the principal duties being confined to scouting and garrisoning forts through the mountains. In May of the same year he was appointed adjutant of his regiment, and served through the campaigns in the Upper Potomac and Shenandoah Valley, and was actively engaged in the battles of McDowell, Cross Keys, and Fort Republic. His regiment was then placed under General Pope's command, and Captain Stone was present at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, and Manassas, and, while under General Sigel's command, participated in the battle of Fredericksburgh. It was here that he obtained his captaincy, and was appointed adjutant-general of brigade, serving on the staff of General F. C. Barlow. He fought at Chancellorsville, and through all the campaigns ending with the battle of Gettysburg. Afterward, under General Hooker, he, with his command, was transferred to the army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, and was engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain and the storming of Mission Ridge. He took an active part in the long and laborious Atlanta campaign, ending with the capture of that city. In General Sherman's famous march to the sea Captain Stone was also present when, after the fall of Savannah, he was mustered out of the service, broken in health, and returned home in January, 1865, having had nearly four years of hard fighting. Captain Stone has reasons to look back with pride upon this portion of his career, satisfied that he did his duty to his country, both as a man and a soldier. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and has held that position ever since. In 1875 he was elected Probate Judge, was re-elected twice, and is now serving his third term. On the 19th February, 1867, he married Olivia Allston. The issue of this union has been one daughter.

GOODMAN, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, president of National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce, Cincinnati, was born in that city November 22d, 1822. His parents, Timothy S. and Amelia (Faxon) Goodman, removed to that city, from West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1817. Mr. Goodman's paternal ancestors date back to a very early period in American history, one John Goodman having been one of the passengers on the *Mayflower*. His father was engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade in Cincinnati till 1840, when, in company with a brother, H. H. Goodman, who had been a banker for some years, he engaged in the same business, under the firm name of H. H. Goodman & Co. The remainder of his active career was devoted to this vocation, having retired but a few years before his death, in 1873. Our subject was a student of Woodward High School and at Marietta College, where he finished his education. On leaving college he at once joined his father and brother in banking, and remained with them until 1858, when he was

made cashier of the Bank of Ohio Valley, with which he was connected until 1871, having been for several years prior to that date its vice-president. In that year that bank was merged into the Third National, and Mr. Goodman was made its vice-president, which position he held until 1876. He then organized a new bank, known as the Bank of Commerce, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, of which he became president. In 1879 the consolidation of his bank and the old Lafayette National was effected, which new corporation has since been known as the National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, afterward increased to six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Goodman became its president, which responsible position he now honors. Schooled and trained from boyhood in all the departments connected with banking, and having spent his entire active career in this vocation, with great success, he is recognized as one of the leading representatives of the banking interests of Cincinnati. By virtue of his long experience and his natural mental capacity he is enabled to grasp and solve the complex questions and problems which necessarily arise in the financial world. There is no business name in the commercial directory that demands of those who administer its affairs clearer brains and higher business qualifications than does that of banking. To this fact alone can the great majority of failures in this department of commerce be attributed. The great success that has attended the various banks in which Mr. Goodman has held leading official positions certainly evinces excellent judgment and a thorough knowledge of his business. He is recognized as one of the shrewdest financiers in Cincinnati, and than whom there is none more honest or stands higher in the esteem of his fellows. Mr. Goodman is a man of unassuming manner, retiring in habits, and conservative in opinions. In his address he is dignified yet exceedingly agreeable to all, a perfect gentleman both by nature and education. He has been a member of the Episcopal Church for many years, and for several years junior warden in the same. In politics he was originally a Whig, but is now independent, leaning rather to Republicanism. He has never allowed himself to mingle in public affairs or to accept any public office. He was married July 7th, 1848, to Miss Lucy Grandin, daughter of Philip Grandin, a very wealthy and influential citizen of Cincinnati, now deceased.

HOLDEN, LIBERTY EMERY, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Utah, mine owner and capitalist, was born in Raymond, Cumberland County, Maine, June 20th, 1834. He is the son of Liberty and Sally Cox (Stearns) Holden, and the eldest of a family of eleven. On his paternal side he is a direct descendant, in the seventh generation, of Richard Holden, who sailed from Ipswich, England, April 30th, 1634, in the good ship *Frances*, Captain John Cutting, and settled in Stoneham, Massachusetts, about 1635. Later on Richard removed to Groton, where he was one of the first landed proprietors. The Holden family is one of the oldest English families of which we have any record. They are descended from Robert De Holden; their names are to be found in the old Domesday Book, with the record of their estates described. One title-deed held in the family bears the date of A. D. 1189, and they were known in England for two hundred years before the advent of William the Conqueror. Of this family much might be written did our space permit. Holden Chapel, of Harvard College, was the gift of Samuel Holden. Ezra Holden was the founder of the

Philadelphia *Saturday Courier*, and brother of Mr. Holden's father. Liberty Holden received his name in the following rather remarkable way, showing the patriotic devotion of the man: His father came in from the farm one evening and said to his wife: "Mother, I want something to remind me of the great blessings of liberty to my country; we will call that baby Liberty;" which name the baby also gave to his son. The Stearns family are also a very old English family, a family of note, both in England and this country. The American branch are descended from Isaac Stearns, born in the year 1600, who came to America with Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts in 1630, and settled in Watertown. On May 18th, 1631, he was made a freeman of that town, which was the earliest date of any such admission in the country. For several years he was a selectman, and died in the year 1671, leaving large estates in both landed and personal property. Sally Cox Stearns, the mother of Mr. L. E. Holden, was a descendant in the seventh generation. The Stearns family is one of the oldest and most respected families of Massachusetts. Many of their men have held important positions in both Church and state. They have been distinguished as divines, presidents of colleges, as authors, on the bench, at the bar, in medicine, business, and commerce. The coat of arms borne by the family in England is in possession of several of its members here, and is the same as that of Richard Stearn, archbishop of York, England—one set being now in the old homestead of one branch of the family in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Liberty Holden and Sally Cox Stearns were married at Sweden, Oxford County, Maine, in the year 1832. Thence they removed to Raymond, Cumberland County, the birthplace of Liberty Emery Holden. Soon after his birth the family removed to Sweden, in Oxford County, where he attended the district school, and was prepared for college at the academy at Bethel, Maine, then under the care of Dr. N. T. True, a most excellent instructor, and greatly beloved by his pupils, who are found in all parts of the country. In 1853 he entered the freshman class of Waterville College. On account of the exhausted state of his means he left and taught high-schools in Denmark and Bridgeton Center, Maine; returning again, after twelve months absence, he spent two years at Waterville. At this time Dr. Robert Patterson was president of the college, and most of the professors had been educated at Brown University, and the same rigid discipline and method of instruction which had given character to Brown University were inaugurated at Waterville College. Mr. Holden looks back with gratitude upon the years spent at Waterville College, as being of great value as a means of discipline for future life. In those days the class instructions, as given by personal examination and drill, he believes to have been the very best kind of training. At the college he was an active member of college societies, and took great interest in debates and literary exercises. At the close of the freshman year he was selected as the class poet, and delivered a poem at the annual festival. At the close of the sophomore year, in 1856, he returned to Sweden, the little country town situated between the hills of Oxford County, where his grandfather and parents were living. During the summer vacation he determined to go into the Western country and finish his college studies, and there seek a field of action for future life. He decided to go to the University of Michigan, then, as now, the most prominent of the Western colleges. He says that he believed that by studying two



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L. E. Holden

years among Western students he would become acquainted with Western ways and Western men, and then be better prepared after graduation to compete for the prizes of life. He went from Maine in August, 1856, visited Malden, the old home of his ancestors, Boston, Providence, Newport, New York, and Philadelphia, where he spent several weeks at the home of his uncle, Ezra Holden, formerly editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Saturday Courier*. The visit ended in Philadelphia, he started for Michigan, traveling over the Allegheny Mountains by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was wonderfully impressed by the magnificent scenery along the road, and the extensive manufactories in and around Pittsburg. Arriving at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, September 15th, 1856, on looking for his memorandum in which he carried his certificates of scholarship and membership at Waterville College, he found that it was gone. Remembering that he had the memorandum in his side pocket on entering the berth of the steamer at Cleveland, he wrote to Detroit, to the captain of the steamer *Ocean*, saying: "I occupied berth number thirty-one from Cleveland to Detroit, on the night of September the 14th, and in it left a memorandum containing papers valuable to me, and to no one else. Please send them to me by express." And the next day they came, but the owner had no money with which to pay the charges, except a fifty-cent gold piece, which was hanging on his watch-guard as a charm; he took this off, and paid the express, and had twenty-five cents left. This was the stock-in-trade with which he presented his credentials, and was admitted to the Junior class of the University of Michigan. Necessity, often the best tutor, though a severe instructor, in this case pointed directly to something to do. After looking over the ground with great care, he found that in the city of Ann Arbor there was a vacancy in one of the union schools; he went to the board, and made application for position as principal, and was told that there were seventeen applications ahead, and the chances were very poor. But necessity knows no defeat. He went to the President of the School Board, told him frankly where he had taught in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, showed him the certificates of scholarship and standing in college, and asked him to go to his room as he had some other evidences of success as a teacher which he wished to show. Mr. Felch, President of the board, was a man who felt a deep interest in the schools, and so he walked over to the room. Mr. Holden took from his trunk some books filled with wrought book-marks which had been given to him by his pupils in the old Bay State. This touched Mr. Felch, and he said, after reading the inscriptions: "I would rather have these books than all the recommendations that have been brought to us, and I will do all I can for you." And so he did. At the next meeting of the board Mr. Holden was elected principal, and taught the school all through the year, keeping up with his class in the University at the same time, and at the close of the year was admitted, by examination, to the Senior class, having earned sufficient money for his support for two years. The senior year was one of great value as a year of uninterrupted study. He was graduated in 1858. Immediately on his graduation, through the recommendation of Dr. H. P. Tappan, and other members of the faculty of the university, he was elected professor of rhetoric and English literature, in the College at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Here he remained three years, filling the position with great ability. In Kalamazoo, August

14th, 1860, he was married to Delia E. Bulkley, of that village, a graduate of Ingham Collegiate Institute, of Le Roy, New York, and a daughter of Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., a descendant of Rev. Peter Bulkley, the first Congregational minister of Concord, Massachusetts. To this family belong many noted men in the early and later history of New England, and from them Ralph Waldo Emerson descended. In 1861 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Tiffin, Ohio, and remained one year. This was a year of hard and most successful labor. He found the schools in a state of chaos; he left them thoroughly re-organized, and well graded. The Board of Education, appreciating his well directed efforts, passed highly complimentary resolutions on his retirement. He had greatly endeared himself also to the teachers and scholars, and, in a public meeting, they gave him flattering proofs of their affection and esteem. He went to Cleveland in June, 1862, studied law with Judge J. P. Bishop, and was admitted to the bar, under Judge R. P. Ranney, in 1863. He had previously studied law, both at Kalamazoo and Tiffin. He now turned his attention to more active pursuits. He entered at once, and most successfully, into the real estate business, bringing to it the keen foresight, the good sound judgment, and the indomitable energy that insure success. He resided in the city until 1866, when he removed to the village of East Cleveland. His old love for, and appreciation of, educational interests, brought him again into active connection with the schools. He was elected to the School Board in 1867, and remained on it till the annexation of the village to the city of Cleveland in 1872, being chosen its President every year except one. During his connection with the Board every school-house was remodeled, every school graded; the school-house on Garden Street, and the High-school building on Belle Avenue, erected. In the accomplishment of these results he cheerfully gave the benefit of his experience; and for the time and labor bestowed, had the satisfaction of knowing that he was mainly instrumental in laying the foundation of the excellent school system since attained. He early foresaw that the beautiful plateau at East Cleveland, then used chiefly as truck farms, must yield to the rapidly increasing demand for elegant homes away from the smoke and dust of the manufacturing portion of the city; he made large purchases of land in that part, and has been abundantly rewarded for his foresight. He was unwearied in his efforts to promote all those improvements that have so rapidly advanced the property in that part of Cleveland. He was largely instrumental in securing the paving of Euclid Avenue, in introducing gas, and in annexing the village to the city, writing with his own hand many of the ordinances for those measures, and urging their adoption persistently and successfully. From the time of his arrival in East Cleveland, he gave himself to its interests. His private enterprises added much to the beauty of that part of the city, having laid out more streets, and erected more buildings, than any other man. In sympathy with all plans and efforts wisely put forth for the public good, in 1881 he sold his homestead at East Cleveland, consisting of about thirty-five acres on Euclid Avenue, as a site for the Case School of Applied Science, and the Western Reserve University, and Adelbert College, and gave twenty-five thousand dollars toward the location of the institution in Cleveland. He is one of the trustees of Western Reserve University, and takes a great interest in the success of those institutions now occupying his old homestead. Independent and conservative in politics, he heartily

supported the government in the war of the Rebellion, and is a staunch believer in protecting American industries. While in college he devoted considerable study to geology, and, in 1859, spent the summer in studying and examining the copper and iron mines of the Lake Superior region. He has always been strongly impressed with the wonderful mineral resources of that country. In 1873 he bought a large interest in the Lake Angeline mines on Lake Superior, and was elected manager of the company. These mines, under his management, were successful, paying dividends even during the depressed state of the iron trade. In 1874 he became interested in mines in Utah, near Salt Lake, now known as the "Old Telegraph" mines. He was elected president and manager of the company, being, from the first, the largest stockholder. In 1875-6 he purchased a majority of the stock, and took personal charge of the mines. By his management the property was brought from a mere "prospect" and in debt, to a very valuable mine. He added very largely to the property, built five furnaces, and the most extensive concentrating works in Utah. It has been reported that he took from these mines, in little over a year, more than one million dollars, and the mines paid constantly under his management. He is interested in mines in Lake Superior, and a large owner of real estate in Cleveland. For eight years he has spent most of his time in Utah, and by his personal attention, skill, and foresight has wrought out one of the most extensive businesses in that country. He opened the "Jordan" gold mine, a most extensive property, and is president and majority owner of the company. He has opened also the silver mine in Utah, known as the "Lucky Boy," which is said to be one of the most promising properties of the Territory—he is manager and largest stockholder of that company also. He is just in the prime of manhood, strong, energetic, and when he knows he is right, "hard to beat." He is now extensively engaged in mining, smelting, concentrating, and leaching, being the first man in Utah to make the leaching of silver ores a successful business. Such a worker is a good teacher in any land. He is eminently a self-made man, having earned and paid every dollar for his own education. He is a thorough business man, and has proved that sagacity and untiring industry insure success, and has, during all his life, lived under a lucky star. In December of 1882, at a meeting held by the great mine owners of Utah, he was elected the delegate to proceed to Washington to represent the mining interests of Utah, and to prevent in Congress the proposed reduction of the tariff on lead and lead ores. In his able address he demonstrated most clearly the fallacy of adopting the proposed reduction of the tariff and the great injury it would do the mining interests. This address was able, pertinent, and exhaustive; in well chosen language, backed by statistics, he defined and made his point. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and contributes freely to its benevolent and Christian work. He has taken great interest in educational work in Utah. Believing that education is the foundation of all permanent reform, he furnished one-half the means to build the first school buildings for Salt Lake Academy, and has been, from the first, president of the institution, and one of its strongest friends. The plan for its organization was made and adopted at his house in Salt Lake City, in 1878, and when the first building had become overcrowded with scholars, he proposed to the trustees to give twenty-five hundred dollars for

the erection of a new building, provided ten thousand dollars could be raised. Friends of the institution went to work, he according all assistance possible, and over thirty thousand dollars were raised, and a fine academy building has been erected, and the school thoroughly established, similar to the academies of New England, which have been great sources of strength to the country; and now, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, the same plan and principles of instruction have been planted in the city of Salt Lake. Of Mr. Holden's eight children seven are living. Charles Emery, the first-born, a very promising lad, died in March, 1877. Mr. Holden is a man keenly alive to the material and moral welfare of his country, the elevation and prosperity of the people. He has done a great deal in developing its natural resources, and adding to its permanent wealth. His motto in all things is, "I bide my time." A man of high honor and integrity, he is held in great esteem by his friends and beloved by his family. A man of high education and cultivated taste, his beautiful home in Cleveland abounds in works of art and literature, all of which he says are for friends and the good of the children. This home on the banks of Lake Erie, five miles from the heart of the city, embowered in trees and adorned by shrubs and flowers, free from dust, smoke and the din of business, might well allure the gods of wisdom and the graces of pleasure.

SHARP, ROBERT LEE, of Sugar Grove, Ohio, was born in Belmont County on the 28th of December, 1824. His family is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestor having emigrated to this country some time during the seventeenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Captain Joseph Sharp, removed from Pennsylvania to Belmont County in the year 1798. He served with distinction during the war of the Revolution and that of 1812. He also served several terms in the State Legislature, and held other public offices. His son, also named Joseph, and the father of the subject of this memoir, removed to Muskingum County, and afterwards to Fairfield County, where he purchased land and followed the occupation of farming. In 1843 he was elected on the independent ticket one of the representatives to the lower house of the Ohio Legislature from Fairfield, and he served through the session of 1843-44. In 1844 he was the independent candidate for Senator in the district composed of Fairfield and Pickaway Counties. He served for many years as justice of the peace of Berne Township, and filled several other offices of minor importance in the township. In 1856 he was elected one of the commissioners of Fairfield County, which office he continued to fill for six years. He died in 1870, regretted by all who knew him as a man of strong attachments and generous heart. The subject of this sketch, Robert Lee, was educated at the common school until twenty years of age, when, in accordance with the wishes of his father, he assisted him in the management of the farm, and so continued until he attained the age of twenty-eight. It was about this time that the gold fever was at its height, and the tales of men becoming suddenly rich through luck at the gold fields filled young Robert's mind with a desire to seek his fortune in that new Eldorado. He accordingly left his native town and started for California, where he remained working at the gold fields for two years; he then returned, and with the money thus acquired he purchased a farm in the county where he was brought up, and devoted his time and energy to its cultiva-



W. A. HOLLINGSWORTH

*Yours truly,
W. A. Hollingsworth.*

tion and improvement. Early in life Mr. Sharp took an active interest in military affairs, and held a commission of captain in the State militia. In the year 1879 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket as one of the representatives from Fairfield County in the State Legislature, was duly elected, and re-elected in 1881. In addition to his farms, Mr. Sharp is the owner of some extensive stone quarries, the management of which occupies the whole of his time not devoted to the service of the State. He has never been a candidate for political honors, and the positions he has filled came to him unsought. Mr. Sharp is a man of clear insight, having a well-trained mind and natural business capacity, and is an intelligent observer and practical student. He was married in February, 1859, to Miss Stuckey, daughter of Judge Stuckey, of Fairfield County. The issue of that union is five children, all living. Mrs. Sharp died in 1875, and in 1880 Mr. Sharp married Mrs. Rhodes, his present wife.

HOLLINGSWORTH, DAVID A., Attorney-general of Ohio in 1883, by appointment of Governor Charles Foster, was born in Belmont, Belmont County, Ohio, November 21st, 1844. He came from good Quaker stock, being a lineal descendant of Valentine Hollingsworth, of Cheshire, England, who accompanied William Penn to America in 1682, in the ship *Welcome*. His paternal ancestry is traced to the eleventh century, the date of the erection in Cheshire of Hollingsworth Hall. The family were evidently people of high consideration in their community, and the family coat-of-arms, granted by Queen Elizabeth, is preserved to this day. Valentine Hollingsworth settled with his family in Newcastle County, Pennsylvania (now Delaware County), and filled many prominent positions in the colony. Our subject's immediate progenitors were Elihu and Lydia Ann (Fisher) Hollingsworth, the first a native of Belmont County, Ohio, the other of Loudon County, Virginia. Elihu Hollingsworth for many years, and up to his retirement from business in 1873, was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits at Flushing, in Belmont County. Our subject attended the common schools up to his sixteenth year, when his studies were interrupted by the late war of the Rebellion. At that early age he laid down his books to take up the musket of a private soldier, enlisting June 27th, 1861, in Company "B," 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Camp Chase, Ohio. He participated in the hard fighting and other arduous service of the regiment during the greater part of 1861, 1862, and 1863, when he was honorably discharged from service on account of impaired health. After recovering his health he returned to his studies, completing his education at Mt. Union College, in Stark County. He then read law, having for preceptor Captain O. S. Holloway, of St. Clairsville. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1867, and commenced the practice of his profession at that place. In 1869 he moved to Cadiz, and there opened a law-office. In the Spring of 1871 he became associated in practice with Major David Cunningham, which partnership continues at this writing. In March, 1880, on motion of Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Washington, District of Columbia, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In the Fall of 1873 Mr. Hollingsworth was elected prosecuting-attorney of Harrison County, and in 1875 was re-elected by an increased majority. In 1879 he was elected to the State Senate from the Belmont-Harrison district, and again in 1881, in each instance running several hundred votes ahead of his party ticket.

In the senate Mr. Hollingsworth earned a high reputation for indefatigable industry. During his first term he served as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and assisted in the adjudication of a number of very important election contests. The following term he served as chairman of both the Judiciary and Railroad Committee, positions of grave responsibility. While a member of the Senate Mr. Hollingsworth secured the passage of various important measures, prominent among which was the "Hollingsworth Insurance Law." The passage of this act had the effect of reforming the lax laws governing co-operative life insurance companies, and led to the breaking up of the business of speculative or "graveyard" insurance in the State. Mr. Hollingsworth is a Republican in politics, and is active and prominent in the councils of his party. He was temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention which met in Columbus in 1882. He was a candidate for nomination before the memorable Congressional Convention at St. Clairsville, in June, 1882, which adjourned after three days' balloting, without making a nomination. In this contest much feeling was engendered between the friends of the various candidates, and, although neither Mr. Hollingsworth nor his friends were involved therein, and he stood second only in the balloting, at the close of the convention, he declined, in an open letter, to permit his friends to use his name further in connection with the nomination. In April, 1883, Governor Foster appointed him Attorney-general, to succeed Hon. George K. Nash, who was appointed to the Supreme Court Commission. The appointment came unsolicited by Mr. Hollingsworth, and was universally received as a fitting recognition of his abilities as a lawyer. He declined an election at the close of the term for which he was appointed, preferring to give his attention exclusively to private business, in which he has been successful. Besides enjoying a lucrative law practice, Mr. Hollingsworth is President of the First National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio. On the 8th day of April, 1875, he was married to Miss Linda, daughter of the late Dr. John McBean, of Cadiz.

WALKER, NATHAN HORACE, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, is a descendant of one of the old English colonial families of the State of Massachusetts. His father was Nathan Walker, a resident of Dighton, Bristol County, of that State, who married for his wife Miss Sarah Talbart, also a native of the same county. To them were born a family of four children, of whom Nathan H. was the oldest, his birth being September 11th, 1823. In 1839 the father and his family came to Ohio, and located upon a farm in Marion County. Shortly after this they lost a daughter by death, and afterward removed to Hardin County. Here his son Nathan H. remained with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, having, in youth, enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of the different localities where he had been living. In 1845 he went to reside in the village of Kenton, and was here in business for the three or four years following, when he removed to Urbana, thence to Mound City, Illinois, for a time, and again returning to Urbana, where he was engaged in business until the close of the war, in 1865. In the fall of this year he went to Live Oaks, Florida. Here he was actively engaged for several years in the growth of the town and in its prominent business interests, until 1871, when he returned to Ohio, and again located at Kenton, where he has built up a

large and flourishing business, in the line of manufacturing coarse and fine lumber. In 1877 he started a branch establishment in the same line, in the western suburbs of the city of Bellefontaine, which latter has so increased and developed in its business that it has outgrown the parent concern at Kenton, it being so large that employment is given to about one hundred and fifty hands and seventy-five horses, with an active capital of about one hundred thousand dollars. The total annual production of the works amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars, and is constantly increasing. Their capacity is to be increased by the addition of a department for the manufacturing of chairs in large quantity, the expectation and intention of the proprietor being to make it the largest establishment of the kind in the State. In 1849 Mr. Walker was married to Miss Nancy Emerson, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and to these has been born one daughter, now living. Mrs. Walker and her daughter are communicants in the Presbyterian Church. In the summer of 1882 Mr. Walker purchased the property known as the Dawson residence, at the corner of Chillicothe and Detroit Streets, in Bellefontaine, and has fitted it up in fine style for the home of himself and family as their present and future residence.

CUNNINGHAM, THEODORE E., a distinguished lawyer of Lima, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 31st, 1830. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish; and his mother, whose maiden name was Anna Ewalt, was descended of Huguenots, of that part of France on the Rhine. Both of Mr. Cunningham's parents were Pennsylvanians—one a native of Washington, and the other of Bedford County, in that State. His father, Dr. William Cunningham, moved to Ohio in 1802. He was a practicing physician, and for a number of years was located in Wayne County, but became permanently settled at Lima, and died there when the subject of this sketch was twelve years old. At the age of sixteen, having acquired a fair education in the common schools of the place, young Cunningham was apprenticed to the printer's trade, and for three years he worked on the *Kalida Venture*, an enterprising weekly newspaper published in Putnam County, and edited by James Mackenzie, subsequently Judge Mackenzie, of the Second Judicial District. During all these years Theodore had free access to Mackenzie's library, and he profited by it, in devoting his leisure time to constant and judicious reading. He was an occasional contributor of the *Venture*, and closed his relations with it to become associate editor of the *Lima Argus*. With a predilection for the law, which was encouraged by his friends, Mr. Cunningham entered upon a course of studies under the direction of Nichols & Waldorf—a leading law firm of Lima. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar, and soon acquired the reputation of being an active, industrious, and painstaking lawyer, a captivating speaker, and a successful jury advocate. During the civil war Mr. Cunningham rendered the government efficient service as Board of Enrollment Commissioner, and he discharged the duties of Assessor of Internal Revenue (a position which he also held) with fearless impartiality and strict uprightness. In 1873 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, was a prominent member of that body, took an active part in all of its deliberations, and he labored earnestly for what was for the best interest of Allen County and the State at large. In religious faith Mr. Cunningham is a Presbyterian; but, though a consistent adherent of the Church of his fore-

fathers, he abstains from meddling with the opinions or devotional methods of others, and recognizes in his neighbor the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. On the subject of slavery, he found his creed embodied in the Ordinance of 1787, and in the Wilmot Proviso. And when the Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law he withdrew from the Democratic party, to which he had always been attached, and went over to the people who openly declared for freedom in the Territories. He entered enthusiastically into the campaign of 1854, stumped the country for Judge Swan and the anti-Nebraska State ticket; and disposing of his interest in the *Lima Argus*, projected and established a new paper, which he named the *People's Press*. He was editor of this paper, and it became the recognized exponent of the Free-soil movement, and it was a vigorous and effective opponent of the Know-nothings. In 1855—a year before Fremont was nominated for President—Mr. Cunningham was at the head of a party in Allen County which had already framed a declaration of principles relative to the extension of slavery, and put in nomination a ticket called "Republican ticket," which received two hundred votes. But although this ticket was defeated, yet its supporters felt, perhaps, pardonable pride when they afterward reflected that, substantially, the principles enunciated in their platform and the name they gave their ticket were the same adopted by the first National Republican Convention, of 1856, and reaffirmed in 1860, making them, as it were, the advance guard or harbinger of the Republican party. Upon the question arising: Were the lately seceded States out of the Union, or in it? Mr. Cunningham strenuously combated the idea that the South had forfeited their State rights and must be dealt with as Territories, and he maintained that it was as much the duty of the people to oppose the encroachment of the federal government upon the States, as it was their duty to oppose the encroachment of the States upon the federal government. Slavery was declared abolished, and in 1866 Mr. Cunningham was appointed a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. He had never renounced the doctrine of State rights (not State sovereignty), nor any of the fundamental principles of the Democracy, and finding so many of his late opponents, and others, with sentiments like his own, declared in Convention, that "it was not far from Philadelphia to the Democratic party." Slavery out of the way, Mr. Cunningham renewed allegiance to his party of former days, and has ever since been in accord with its principles and purposes, except in the year 1873, when he was an active promoter of what was known as the "Allen County movement," which had for its object a general reform of political action, a correction of the abuses and corruption in national and State affairs. In February, 1855, Mr. Cunningham was married to Elizabeth S. Hyat, daughter of Philip Hyat, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and has had six children—all living—five sons and one daughter. After nearly thirty years of continuous application to business, Mr. Cunningham is still devoted to his profession, and, associated with his son, Will. Cunningham, who is a member of the bar, attends to a large and lucrative practice.

MORGAN, THOMAS REES, SEN., inventor and manufacturer, Alliance, Ohio, was born in Wales, March 31st, 1834. His parents, Rees Morgan and Margaret (Lewis) Morgan, were natives of Wales, living at Penydarran, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, where they reared a family of six



Thos. R. Morgan Jr.

children, Thomas R. being the youngest son. He was sent to school until eight years of age, and then placed at work by his father, who was a coal-mining contractor, in the mines, first as door-boy and subsequently as teamster. At this early age his father found him so efficient and reliable that he gave him a trustworthy position, formerly filled only by persons of much maturer years. At ten and a half years of age he was fearfully mangled by an accident in the mines, and pronounced incurable by his surgeons; but his youth and strong vitality, together with the watchful, earnest care of his devoted mother, brought him safely through, with the loss, however, of his left leg below the knee. Being thus disabled, the mining company, whose favor the father and son had enlisted by long and faithful service, urged that young Thomas be given an education, volunteering to help him through. Accordingly, at the age of eleven, he was placed in one of the best schools in the vicinity, one in which many eminent scientists and scholars received their training. This school was taught by Taliesin Williams, the father of Edward Williams, Esq., President of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, and late Mayor of Middleboro, and general manager of Bolckow & Vaughan's Iron and Steel Works, one of the largest in the world. While in this school young Morgan evinced a special aptitude for mathematics, which was his favorite study, making such rapid strides in that branch as to surpass many of his older associates. At a very early age he gave evidence of a rare mechanical and inventive talent, and when about fourteen, at his own solicitation, though in opposition to the designs of his parents, he was permitted to leave school to learn the machinist's trade. To this he devoted his faithful attention for five years, in the Penydarran Iron Works, of his native town. He was then employed for several years as a machinist in the Dowlais Iron Works, in the same place, at that time one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world. Subsequently, after short periods spent in the iron works of Llanidder and Cardiff, he became a leading workman in the Dowlais establishment, and so remained for nearly three years. He was then called to more desirable positions, respectively in the iron works in Blaenavon, Pontypool, and the machine shops in Llanely, Carmarthenshire, having charge of the last-named works for five years, and there making for himself an enviable reputation as a workman of superior skill and reliability. Being well aware of the opening resources of America, and its advantages of personal liberty, he decided, against friendly solicitations to remain in his native country, to leave it and come to the United States. Arriving in 1865, with his family, he located at Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the shops of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, and then in the Cambria Iron Works, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, receiving the highest wages of any machinist in the works. He then removed to Pittsburg, where he was successively engaged as foreman in the machine shops of the Alleghany Valley Railway; as machinist in the Atlas Works, of that city; as superintendent of Messrs. Smith & Porter's machine shops; and finally as master mechanic in the Atlas Works, where he remained for nearly two years. After this he engaged for himself in Pittsburg, in February, 1868, in the manufacture of steam hammers and other special machinery, and so continued for three years, with an increasing business. In August, 1871, he removed his business to Alliance, Ohio, where he has continued on an enlarged and constantly increasing scale, up to the present time. Here he has gathered

around him scores of trained machinists and draughtsmen, the chief among the latter being his own sons, young men of decidedly rare ability in their department. His establishment, formerly known as the "Morgan & Williams Manufacturing Company," but recently changed to "Morgan's Engineering Works," of which Mr. Morgan is president, gives employment at present to about two hundred trained workmen, the machinery produced being mostly of Mr. Morgan's own designing and construction, and being largely covered by patents. The articles manufactured are specialties, many of them being new productions to meet new wants, including patent steam-hammers for general forging and steel purposes, steam drop-hammers, steam helve-hammers, patent steam and power punching and shearing presses, from the smallest to the largest used in this country; also machinery for the manufacture of seamless tin-ware, hydraulic and other machinery for Bessemer and open-hearth hydraulic plants, traveling cranes, and a large variety of other special machinery for the shaping of metals into many forms. These productions find a market in the various leading iron and steel works of this country, and some in England. Among their articles of powerful machinery should be mentioned the mammoth guillotine steam-shears, weighing upward of fifty tons, and cutting a steel plate one hundred inches long, and one and a fourth inches thick, as smoothly and easily as a pair of sharp scissors would cut paper. Mr. Morgan is the only one who builds any of this kind of tool in this country, he having already supplied most of the leading plate-mills with it. In ponderous machinery he is the leading manufacturer in America. Mr. Morgan is a most indefatigable worker, having labored during the past thirty years not less than fifteen hours daily. He has a large and well-selected library, comprising works relating to his business, and also of general literature. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, and in his department is one of the most advanced and best informed men in America. He treats his employes with more than usual regard, and secures and retains their friendship and co-operation by good counsel and advice. He was for a number of years a member of the Alliance City Council, and is politically a Republican. He was married July 4th, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Nicholas, of Cross Inn, of Carmarthenshire, Wales, from which union there have been born thirteen children, six of whom are now living. The sons now employed in the shops are John R. Morgan, chief draughtsman; Thomas R. Morgan, Jr., general superintendent of the works; and William H. Morgan, assistant draughtsman.

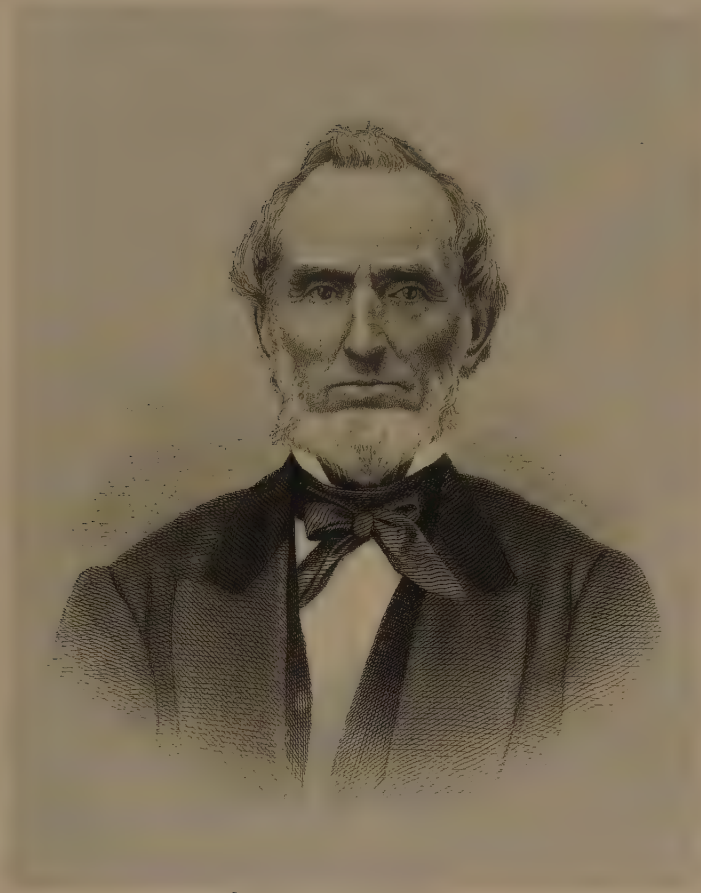
HILTON, BRICE, of Brunersburgh, a wealthy and public-spirited citizen, was born in Somerset County, Maine, March 13th, 1808. He was the son of Joshua and Hepzibah Hilton, who were born in the same place. The former was born June 17th, 1780, and died August 15th, 1835, the latter July 2d, 1785, and died September 24th, 1850. They were married October 10th, 1805, and moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, in the fall of 1817, and from that place to Defiance County, in 1822. Joshua Hilton was a miller by trade, but after reaching full age followed farming. Brice Hilton had but a common education. He stayed with his father on the farm until he was eighteen, followed boating on the Maumee River for two years, and then commenced the study of

medicine, with Dr. John Evans, of Defiance. After completing the course of study he remained in the profession about six months. In May, 1834, he opened a store in Brunersburgh, and continued in that business until 1846, when his health began to fail from confinement indoors. To restore it he sold his store and bought a farm of two hundred acres, near Brunersburgh, on which he moved. In 1854 he bought the Brunersburgh mill property, with two hundred acres of land, and built a new grist-mill and saw-mill, which he and his son are now carrying on at the present time. In 1842 he bought the Brunersburgh tannery, conducting that and a shoe shop for twenty-four years. They were then sold. He bought for an addition to his farm one hundred and sixty acres of school land and three hundred and forty acres of other land. He has been a large stock raiser, and was the first one to bring improved stock to the county. He never allowed himself to be a candidate for office, although he was urged very hard, at various times, for different offices, including Member of Congress. He has transacted a good deal of business in settling up estates, and has been instrumental in laying out many new roads in the county. In religious belief he is a Universalist, building the church of that denomination in Brunersburgh with very little help. He is a staunch Republican in politics, but was a Whig until that party gave way to the Republican. Mr. Hilton is a man of sterling integrity, and through a long life of business activity has preserved a fair record and had the regard and esteem of a high circle of acquaintances. He has always been considered the poor man's friend, and in the early settlement of the country placed his means at the disposal of those new arrivals who had nearly succumbed to the hardships and discouragements of pioneer life. Kindly and genial in social intercourse, liberal and enterprising in all public matters, correct in his habits, Brice Hilton's name stands out among the early residents of the valley as one worthy of remembrance and honor.

RAWSON, BASS, M. D., of Findlay, Hancock county, born April 17th, 1799, in the town of Orange, Franklin county, Massachusetts, was the son of Lemuel Rawson, a tanner, who carried on his trade in Warwick, Massachusetts, until about 1812, when he devoted his attention to agriculture for a number of years. In 1836, he removed to Bath, Summit county, Ohio, but subsequently died at the residence of his son, Dr. L. Q. Rawson, at Fremont. Dr. Bass Rawson is one of five brothers who removed from Massachusetts at an early day and settled in Ohio, four of them being physicians. He is a member of the sixth generation of the Rawson family, in direct descent from Edward Rawson, who left England in 1636, and became secretary of the Massachusetts colony from 1650 to 1686. His mother, Sarah Rawson, whose maiden name was Barrows, of Warwick, Massachusetts, was left an orphan at an early age. In his boyhood, Dr. Rawson worked on a farm and attended a country school. From the farm, he went to learn the trade of a hatter, and worked at it until he was about twenty years of age, but his health somewhat failing him, he determined to relinquish it and engage in the study of medicine. To this end, he entered an academy at New Salem, Massachusetts, which he attended for several terms. In the meantime, he taught school for the purpose of earning money to defray the necessary expense of his education. At the age of twenty-five, he married and emigrated to Ravenna, Ohio, where he remained a few

months. He then removed to Otsego county, New York, and located at Richfield. Here he again taught school. Previous to his leaving Massachusetts, he had studied medicine for a few months, but on his return to the East, he took up the study seriously, with the intention of qualifying himself as a physician. Dr. Thomas, of Richfield, became his preceptor. In the winter of 1826-27, he attended medical lectures at Dartmouth college, New Hampshire, and at the close of the collegiate term, returned to his father's house at New Salem, and continued the reading of medicine with Dr. Brooks, of Orange. In June, 1828, he removed to Ohio, and practiced a little more than a year with his brother, Dr. Secretay, who resided in Medina county. In September, 1829, he removed to Findlay, where he settled permanently in the practice of his profession. He was the first practicing physician that had arrived in the town, and was cordially welcomed by its inhabitants. It had been but recently settled, and the first sale of lots occurred about a week after his arrival. Twelve white families only resided within its limits, the Indians being more numerous than the whites. Here he has practiced without cessation for nearly fifty years. Although he has virtually retired from the active practice of his profession, some of his old patients still desire his attendance upon them and his professional advice; consequently, he still visits and prescribes occasionally. Dr. Rawson for a long time enjoyed a large and successful practice. The result of which, and his judicious investments in real estate, is that he is in possession of a competency in his old age. He has been a member and supporter of the Presbyterian church for more than forty years. On May 3d, 1824, he was married to Amanda Blackmer, of Greenwich, Massachusetts, who died in 1874. Their only daughter, Harriet E. Amanda, was married to Dr. William D. Carlin, of Findlay, a surgeon in the army, who died in the service in 1862. Mrs. Carlin died in Findlay, in 1870, leaving three children: Dr. Cass R., of Findlay; William L., member of Hancock County bar; and S. Amanda, married to C. T. Dondore, of Missouri.

BENNDORF, KARL FRIEDRICH, is vice-president of the Cincinnati National Bank, and vice-president and manager of the Farmers' Insurance Company, of that city. He was born in Altenburg, Germany, April 9th, 1841. He is a liberally educated gentleman, having begun his studies in Prince Frederick College, and bringing to the acquisition of learning that energy and industry that characterize his after years in the pursuits of business. His embarkation to the United States at the age of sixteen years was a characteristic move. It was made to thwart the purposes of a well-disposed uncle, who desired that he should devote himself to the study of the ministry. Not feeling that to be his calling, and having the profession of law ultimately in view, he determined to emigrate to the United States, which he accordingly did in 1857. From that year to 1860 he applied himself for a livelihood to the trade of wood engraver and designer. In 1860 he began the study of the law, at New Haven, Connecticut. While thus engaged the war for the Union broke out, and from patriotic impulses—a love of country so soon formed—he enlisted as a private in Company B, First Connecticut Cavalry, and soon thereafter was promoted to corporal. He went to the front with his command, served with it in the Shenandoah Valley, taking part in several battles and skirmishes, notably Whartonville, McDowell, Cross Keys, and Harrisonburg. In 1862 he was appointed



Right is always Right
Bay's Russon

hospital steward in the regular United States Army, was promoted chief steward to medical director of Department of Ohio, and afterward of the Northern Department, serving as such in Cincinnati, Columbus, and Detroit, and until he was finally mustered out, in 1865, at Detroit, at the close of the war. In 1867 he entered the bank of Joseph F. Larkin & Co., as individual bookkeeper, rising in the esteem and confidence of Mr. Larkin during all the time of his employment under him, until 1874. At this time Mr. Benndorf was enjoying a reasonable income from his services. But it did not satisfy his ambition. This alternative was presented—for the time being, a lower salary at another business, with prospects of greater results in the end, dependent upon his energy; or to remain at the same comfortable salary as long as he chose, with nothing more alluring in prospect than his continuation in a subaltern position. He chose the former, and accordingly originated and was one of the incorporators of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Covington, Kentucky; was its secretary and manager for three years. His administration was eminently successful. It attracted the attention of insurance men of Cincinnati, and in 1878 he was called to take charge of the Farmers' Insurance Company, of that city. His first position there was that of Secretary; in 1882 he was promoted to vice-president and manager, Joseph F. Larkin being the president. Under his management the capital stock was fully paid up, with a surplus, and the stock, then at about seventy-five per cent discount, advanced to par. At the organization of the Cincinnati National Bank he became a director, and was elected vice-president, and is serving as such at the present time. He is also a director of the Ohio Valley Coffin Company, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Mr. Benndorf is a clear-headed, energetic business man, remarkable for his penetration and keen foresight. He is popular and highly esteemed in social and commercial circles. His general collegiate and classical education, his valuable and extended experience, enthusiasm in his specialties—banking and insurance—his integrity, promptitude, affability, and high personal character are attributes all recognize who have social or business contact with him. It is safe to predict for him continued success, owing to these prominent traits. He is a member of the Knights Templar, having commenced his career by joining Magnolia Lodge, Columbus, Ohio, in 1864. He is also a member of Garfield Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Covington, Kentucky. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. An instance, showing his standing and popularity may be cited: In 1881 he was requested by General Finnell and other leading Republicans, in an open letter, to become a candidate for the Kentucky State Legislature, and which he declined, on account of his determination to adhere strictly to his business, although assured of his election in the event of acceptance. Mr. and Mrs. Benndorf are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Covington, Kentucky. They reside in that city, in a home made beautiful by the refined taste and pleasing manners of Mrs. Benndorf. She is held in high estimation by the community in which she lives. Her deeds of charity and benevolent work are proverbial among the poor and afflicted. She is a noble Christian woman, the light of her home and a blessing to society. Mr. Benndorf is a self-made man. His character is without reproach. He early evinced his love of his adopted country by volunteering in her defense. He loves his fatherland not less, but America more. Therefore he has chosen this land,

with its liberty, its laws, and institutions as his permanent home. As such he is one of the noblest representatives of citizens of foreign birth that Ohio can boast. While conversant with the rules and principles of banking to a remarkable extent for his years and experience, his ambition, nevertheless, is to take high rank in the department of insurance. This he regards as a growing science, and to its study and practice he is devoting all his ability, with his accustomed zeal, intelligence, and exhaustless energy. And for much of his success in life he feels indebted to the kindly interest, encouragement, and advice of his friend Joseph F. Larkin, president of the Cincinnati National Bank, and also of the Farmers' Insurance Company, whose biography appears in another part of this volume.

CLENDENIN, WILLIAM, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, and professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Miami Medical College, is of Scottish lineage, and bears the same name as his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. His father was a farmer, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, whom he lost when only two years and four months old. He was left to the care and training of his mother entirely, and whatever of success or usefulness has been attained by him in after life he attributes to her example and counsels. His early boyhood was divided between work on the farm and irregular attendance at school. But at the age of fifteen he was placed in the drug store of Dr. John Gemmil, a friend of the family, residing at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, in whose family he lived, and under whose tuition and kind treatment he added considerable to his scholastic attainments, and was even inspired with the hope of becoming a medical practitioner. After four years' service in the store he became a regular medical student, and attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, from which he subsequently graduated. Being desirous of practicing in company with one by whose skill and experience he might profit, he connected himself with Dr. R. D. Mussey, who after about two years began to decline professional business, on account of advancing age, and our subject continued to practice in connection with the son, Dr. W. H. Mussey, for about five years. In 1856 he was appointed demonstrator of Anatomy in the Miami Medical College, and after filling this chair one year, the Miami and Ohio Medical Colleges being consolidated, he continued to lecture in the same capacity until the Spring of 1859, when he resigned his professorship, and went to Europe for the purpose of enlarging his professional experience, by visiting hospitals and attending lectures. For eighteen months he attended the lectures of Velpeau, Nelaton, Trousseau, Civialle, Malgaigne, Maisonneuve, and other eminent men, at the principal medical school of Paris, having previously studied the French language for that object. He then made the tour of Europe, and before returning attended the lectures of Sir Thomas Watson, John Hilton, Erasmus Wilson, and Sir William Ferguson, at the Royal College of Surgeons, in London. In the Fall of 1860 he resumed practice in Cincinnati, but in the Spring of 1861 he was examined before a Regular Army Board and appointed surgeon in the army, and assigned to duty with General Mitchel, then commanding Camp Dennison. Shortly after he was sent to General Rosecrans, in Western Virginia, with whom he served until the spring of 1862, when his chief was relieved by General Fremont. The remainder of the doctor's

military history we condense from others:—After serving with Fremont during his brief campaign in Virginia, Dr. Clendenin was transferred to Sigel's command, which formed a part of the Grand Army of the Potomac, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, after which he was placed in charge of the Emory General Hospital, in Washington, where he remained until the ensuing February, when he reported to General Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and was assigned to duty with General Thomas, as medical director of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in which capacity he served until after the battle of Chickamauga, when Thomas relieved Rosecrans, and the doctor was promoted as assistant medical director of the Department of the Cumberland, with head-quarters at Nashville. He had charge of all the hospitals, as well as the transportation of the sick and wounded from Chattanooga to Louisville. He discharged these duties with marked ability, until he was taken sick, in November, 1864, and came home on leave of absence. He reported to the Secretary of War as soon as he was able to resume duty, and was ordered to report to the assistant surgeon-general, at Louisville, by whom he was assigned to duty as Medical Inspector of Hospitals, in which position he remained until July, 1865, when he was ordered to Washington, by telegram from President Johnson, who, without solicitation, appointed him consul to St. Petersburg. But he had recently been appointed to the chair of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, in the Miami Medical College, that had been reorganized; and besides this, he was under contract of marriage, and his affianced not wishing to go to Russia, the appointment was not accepted. Illustrative of the cool courage of General Thomas, and his own want of it, the doctor relates the following incident: During the second day's fight at Chickamauga, General Thomas, accompanied by engineers, members of his staff, himself, and several orderlies, repaired to a point selected for observation, at the foot of a knoll, on the border of a large meadow, beyond which was a thick piece of woods. The party dismounted, and the chief, having taken his seat upon a log, proceeded to fill his pipe in a very deliberate manner, and was fumbling in his vest pocket for a match, when a rebel shell went hissing over their heads. But the general continued his search for the match in the inside pocket of his coat, without success, and at last said to our subject, who was standing near, "Have you a match, doctor?" "No, general," replied he, but immediately acquainted an orderly with the general's want, with better results. The chief was in the act of striking it on the sole of his boot, when another shell burst just beyond them, and threw the dirt over them in a style that indicated that the rebels had gotten their range, and the next shell would probably light in their midst. The pipe was not yet lighted, and the general was provokingly deliberate, and only suspended operations on the sole of his boot long enough to look around, and say, "Nobody hurt, I reckon." Perspiration was now pouring from the faces of his attendants, for fear another shell would visit them before the general would be ready to start; but at last, his pipe being in full blast, he mounted his horse—and the doctor assures us that the rest were not slow to follow him out of the range of the rebel batteries. During the winter of 1861 Dr. Clendenin was ordered by General Rosecrans to go down the river as far as Cincinnati, and report as to the number and condition of the sick and wounded. On leaving Cincinnati for head-quarters,

at New River, West Virginia, he was put in possession of a large sum of money for the commissary, Colonel Crane, and having proceeded as far as Charleston by boat, was obliged to ride about forty-five miles alone. When within eight miles of the camp he was attracted by the reflection of the sun's rays on the bayonets of Floyd's army, who seemed to be executing some movement, about two miles distant. Putting spurs to his horse, he soon came upon a small squad of Union cavalry, under command of a sergeant, of whom he requested a fresh horse and an escort, and was immediately told "It would be an escort to hell, for the rebs are picking off every one who passes up the road." He procured a fresh horse, but no escort; it was a beautiful black creature, and remarkably fleet, but he had proceeded only a short distance before the rebel sharp-shooters' rifles commenced cracking and striking the trees just before and behind him in a manner that made it exciting, both for the horse and its rider, the former seeming to realize the imminent peril as vividly as the latter, and sped almost with the fleetness of the wind. Suddenly, however, it was thrown back upon its haunches, and the doctor was thrown forward, but managed to alight upon his feet, as he was holding by the mane at the time of the accident. The horse wheeled around violently and pawed the ground in the most frantic manner for a few seconds, but finally seemed to recover himself, when the doctor sprang into the saddle, and went off at a rapid rate. In a few minutes the faithful creature dropped again, and blood was discovered streaming from its face and some upon its breast, plainly indicating that he had been shot in two places. The doctor managed to run between the bullets about a mile, when he wound around the side of a hill, and was out of danger. He finally reached head-quarters with his money intact. Not the least of Dr. Clendenin's valuable services during the war was the radical changes he made in hospital records. Under the old system patients transferred from one hospital to another, and another, and so on, were admitted and recorded as new cases each time, and being reported to Washington as such, would often double the real number of disabled men. Besides this, whatever record was made of a man when he entered the hospital remained unaltered, although he might have contracted other diseases which proved fatal. His suggestions were adopted by the government, and are still in use. Dr. Clendenin returned to Cincinnati in October, 1865, and on the 1st of November was appointed executive officer of the Board of Health, and filled it to the entire satisfaction of the public. At the close of the war he was appointed one of the surgeons of the Cincinnati Hospital, but after serving three years he resigned for want of time to attend to its duties. Notwithstanding his numerous professional duties, the doctor has found time to cultivate his tastes and become an amateur in literature. He has written some poems that have been favorably received, and has contributed some very amusing stories to the magazines, but he has latterly confined himself to religious and scientific subjects, and is a regular contributor to *Our Monthly*. As a preceptor he is eminently practical, and handles his subjects in a manner that leaves the impression that he is thoroughly conversant with them. He is strong in his religious convictions, his preference being for the Presbyterian form and doctrine. He is inflexible in his determination, undeviating in his integrity, and generous in his disposition. His heart is in his profession, and is always rewarded with the approving reflection



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that what has been done has been well and conscientiously done. Mild in deportment, cheerful in demeanor, and genial in social intercourse, his career in the future will probably be crowned with no less success than the past. January 1st, 1866, he married Miss Sabra Birchard, of Cambridge, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Clendenin's ancestors belonged to that branch of the Birchard family from whom descended ex-President R. B. Hayes. Two children, William and Mary, were born to them—William alone surviving.

LARKIN, JOSEPH FRANKLIN, president of the Cincinnati National Bank, was born January 12th, 1821, at Felicity, Clermont County, Ohio. His father, Moses Larkin, was a Virginian by birth, having emigrated from Botetourt County, in that State, to Ohio, in 1812, and finally settled in Clermont County, where he married Miss Mary Fagin. Mr. Larkin's boyhood, until fifteen years of age, was spent in his native village, and there he obtained a common school education, displaying a love for mathematics in preference to his other branches of study. When not at school he was acquiring industrious habits. At eleven years of age he took his sickle and entered the harvest field of a neighbor—a Baptist preacher—and began his first day's work from home. He worked away until about ten o'clock in the morning, when the customary lunch was brought to the hands, and with it a jug of whisky. Such was young Larkin's aversion to whisky (due partly to home training) that he immediately quit work, and left the field. He next served in a store, at Neville, for a short period, afterward learning the art of varnishing with Turpin Daughters, at Neville, where, for the first time, he handled money of his own earning, his wages amounting to twenty half-dollars, the effect of which (when paid) upon his mind and eyes he remembers to this day. His first adventure from home to any distance was upon a trip down the Ohio, as far as Louisville, on a boat loaded with furniture, being employed to varnish and otherwise assist in completing for the trade the unfinished portion of the cargo. Afterward he was apprenticed as a clerk, in the store of Robertson & Shields, in Batavia, Ohio, done at the instance of Dr. J. C. Kennedy, a friend of the family. His term of service was to last three years, for which he was to receive board and washing and fifty dollars a year. Because of suspension on part of his employers, he served only half of his term. During this period, however, he had saved half of his earnings, and with this capital he bought a note on Colonel Curry, formerly sheriff of Clermont County—his first step in the banking business. He next served in the store of Justice & Sinks, at Bethel, for a short period, then returned to Felicity, and went into the store of Fallen & Turner, serving as clerk there for a month or so. Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, then one of the pastors in charge of Wesley Chapel, in Cincinnati, being a friend of his father's family, and having some idea of his aptness for business, wrote him a letter, in which he informed him that he could procure him a situation in the store of Wood & Sharp, wholesale and retail dry goods merchants, of that city. This was in 1839. The suggestion was acted upon, and young Larkin rode to Cincinnati on horseback, accepted the terms offered, and returned to his home with a view to making his final arrangements to enter into business in that city. What was his astonishment to find his home burned to the ground when he rode up to it on his return. Shortly after, he came to Cincinnati with five dollars in his pocket, with which he began a

career that to-day may be regarded as one of the most successful of Cincinnati bankers, displaying financial ability of a high order, integrity of the clearest type, and the most indefatigable industry. An incident occurred at the store of Wood & Sharp which determined Mr. Larkin to change his business—a turning point in his life—and but for which he might have missed his now evident calling. It was a question as to superior penmanship, between himself and another employé, the determination of which influenced the conduct of Mr. Larkin. He thereupon determined to enter the bank of B. W. Hewson & Co., then on Main Street, above Second, in that city, as an assistant, and soon obtained an appointment as teller. He became a member of Mr. Hewson's family, boarding there, and enjoying his confidence and esteem. He continued with him until the embarrassment and suspension of that bank, in 1842. It was the wish of Mr. Hewson that the bank should be turned over to Mr. Larkin, such being his confidence in his abilities at that early day, but objections being interposed it was not done. Mr. Hewson then wanted Mr. Larkin to go to St. Louis, and enter the banking house of E. W. Clarke & Co., but he declined to leave Cincinnati. He tendered him a position also in the Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati; this he also refused, alleging that he did not think he could be a banker, lacking capital. Mr. William Wood, of Hopper, Wood & Co., wholesale auction and commission merchants in dry goods, offered him a position in that house in the fall of 1842, as clerk. He accepted, and remained until 1844, then formed a partnership with John M. Wood, under firm name of Wood & Larkin, dry goods merchants, at No. 24 Pearl Street. This lasted until 1848, when Mr. Larkin sold his interest in that firm to his partner. He then purchased the store belonging to Hines Strobridge & Co., on Main Street; but before transferring all his interests to his partner, the consummation of the sale was prevented by objections interposed by their creditors. Mr. Larkin then purchased his partner's interest, and consolidated the two stores. This was undertaking to carry too much of a load, and the consequence was a suspension, and an assignment, on the part of Mr. Larkin, to John Simpkinson, Esq. A compromise was effected in March, 1849, creditors releasing Mr. Larkin upon paying forty cents on the dollar. In this connection it is proper to state that twenty-three years afterward Mr. Larkin summoned his old creditors to his bank, and then paid in full their claims against him under that old assignment, with interest at six per cent for the long interval. This is one of the causes of his gratifying and exceptionable success as a business man—his sense of justice and his desire to render to every man his due. It should also be stated here that his partner, just spoken of, was his first employer when he came to Cincinnati, being of the firm of Wood & Sharp, already referred to. In 1849 Mr. Larkin went back to a clerkship in the house of Thomas Sharp & Co., at No. 26 Pearl Street, and remained there four years. Then Mr. Morris S. Hopper, doing business as Morris S. Hopper & Co., offered him one-third of the profits as an interest in this firm for his services. He accepted it, and went there in 1853, where he remained one year. Then he went on a collecting tour for the firm through Indiana. Those were the days of free bank currency, when in that State the discounts ranged from five to forty per cent. Knowing that the same money passed at much higher rates in Ohio banks, Mr. Larkin conceived an idea as to speculation. His early love for finances returned, and he was impelled thereby to

relinquish his connection with that house and embark in business by himself. His first step was to procure desk room in the office of James F. Meline & Co., bankers, at No. 57 West Third Street, Cincinnati, and his principal business at first was buying and selling free bank notes in Ohio and Indiana; also negotiating loans on securities for contractors on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The next move was to the bank of G. H. Bussing & Co., where he obtained desk room, and assisted the firm in keeping books. Then he began the business of broker. In 1857 he removed to No. 5 West Third Street, in the Trust Company Building, and took desk room in the office of the Savings Bank of Cincinnati, where he entered upon the regular banking business. One feature was to redeem the currency of that bank in gold, charging them only the premium on the gold so employed, they in return charging him but a nominal rent, fifteen dollars per month. Here his steps were rapidly upward. His field of operations was widening before him. Confidence in his business capacity, integrity, promptitude, and reliability as a financial agent increased. All who came in contact with him saw these commanding qualities, and the gradual increase of the deposits with him indicated his deepening hold upon the confidence of the financial public, so characteristically sensitive. One or two illustrative instances may be mentioned—a deposit of ten thousand dollars, at one time, by Mr. G. K. Schoenberger; and one by Mr. N. N. Hill, then in business on Pearl Street. This last deposit remained in Mr. Larkin's bank for nearly twenty-five years, through all the panics of that period, the depositor never calling but for a small portion of his principal, being satisfied with his interest—a remarkable case of unshaken fiduciary trust. In 1881 this money was voluntarily returned to Mr. Hill, with three months' interest in advance, to his home in Mount Vernon, Ohio. Mr. Larkin's next move was to the basement of No. 8 West Third Street, under the Valley Bank of Cincinnati; shortly afterward moving up stairs into No. 6, one door east. While there he formed a partnership with Messrs. George and Thomas Fox, under the firm name of Larkin, Fox & Brother, to continue three years; and in February, 1862, he moved to No. 25 West Third Street. This bank then did a prosperous business under Mr. Larkin's exclusive management, in which he displayed those remarkable abilities that fit him for the position of a president of a bank. In May, 1866, this partnership expired by limitation. The firm of Joseph F. Larkin & Co. then had its origin, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to last five years, in which were interested some of the leading capitalists of Cincinnati. This was the war period, and Mr. Larkin carried on the transactions of his bank in a way that added much to his fame as a financier. In 1871 the firm of Larkin, Wright & Co. was formed. They operated with a capital of \$300,000, until 1876, when the firm name was changed to Joseph F. Larkin & Co., comprising substantially the same partners. Soon after this Mr. Larkin bought out the interest of Mr. Wright, that firm continuing until 1881. Through this period of contraction of currency, depression in all values, the resumption of specie payment, and the wreck of many firms, banks, and individuals, Mr. Larkin safely conducted the business of the firm. In 1881 the Metropolitan National Bank of Cincinnati was founded out of the business of J. F. Larkin & Co., with Mr. Larkin as president, to which he sold the good-will of his business for one hundred thousand dollars, less fifteen thousand dollars hitherto paid by the firm of

Larkin, Wright & Co. Mr. Larkin held this position until February 12th, 1883, when he resigned as president, and addressed himself to the organization of the Cincinnati National Bank, of which he is now president. This was effected in a period of ten days—the capital stock, five hundred thousand dollars, being subscribed in that short space of time—another incident showing the strong hold Mr. Larkin has upon the confidence of the capitalists of Cincinnati. The secret of this success in life may be found in the private character of the man. He has a deep religious nature, having become a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when fourteen years of age, and maintaining a membership therewith for forty-nine years, being now a member of St. Paul Church, on Seventh and Smith Streets, Cincinnati. He has always regarded it his duty to contribute one-tenth of his profits to Church and charitable enterprises, and for the last ten years has adhered strictly to this rule, for the reason that his sympathies were strongly acted upon by the financial embarrassments of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College especially. He also contributed largely to the relief of Wesley Chapel, in which he had worshiped for over forty years. The Loveland Camp Meeting Association has also been generously remembered—and in all these instances, and others that should be named, he has given from a sense of duty and with a spirit of cheerfulness, as due the cause of the good Master who has prospered him greatly in all his business enterprises. It should be added that he is interested in the publications of the National Association for the Promotion of Holiness, in Philadelphia. In 1844 he married Miss Emeline Wood, sister of William Wood, Esq. She died in 1847. His present wife, Julia (Stark) Larkin, is a daughter of William T. Stark, Esq., of Xenia, Ohio. She is a descendant of the "Mollie Stark" of revolutionary fame. They were married May 1st, 1851. Mr. Larkin has now four children living: Madison F., in the United States Bank of New York City; Albert M., receiving teller in the Cincinnati National Bank; Francis M., a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University; and Helen, still at home. Four are dead: William F., Edgar D., Lydia S., and a daughter that died in infancy. Mr. Larkin has always borne a fair reputation in business circles. John M. Newton, Esq., an expert accountant, after examining the books kept by Mr. Larkin in his banking business, said: "No man ever held a firmer rein or had more in hand his business than Mr. Larkin." A prominent banker in New Orleans writes in a private letter:

"I see that your energy could not exhaust itself in the founding of one half-a-million dollar bank, but that you have added another of like size to your financial achievements. Accept my congratulations upon the further proof, not only of your own energy, but of the high degree of confidence reposed in you by the business men and capitalists of your section. This continued flocking of capital to you whenever you call, is flattering in a high degree—the noblest testimony that could be rendered to your honor as a man and your skill as a financier."

Abstemious from boyhood, never indulging in narcotics or spirituous liquors, or any of those dissipations which involve a loss of health or a compromise of conscientious scruples—adherence to these principles, and no disregard of higher responsibilities, have preserved him until he seems at the present time to be but in the midst of his business career. By honest and capable methods he has acquired a competence, and has learned the art of using the world as not abusing it. He now owns and resides in the house built in 1841 by his first



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E. D. Lincoln

wife's father, Mr. Ebenezer Wood, at No. 14 Ellen Street, in Cincinnati. Years ago he determined not to retire from business until that final call shall be made which summons us all from labor to the rest that is unending.

LINCOLN, TIMOTHY DANIELSON, lawyer, born in Brimfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, May 11th, 1815, is the son of Dr. Asa Lincoln and Sarah (Danielson) Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln is descended on both sides from some of the most honored families in New England. His father, Dr. Lincoln, held several prominent public positions in his section of the State, and was highly esteemed, both as a physician and a man of unusually liberal and advanced views. His mother was a daughter of the Hon. Timothy Danielson, chairman of the Committee of Safety in western Massachusetts, during the Revolutionary war; he was subsequently made judge, and retained till his death,—a marked position among his fellow citizens. General Danielson dying when his daughter was only twelve months old, his widow, Mr. Lincoln's grandmother, became the wife of General William Eaton, who distinguished himself as commander of the troops acting in conjunction with Decatur against the Algerines in 1815. General Eaton was remarkably attached to his little step-daughter, and spared neither pains nor expense in her education. She died when the subject of this sketch was fourteen years old. Mr. Lincoln's education commenced in the public schools of his native village, and was completed at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. He read law for two years and a half with the Hon. Charles H. Warren, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. It is said that every young man in New England is either teaching school, has taught school, or is about to do so. Mr. Lincoln made no exception to this rule, but took charge of one of the public schools, while he prepared himself for his profession, working regularly over sixteen hours a day. Having been admitted to the bar, on examination by Judge Williams, he shortly afterward in the fall of 1841, started for the West, and in due time settled in Cincinnati, in which city he had neither friends nor acquaintances. One year's study in the State being required before he could be admitted to the Ohio bar, he remained twelve months in the office of Mr. Charles Fox, who at that time had the most extensive practice in the city, and in 1842, was examined and admitted by the Supreme Court, then sitting at Zanesville, Ohio. The following year he became a partner of Mr. Fox, the firm name being Fox & Lincoln. This partnership continued until 1846, when it was dissolved; after which, until 1854, Mr. Lincoln practiced alone, rapidly acquiring increased business and a higher reputation. In that year, Mr. Fayette Smith and Mr. James Warnock, young men who had been students and assistants in his office, became members of the new firm of Lincoln, Smith & Warnock. A short time before the death of Mr. Warnock, which occurred in July, 1872, Mr. Charles Stephens, who had grown up in the office, became a partner, the firm name being Lincoln, Smith, Warnock & Stephens, and after the death of Mr. Warnock, the surviving partners remained associated together, under the firm name of Lincoln, Smith & Stephens. Mr. Smith being elected to the bench in 1878, the firm became Lincoln, Stephens & Slattery, which existed until quite recently, when Mr. Slattery left it,—Mr. Stephens still remaining with Mr. Lincoln. It was chiefly in the trial of important marine and insurance cases, cases relating to wills, and other much litigated cases, that Mr. Lincoln attained his high repu-

tation. Among the many incidents of his professional life, may be mentioned the fact of his being retained as counsel by the St. Louis chamber of commerce, in the Rock Island bridge case. This celebrated trial for supremacy between the railroad and river interests of the West, enlisted much feeling on the part of the people of St. Louis, who favored the river, rather than the railroad business, then all powerful in Chicago. Mr. Norman B. Judd, subsequently our minister to Berlin, and Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, defended the Rock Island bridge interest. The success of Mr. T. D. Lincoln in conducting this case, led to his being engaged in other very important causes, among which may be mentioned the Clinton bridge case. In the well-known case of the lessees of Poor *vs.* Considine, which involved the title to one hundred and sixty acres of land on the Western hill, near Cincinnati, and on which St. Mary's college, and various suburban residences stand, Mr. Lincoln was opposed to the late Mr. Thomas Ewing. At the request of Mr. Henry Stanbery, who was his senior counsel, he made the closing argument in the Supreme Court of the United States, in reply to Mr. Ewing. Mr. Stanbery was then preparing the defense of Andrew Johnson, who had been impeached by the Senate, and therefore asked Mr. Lincoln to make the closing argument. This was the last case, but one, that Mr. Ewing argued in the Supreme Court. In the case of Barrett *vs.* Williamson, Mr. Lincoln's opponent in the Supreme Court of the United States was Mr. John J. Crittenden, then attorney-general, and in the case of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, heard in the same court, he replied to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Lincoln was counsel, with others, in the case of Mannix *vs.* Purcell, relating to the Catholic Church property in the Diocese of Cincinnati under the assignment of Archbishop Purcell. He prepared the case on behalf of the numerous congregations and the educational and charitable institutions of the diocese, and made the closing argument for the defense. In this case, which is still pending, the property of over one hundred and fifty Churches, educational and charitable institutions, is involved, and it is one of the most important cases, both as to the amount of property and the principles involved, that has ever been before the courts in this country. Mr. Lincoln's practice has not been confined to State limits, but occasionally has demanded his presence in various States of the Union; and there have been few members of the Cincinnati bar who have practiced so extensively in the Supreme Court, and the Court of Claims at Washington. His success is more due to natural ability, thorough knowledge of the law, and untiring industry, than to meretricious oratory. He expresses himself forcibly, with an earnestness that renders him an effective jury lawyer. He prepares his cases on all sides, and never goes into court until entirely possessed of his subject. Devoted to the best interests of his clients, he allows nothing to distract him from due attention to those interests, preparing his cases most carefully, and arguing them so closely as to carry conviction with him. From the commencement of his legal studies, he was an industrious worker and close student, and early learned the value of a good library. An incident occurred early in his practice, in which, after having given a client advice, and received his fee therefor, he mentally questioned the soundness of the opinion given, and searching the books in several offices, he found that his opinion was erroneous, and notified his client accordingly. That was the origin of his large library. He then determined that he would not pretend to a

knowledge of which he was neither in the possession, nor had the means of obtaining. He therefore rapidly accumulated legal books, until his collection of modern and useful works and reports became known throughout the country, as being one of the largest and best private law libraries in the world, comprising upwards of eight thousand volumes. It contains a complete set of all the English reports, except a few volumes of criminal reports; all the Irish reports, except one or two odd volumes, and all the American reports that have issued from the press. A republican in politics, he has been only prominent for the interest he has taken in endeavors to elect good men to public office. The only position of a political character he ever accepted was that of Park Commissioner of Cincinnati. During the war of Secession, he was an uncompromising unionist, and was exceedingly active in support of the National government, by his labors to raise men and means for the prosecution of the war. Three substitutes were furnished by him, and at his own expense on the last call. He is a liberal friend to charitable and benevolent purposes and institutions. Socially, he is hospitable and entertaining, and surrounded in his domestic circle by an atmosphere of refinement and elegance, not surpassed in the West. As a lover of books, he has collected a large miscellaneous library, comprising the best standard historical and literary works, and works of art, by the leading European authors. He has made seven trips to Europe, and traveled over the greater part of that continent, making his point of departure either from London or Paris. He married Miss Mary Clarke, daughter of Major Nathan Clarke, of the United States army, a highly accomplished lady, under whose supervision his family have been educated in a very superior manner. Eleven children have been born to them, seven of whom are living.

FLICKINGER, CHARLES ANDREW, was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, August 28th, 1836. His parents, John Jacob and Caroline (Glasser) Flickinger, were natives of Bavaria, and were married in October, 1835, having two children born to them, the subject of our sketch and Elizabeth, who was born October 5th, 1841, and is now the wife of Adam Minsel. Mr. Flickinger had a strong love for the land of his birth, with all of its associations from his childhood, yet he realized the advantages of a republic, with its glorious free institutions, where his children would have equal chances with others to rise to high positions. Entertaining these views, he bade good-by to the father-land and started for the United States with his wife and two children, traveling in an emigrant wagon to Havre-de-Grace, and thence by a new three-masted ship, named *Emerald*, to New York, arriving in the spring of 1844. He immediately started for the West, going to Albany by steamer, to Buffalo by rail, to Toledo by steamer, and from there to Defiance, Ohio, by canal-boat, arriving June 1st, 1844. He bought a farm in Richland, where he lived seven years, and then moved to Defiance, where he remained until his death, March 9th, 1861. His widow married John Grass and survives her second husband, who died in the spring of 1874. Charles A. Flickinger attended the district school while living in Richland, and afterwards the school in Defiance when his father moved to the latter place. He spent three years at this school, working during vacation for one dollar and a half to two dollars per week to get money to buy books and clothing. On leaving school he entered his father's grocery, and conducted the

business until he became of age, when his father deeded to him all of his property, both real and personal. In the following year, 1858, he erected the brick building now used by the Defiance fire department, and entered into a general store business, dealing in dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, and queensware. In the fall of 1863 he associated with him in business Enos Blair, his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Flickinger & Blair. In 1874, he erected what is called the Stone-front Building, the handsomest block in the city. His firm occupies a part of it with a general line of dry goods, and also another store with clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods, hats and caps, and boots and shoes. He started with the smallest stock in the city, and is now at the head of the largest houses there. He attained the position, not by sheer luck or by some happy chance, but by hard, honest work. In 1863, when the national guards, of which he was a member, were called out by Governor Tod, for one hundred days, he furnished a man at fifty dollars per month, until discharged. Although not a professor of religion he is a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church with his wife, who is a member. The churches find in him a ready helper in pecuniary matters. He is also one of the foremost men in Defiance to further the interest of manufacturing and railroad enterprises, helping and donating liberally. Early in life he became a champion of the abolition of slavery. He was the first young German of Defiance county to espouse the republican cause; and although he received taunts and jeers from every side, yet he stood firm in the position he had taken. He has voted for every republican President. His love for liberty, the equal rights of all men, and the advancement of moral principles, led him to make choice of this party. He could not be prompted by selfish motives with the hope of gain, or being honored with office, as his county always gives a large majority for the opposition. He takes an active part in campaign work each fall. In 1880 he took the stump for General James A. Garfield, and delivered from two to three speeches each week. He is a great thorn in the sides of the democracy. At the Republican State Convention held on the 7th day of June, 1882, at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Flickinger was nominated by acclamation a member of the Board of Public Works, there being five candidates for the position. Mr. Flickinger led in the balloting from the start, and when Hamilton County changed her vote, casting forty out of her fifty-seven for Flickinger, it was the signal for a general change in favor of that candidate, and finally, when nearly all the delegates had gone over to Flickinger, the names of the other candidates were withdrawn, and upon motion of Mr. Frederick Steigleman, of the Hamilton County Delegation, the Defiance candidate was nominated by acclamation. But in the ever-memorable general election in October of the same year Mr. Flickinger, together with nearly every other candidate on the Republican ticket, was defeated, and returned to his home to resume the duties of his large mercantile business. He was married March 28th, 1861, to Eliza, daughter of William M. and Selinda Blair. They have had born to them two children—Alva C., January 4th, 1862; and Karl A., November 7th, 1863. Both sons are now students at the University of Wooster, Ohio. Mr. Flickinger is a man of high character, of gracious manners, and sterling disposition. His name stands high. He has read and observed much, and as an aid to his studies has gathered a fine library of books.



C. A. Hickinges

CARSON, ENOCH TERRY, of Cincinnati, was born in Green Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 18th, 1822. His parents were William J. and Margaret (Terry) Carson. His father was a native of New Jersey, and came to Cincinnati in 1804. He was a farmer in Green Township, and for twenty-eight years filled the office of magistrate. He died in 1846. Mr. Carson's mother was a daughter of Mr. William Terry, a pioneer, who came to Cincinnati as early as 1791. He was a wagon boy at St. Clair's defeat, and being obliged to give up his horses to the soldiers, had to escape himself on foot. Enoch's education was limited, as he had only country school advantages. His time was spent at home on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age. During the three succeeding years he was employed as keeper of a toll-gate on the Harrison Pike. In November, 1848, he went to Cincinnati, having been appointed deputy Sheriff of Hamilton County, a position he held for a period of eight years, and, with the exception of one interruption, continuously. The interruption was in consequence of a change in party succession to office. In the interim he became connected with the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, which was then being completed (1850-51), and was the first depot master at the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, in Cincinnati. As a matter of historical interest in connection with that road, we note the fact that Mr. Carson put the first locomotive on the track, and was the first man to ride over the road on a locomotive, from Carthage to Cumminsville, in 1851. The labor of getting the locomotive on the track was concluded at about twelve o'clock, Sunday night, and the steam-whistle was first heard in Mill Creek valley. In passing through the farms Mr. Carson was obliged to stop every few rods and remove the fences, which still obstructed the road. In 1852 Mr. Carson left the railroad business, and returned to the Sheriff's office, where he remained till the close of 1860. In 1856 he was the nominee for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, the first ever put in the field by that party in Hamilton County, and shared in its general defeat. Besides attending to his duties in the Sheriff's office, he engaged, in 1858, in the mercantile trade, which was continued successfully up to 1868, when he retired. In 1861 he was appointed surveyor of the port of Cincinnati, and held the office till July, 1865. In 1866 he crossed the ocean, and took a tour of two years through the European countries. Upon his return, in 1868, he engaged in real estate business, which he carried on very extensively for several years, and in 1871 became interested in merchandising again, but in consequence of the panic the following year was obliged to succumb, though not until 1878. In 1870 Mr. Carson was elected member of the State Board of Equalization, with Hon. William S. Groesbeck, and served one term. He also served as Park Commissioner for Cincinnati for two years; and by appointment of Governor Hayes, as Police Commissioner for an equal length of time. In 1872 he was made Fee Commissioner for Hamilton County, and while in that office Mr. Carson drafted the bill by which the fee system of that county was changed. He was also the Superintendent of the Police Department of Cincinnati for about one year and a half, under Mayor Jacob, and was on the commission, in company with Hon. Alphonzo Taft and Hon. William S. Groesbeck, that located the new government building in Cincinnati. While Mr. Carson has been very active and influential in the promotion of the various public interests of Cincinnati, as the numerous public offices which he has been called to fill will evidence, he has been

for many years even more conspicuous in Masonry, and is probably one of the most prominent and best known members of that order in Ohio. He became a Mason in November, 1845, and has been the master of three symbolic lodges, Eminent Commander of Cincinnati Commandery, No. 2, and Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Ohio four years. He became active in Scottish Rite Masonry in 1852, and has held all offices in subordinate bodies; was elected Commander-in-chief of Ohio Consistory, 32°, in 1856, and has held the office ever since. He was made an honorary Sovereign Grand Inspector General in 1857, and an active member of the Supreme Council 33° in 1862, and is at present an active member of that high body. He was one of the principal founders and builders of the Scottish Rite in Cincinnati, until it has now more fame and renown there than in any other place in the world. Mr. Carson has the finest private collection of works on Masonry and secret societies in the United States, and probably in the world. Nearly all the ceremonials of the high grades have been revised and edited by him in the past twenty years. He is now the Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Correspondence (the literary office of the order) of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio. In 1877 he was one of the founders of the Knights Templar and Masonic Mutual Aid Association, and has been its president ever since, which position engages most of his time. At the thirty-first annual reunion of Ohio Grand Consistory occurred an incident, an account of which we quote from the *Masonic Chronicle*:

"During the investiture of the Thirty-first Degree occurred a very impressive scene, which was so illustrative of the character of the Ill. Commander-in-chief as to be well worthy narration. Ill. Bro. Babcock, 33°, called the attention of the crowded cathedral, and announced that the strength of the Rite in Ohio, and largely in America, was due to the thirty years' labor (we had just seen the 30° conferred) of Ill. Bro. Enoch T. Carson, 33°, Deputy for Ohio, and that without hope of fee or reward; and that the Ohio Grand Consistory had appropriated, as a token of their love and confidence, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to be presented to him, not as a reward, but as an expression of grateful affection. This he gave to Bro. Carson in a check, and with the accompaniment of a touching and beautiful address that recounted something of his great work. It was done amid various expressions of feeling on the part of the delighted members of the Rite, both by tears and cheers. After his address, Bro. Carson rose and told the great assembly of his love and thanks, alluding to the work he had done and his self-sacrifice, which was more than repaid by the success of the Rite which he so loved. He said that in all these thirty years no officer had taken money from the treasury for personal reward, and he could not create a precedent which should mar his record. He was grateful for what had been done, and in the most touching and tender language he expressed the fact, but he besought the Consistory to cover the money back into the treasury, and let his conscience remain clear. Bro. Colonel DeWolf, of Toledo, School Commissioner for the State of Ohio, in an earnest speech, showed him how impossible this would be as a precedent, for there could never be another founder of the Rite in Ohio more than there could be another Washington as a father of his country. Bro. General Robert P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, followed with a thrilling speech to the same effect; and Bro. Anderson, of Toledo, in answer to calls from the class, assured Bro. Carson of the earnest desire of all S. Masons that he should receive it. It was all in vain. The veteran stood as a rock, his face bathed in tears, but crying out: 'It is principle, my brothers! It is principle! I can not mar my record!' We had before us the scene of Zerubbabel before Cyrus, tempted by the golden vessels, and the altar, and the ark of the covenant—the conflict between a need and a principle—as the good man, with trembling voice, putting out his hands, as

though pushing away the temptation, cried: 'I can not take it! I must not take it!' No dry eyes witnessed the scene. A Toledo brother then moved that, since this sum had been set apart and consecrated, and could not be covered back, it be invested at compounding interest, for Bro. Carson's family. This was carried, with three cheers for the hero. This was helped by a speech full of pathos, and yet rousing in its splendid showing of the heroism we had witnessed, from General Kennedy."

In politics Mr. Carson has been an active Republican ever since the birth of that party. Prior to that he was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay for President. Mr. Carson has been thrice married, has three children still living, one of whom is the wife of Drausin Wulsin, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati.

ROSS, ABBOTT QUINCY, inventor, and general manager of the United States Steam Stoking Company, was born at Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, August 20th, 1835. His parents were John Wesley Ross and Virginia (Fibbs) Ross. His father died of yellow fever in the South, when he was eleven years of age; his mother died when he was but two. St. Clair Ross, his paternal grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Ross County, then including Highland. Through this latter county Simon Kenton made what is still known as "Kenton's trace." It was then that his grandfather met and became the friend and companion of Kenton in some of his Indian adventures, to the narration of which, as they fell from his lips, young Ross listened with thrilling interest. All the education he received was that afforded by the common schools of his native place, which he attended until fourteen years of age. But there were other agencies at work developing him. He was born upon the banks of the Ohio. There he played and wandered, and sometimes dreamed, as he looked upon its ever-flowing waters, and following them in visions as they journeyed on to the sea. He saw boats, like living things, appear and disappear upon its bosom—saw their revolving wheels, their crowded decks, their laboring engines—heard the voice of command; all these things were making impressions upon his mind, and creating within him aspirations which induced him, at the age of fourteen, to embark upon the *Shamrock*, as an assistant to its engineer. This was the beginning of a period of twenty-two years spent upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries—from 1850 to 1872. But he was a student, though an apprentice, for he immediately began to study the books and pamphlets at hand, pertaining to engineering, with a zeal and industry which attracted the attention of his superiors, and his rapid promotion soon followed. At the age of eighteen he was chief engineer of the *City of Wheeling*, of the Union Line, and at a time when unusual responsibility and excitement attended such a position, being the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a rival of water transportation. He served in this capacity on different steamers until 1857. At this period a desire possessed him to embark in business as a merchant. He thereupon engaged in the grocery business, at Rockport, Indiana. He failed, owing to his extravagance, inexperience, and the panic of 1857. Every thing was swept from him, and he walked away from the scene of his first business adventure on land. In 1858 he determined to go to Pike's Peak. He set out from Cincinnati on the *William Beard*, with a steam saw-mill and fourteen cattle, six months' supplies, and six men, for the land of gold. At Waverly,

Missouri, the boat ran against an obstruction, and sank to the hurricane deck in three minutes, a total loss, the subject of this sketch being saved from drowning by seizing a bunch of shingles and making his way to shore. Fortunately he met a friend of his former years on shore, whose assistance enabled him once more to return to Cincinnati. He soon after took command of the *Hazel Dell*, a steamer running between Cincinnati and Evansville. The next boat he commanded was the *Hartford*. And then the war came. About this time Captain Ross patented an invention known as a "hot water attachment or apparatus," which, largely through the influence of his personal friend, Senator B. F. Wade, being adopted by the government, upon the gratuitous offer of the invention, was the means of saving property and life in the gun-boat service on the western waters to an incalculable extent. After the war Congress sought to remunerate Captain Ross for his patriotic services in allowing the use of his invention gratuitously; but the final passage of a bill introduced by Senator Drake for his indemnity was prevented by the filibustering of one superserviceable member, after it had passed the Senate, and while the ayes and noes were being called in the house, the hour for final adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress arriving pending that call. This bill contemplated remuneration to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. The consequence was, the next Congress granted him five thousand dollars, while all the testimony was to the effect that property to the extent of seventeen million dollars had been saved by the use of his invention. His next venture was what he terms "the feat of his life," that of building a steamboat on a capital of ten dollars, and that borrowed money. This incident is given as illustrative of the unconquerable will that has never failed him in the midst of the most trying circumstances, the severest losses. He determined to build a steamboat. The way was an after consideration. The friend that lent him the money was Captain Frank Davidson. The hull was furnished by the firm of Herbert & Co., of Portsmouth, Ohio; the cabin, by Horsely & Ehler, of Cincinnati; the machinery (second hand), by Captain Thomas F. Eckert, of Western Insurance Company; the outfit by Isham & Fisher; and the painting was done by Riggs & Murray. Such was the confidence of these business men in his integrity and judgment that the boat was built and intrusted to him, they taking as security mortgages and insurance policies for their advances. Before the steamer (named *William A. Healy*, in honor of his warm personal friend, still living, in Hartford, Connecticut) was entirely finished, she was impressed by the government, owing to the approach of Kirby Smith's Confederate forces upon Cincinnati, and for its use for fifty-two days, Captain Ross was paid ninety-one hundred dollars in cash. With this he paid off the claims against his boat, and had thirty-seven hundred dollars left. He did not bank on that profit long, for only a few days afterward, while negotiating for the purchase of an interest in another boat, he lost the package containing the entire amount out of his pocket, and never recovered a cent of it. But he had "the fee simple of the bark" left. The *Healy* was his, and shortly afterward he sold it to the government for thirteen thousand dollars, and it was transformed into Gunboat No. 22. He subsequently built the *Hartford*, the *Naugatuck*, and the *Louisville*. He is mentioned in river news of the day as "an old practical engineer, who by his quiet elements has been promoted to the front ranks of his profession, having carefully and without



Western Engr. Pub Co

A L Ross

the loss of a life or a serious accident commanded the following well known steamers: the *Conewago*, *Hazel Dell*, *Prairie Rose*, *Hartford*, *Delaware*, *W. A. Healy*, *Crescent City*, *Nightingale*, *Naugatuck*, *Louisville*, and *Nicholas Longworth*." During the war he was engaged largely in transporting troops and stores upon the Ohio and Mississippi, the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, often at the risk of person and property. Of these hazards he modestly declines to give details, but an account of one adventure we take from the war news of the day:

"The *Naugatuck*, Captain A. Q. Ross commanding, which passed up this morning from Clarksville, had a hot time in running the rebel batteries that now line the shores of the Cumberland. The *Naugatuck* left Clarksville on Wednesday night. When she left Rockcastle, about fifty-five miles below Clarksville, and twenty-six miles below Fort Donelson, she was opened on by the rebels with musketry, but sustained no damage. After passing this point the captain aroused the passengers and crew, and placed them on the lower deck, protected by hogsheads of tobacco. The next trouble was experienced at Big Eddy, and at Eddysville the boat was hailed, the persons hailing her stating that they had some passengers to go aboard. The captain replied: 'Aye, aye,' and the pilot called out to wait a moment until he got a little lower, when he would round to. All steam was then applied, and the *Naugatuck* did some tall running; but immediately the rebels opened with musketry and cannon, and the pilot thinks that about four hundred shots were fired at the first volley. Four shot and shell passed through the boat, one of the latter entering and exploding in the pilot-house, tearing out the sash on both sides, but, singularly enough, doing no injury to the pilot who nobly stood to his post, as also did the captain, bringing her through in triumph, though wonderfully spotted with musket balls. The distance run under fire was six miles, but not an individual on board was injured."

This was in 1864. While in command of the *Longworth* the following incident occurred, which produced such an effect upon the captain's mind that he shortly after resolved to leave the river service. In 1870 he was running between Louisville and New Orleans, in command of that steamer. Mrs. Ross had signified her desire to accompany him on his next trip to New Orleans, and it was arranged that she should come down from Cincinnati on the *United States* in time to meet him at Louisville on a given Saturday. Passes were accordingly procured for her and the two children on the *United States*. Every thing was in readiness for her to start for that boat, when a dispatch was received from her husband to take passage on the *Kate Robinson*. This was an inferior boat loaded with oil and other combustibles, and the reason for such a change from the elegant *United States* to that boat seemed utterly unaccountable to Mrs. Ross. The telegram was sent from Louisville under the influence of no presentiment or apprehension, but standing upon the deck of the *Longworth*, and seeing a messenger half-way up the landing, going on another mission under his orders, the captain suddenly recalled him, went into his office, wrote the telegram, and sent it, without giving the matter a second thought, until after it was too late. He then regretted and reproached himself for it. It was as though he had ordered his wife to come on a freight and not upon a passenger train. It seemed preposterous. The night was spent in sleeplessness. But when the morning came, and with it the *Kate Robinson*, safely transporting his wife and children, and when later the news came also that there had been a collision and that the *United States* had burned, and many lives had been lost, it was all plain to him, for as if by a divine thrusting on he had been impelled to send a dispatch

which had saved from an awful disaster, and perhaps from death, his wife and children. During his career as a commander he never met with any serious casualty. One characteristic fact should be mentioned. He knew that most accidents occurred between one and five o'clock in the morning; therefore, during these hours he never slept. Add to this the fact that he always employed the best talent and paid the highest wages. For five years he paid Aaron M. Jordan and Robert Whitney, two of the most experienced pilots, each five hundred dollars a month. Captain Ross, being an intelligent and observing river man, gave much thought and time to the question of the improvement of navigation on western waters. He was interested in the enlargement of the Louisville Steamboat Canal, and used his influence at the national capital to secure that result. Another of the most important matters that engaged his attention was the bridge question. This was very ably discussed by him. His vigorous words and work in Washington had much to do in breaking down the "narrow span system," and in procuring the character of congressional legislation that obtains to-day with reference to bridging the Ohio. Upon his return to Cincinnati Captain Ross submitted a report of his labors in this behalf to a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and steamboat men, held in their rooms upon the Public Landing, at the conclusion of which the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the thanks of the steamboat men, manufacturers, and merchants are hereby tendered to Captain A. Q. Ross for his efficient services in the City of Washington, as our agent and representative, in securing bridges of proper span on the western rivers." And as appropriate to the occasion, the following letter was read:

"UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, July 23d, 1868.

"JOHN J. HOOKER, ESQ., AND OTHERS, Committee:

"GENTLEMEN—It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the energy and zeal with which Captain A. Q. Ross has advocated the interests of the people of the valley of the Ohio. He has been untiring in his exertions by which Congress and the country have been aroused to the importance of the measures he has so earnestly advocated. A more fitting and unfaltering representative could scarcely have been selected. The captain has had a strong opposition to overcome, and has, I think, succeeded in mastering it. To him the honor of accomplishing what has been done is mainly due.

Yours truly,
"O. P. MORTON."

In 1871 he abandoned the fascinating life of a commander upon the western waters. In this period of twenty-two years he had extended his acquaintance in traveling circles until his name had become a household word by many a fireside, North and South; and he was the possessor of many pleasing and valuable *souvenirs* from the hands of those who thus endeavored to manifest their appreciation of his faithfulness as an officer, conduct as a gentleman, and kindness as a friend. As an inventor Captain Ross is singularly eminent. His reputation as such extends to the old world. General Andrew Hickenlooper, in a public address, recently said of him, that "he is a man to whom the wide range of applied mechanics contains few untrodden paths." The two inventions that have given him prominence in this country and abroad are the "Hot Water Apparatus" and the machine for "Charging and Discharging Gas Retorts by Steam." From a report accompanying United States Senate Bill No. 845, presented by Senator Drake, the following extracts are

taken as evidence of the value of the service rendered by the "Hot Water Apparatus" during the war:

"Captain A. Q. Ross is the inventor of an improved mode of using hot water and steam as a weapon, offensive and defensive, in naval engagements; and that, having perfected his invention in the early part of 1861, he, actuated by patriotic motives and a sincere desire to serve his country, came to Washington, and exerted himself to secure the adoption of his invention by the Navy Department, asking no compensation for it, and offering his services to superintend its construction and application to any vessels upon which its adoption should be ordered. The testimony is very full and ample as to the efficiency of the invention, not only as a weapon of offense and defense, but also as a means for extinguishing fires, working pumps, and cleaning and purifying the vessels, and it is conclusively shown that much valuable property was saved to the government by it. It is clear, from the statements herein embodied, that the invention of Captain Ross was quite extensively used during the war by the government, and found to be of great service in various ways, saving to the government a very large amount of property. It has never been the custom of the government to use the invention of its citizens without due compensation, neither would such a course be right or just. To depart from its uniform practice in this regard in this case would be, in the opinion of your committee, particularly unjust, inasmuch as Captain Ross so signally demonstrated his patriotism and unselfish attachment to the government by proffering not only the use of his invention without pay, but his time and labor in superintending its application to the various vessels."

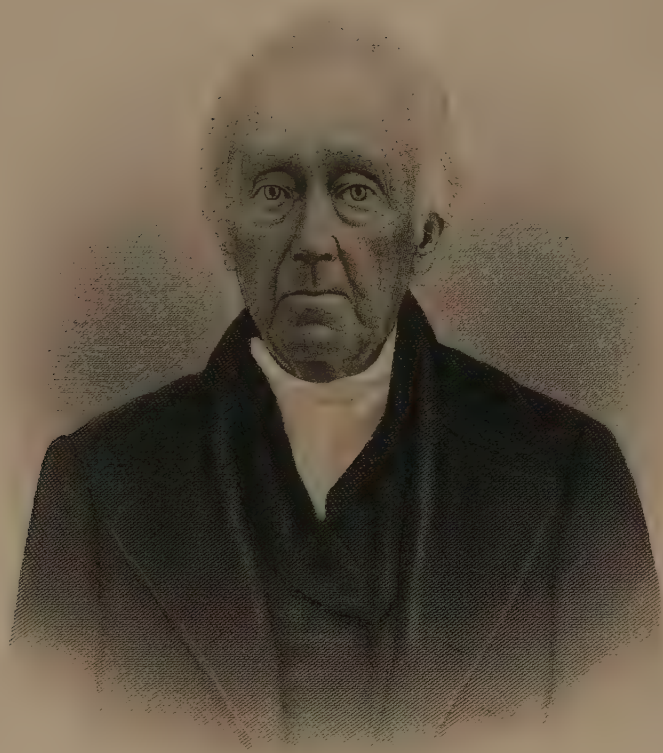
The "Ross Steam Stokers" were patented in 1875. Letters patent have been secured in Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, France, and Canada. There have been vast sums expended, and many machines built, to accomplish the same object, without corresponding results. This is the only successful attempt, practically demonstrated, at stoking gas retorts by machinery in the world. They are now in successful operation in the leading gas companies, in this country and in Europe. The *Journal of Gaslighting, Water Supply, and Sanitary Improvement*, published in London, England, speaks thus of this invention:

"The drawing and charging of retorts is labor of a kind which no far-seeing manager would care to have perpetuated as a handicraft. There are many kinds of toil less apparently arduous, though in reality more deadly; and the pallid shopman is, as a rule, shorter lived than the swarthy stoker, who is continually exposed to the most sudden and severe changes between heat and cold. Yet retort-stoking is such purely routine work that the consumption of human energy in carrying it on becomes inexcusable so soon as suitable machinery for the purpose is made available. The Ross apparatus seems to carry the substitution of steam for manual labor to the farthest extent yet attempted. . . . The inventor of this appliance appears to have perfectly comprehended the necessities of the case as it was presented to him. He set himself to construct steam machinery for drawing and charging single retorts, and he succeeded. The most promising feature of the machines, is, perhaps, their adaptability to retorts of all sizes, and charges of any weight; and for this reason, among others, it is safe to predict for them a good reception in this country."

To Captain Ross's reputation as an inventive genius he has added that of possessing literary abilities of a high order, for one whose education was mainly acquired in the world's ungraded school—experience. By appointment of Governor Noyes, Captain Ross served as Boiler Inspector, until the law creating that office was repealed. From 1878 to 1881 he served as member of the City Council of Cincinnati. During the year 1881 he was the Republican candidate for member of the Board of Public Works of that city, but shared in the general

defeat brought about through the political reaction produced by the Pond law. At present he is President of the Bell Waterphone Company, and is also a director of the Newport Light Company. He has visited the Old World twice, combining business growing out of his inventions with pleasure. Upon his second trip, during the summer of 1882, he was accompanied by his only daughter, and visited Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. May 27th, 1857, he married Harriet E., a daughter of the late David J. Brown, of Cleves, Ohio. For twenty-four years she was his faithful, helpful, hopeful wife. Her words of cheer and sympathy sustained him always, whether pavilioned by darkness or canopied by cloudless skies. For that success which came to him at last, and which she lived only long enough to realize and be thankful for, her prayers had never ceased to ascend. Then a viewless hand led her away from his side. She died July 27th, 1881, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. She peacefully sleeps in a lowly bed upon the hill-side, beneath a costly monument, affectionately designed by the husband, whose inspiration she had so often proved. There, as near to nature as art can approach, are sculptured in imperishable granite her form and features, as if to wrest from the grave its victory over the corruptible and clothe with the immortality of a living rock that beloved form. Among the inscriptions, one taken from one of the fly-leaves of her Bible reads: "Every word of God is pure. He is a shield unto them that put their trust in him." The poet, Will S. Hayes, a friend and associate of Captain Ross, composed and inscribed to her memory the words and music of "She Sleeps," a touching and beautiful tribute. And in a memorial article which he contributed to the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, abounding with pathos and tender tributes, and profound sorrow, he uses these words: "She spent the happiest hours of her life in worshiping God, loving her husband and children, making her home happy, and going about doing good." Their only son, William St. Clair, was born March 2d, 1858. He is the senior member of the firm of Ross, Robbins & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Cincinnati, Ohio. Their only daughter, Aida Harriet, was born December 16th, 1867. Captain Ross has a commanding presence, comporting with his high moral and intellectual character. Self-reliant, resourceful, the soul of honor, he is yet remarkable for that "modest stillness and humility" which ever characterizes true merit. In social and business circles his presence always commands respect; while in deliberative bodies and public assemblies he has often displayed the qualities of a ready speaker.

CAMPBELL, SAMUEL D., merchant and capitalist, late of Chillicothe, Ohio, was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of January, 1799, and died on the 29th of December, 1875. He was the younger brother and constant companion of Mr. Francis Campbell, a sketch of whose life has already been written in this work. Mr. Campbell occupied a prominent position in the list of Chillicothe's oldest and wealthiest citizens. He was associated with his brother in business, and at his death inherited a large fortune, which unfortunately brought him but little happiness save in the opportunity it gave him to bestow kindnesses upon those he esteemed and loved, as an accident which he received shortly after the accession to his fortune made him an invalid, from which death alone brought him relief. He was connected with several business enterprises,



G. B. Smith

and was director of the First National Bank. His life was quiet and uneventful, but he gained the admiration and affection of his fellow-citizens, and was regretted by all. He was married on the 17th of March, 1841, to Miss Mary A. Sharp, and at his death he left a family of five children, but of whom only two daughters now survive—one, Sarah Ellen Campbell, being married to Mr. J. C. Quinn, of Chillicothe, and the other, Mary A. Campbell, to Mr. Clark W. Story, a prominent merchant, also of Chillicothe. A military company, known by the name of the Campbell Light Guards, was named after him, of which he had been an active promoter and most liberal supporter.

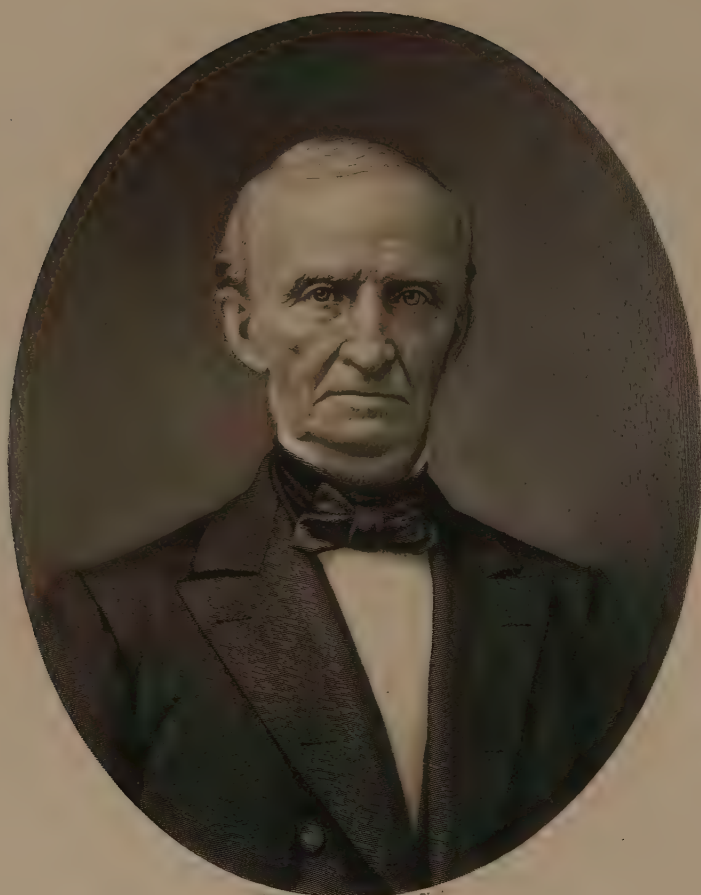
RENICK, GEORGE, was born in Hardy County, Virginia, on the 7th September, 1776, and died 15th September, 1863. The genealogy of the Renick family is only traditional. From the accounts handed down in the family we learn that their progenitors emigrated from Germany, with many other families, to Scotland, to escape religious persecution. After a time a part of the family, at least, removed to Colerain County, Ireland. In the mean time the name had undergone a change from Rinewick to Renwick, probably to suit the dialect of the country. In process of time one of three brothers of the ancestral stock was created a peer of the realm, and he purchased the property of the other two, and they with their father emigrated to America. The peer, not being able to pay the purchase-money at the time, engaged to send it to them within a specified period. This proved a fortunate arrangement for the brothers, as it happened that the vessel in which they embarked was plundered by Black Beard, the pirate; but their money came safely to hand at the stated time. The brothers above mentioned, with their father, settled first in Eastern Pennsylvania, at least they appear to have remained there until they received their money. Afterward they removed to Hardy County, Virginia, on the south branch of the Potomac River, and from that point their descendants scattered in various directions—some south to James River; others to Greenbrier County, Virginia; others still to the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and Ohio. In the mean time the spelling of the name had undergone two more changes—first from Renwick to Rennick, then later one of the n's was dropped, making the name spell Renick, as at present. Although the family has been in the country for over two hundred years, and although for a considerable portion of that period it has been scattered over many different and widely separated localities, yet there appears to have existed among its members, from the first, a singular unanimity of sentiment in eschewing public life. Men of wealth and large influence have abounded in the family. It is apparent, however, that they have uniformly been well-nigh devoid of political aspirations, and without being indifferent to the public welfare, to have preferred a more retired, unassuming, and independent life. That this disposition has not interfered with their usefulness as members of society is shown by the fact that for several generations past, at least, the members of the family have generally been enterprising and public-spirited, taking an active, if not a leading, part in every scheme or enterprise that presented a fair promise of resulting beneficially, either to their respective communities or to the country at large. Mr. Renick was brought up on a farm, though a considerable portion of the years of his minority were spent in a store in Moorefield, Virginia. He was twice married; the first time in September, 1802, to Miss

Dorothy Harness, of his native county, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom survive him, she dying in December, 1820. He was again married in March, 1825, to Mrs. Sarah Boggs, who, though only a few months his junior, survived him five years. She was a sister of the late General James Denny, and was a pioneer from Pennsylvania to the Pickaway Plains, Ohio, in 1798. Mr. Renick first visited Ohio in 1797, at Marietta, in company with Mr. Jonathan Renick, who afterward settled on Darby Creek, Pickaway County, for the purpose of competing for the contract for the surveying of the government lands lying on and east of the Scioto River (they both being practical surveyors), but from some misunderstanding they failed in their purpose (Mr. Thomas Worthington, afterward Governor of Ohio, being the successful competitor), and after attending, even then, at Marietta, a so-called birthnight ball (though Washington was still living), they returned to Virginia. A few months later Mr. Renick again visited Ohio, this time by way of Wheeling and Zane's newly cut trace, when there were but four cabins on the way between Ohio Wheeling Creek and Chillicothe; and at Lancaster Prairie he saw for the first time in Ohio the so-called, but misnamed, Kentucky blue grass growing in rank luxuriance. After prospecting about Chillicothe for a short season, he, by special invitation, started to accompany General Massie on a surveying tour among the Virginia military lands west of the river, but sickness overtaking him, he was obliged to return to Chillicothe. There being no white physician in the place, he would not suffer the Indian doctor to approach him, but soon becoming delirious the Indian was called in, under whose treatment he soon recovered. When becoming convalescent, and taking exercise to regain strength, he witnessed the nailing on of the first shingle that ever graced a roof in the now city of Chillicothe, all the former buildings being only cabins. After fully recovering his health he proceeded on his way through what was for many years after called the wilderness, to Kentucky, where he spent the winter, returning the following spring to Virginia, through Ohio. Although Mr. Renick did not finally locate in Ohio till the fall of 1802, yet in this interim he was back and forth, spending a considerable part of his time after 1800 in Ohio. In the fall of 1802 he was married, and immediately removed to Chillicothe, opening a store of the largest and best assortment of goods hitherto offered in the place. Mr. Renick early perceiving, as he thought, from the large bodies of rich bottom land lying on the river, that corn would be the staple product of the country, and the consequent necessity of a market for it—acting under this conviction—he urged some of his friends who had preceded him, and who were already raising considerable corn, to feed it to cattle; but the great distance from market deterred them, they believing that fat cattle could not be taken so great a distance in a fit condition for beef, and that the undertaking would, in all probability, result in a failure. He thought otherwise, and resolved to try the experiment himself, as soon as he could prepare for it. Accordingly, in the winter of 1804-5, he fed a lot of cattle, sending them to Baltimore the following spring, and marketed them himself. The result was highly satisfactory, and his cherished hopes fully realized. Thus was another avenue of trade practically opened that for half a century contributed largely to the wealth of the Scioto Valley. In 1808 Mr. Renick, having accumulated a large landed property, retired from the business of merchandising, and gave his whole

attention to farming, improving his lands, already having a considerable stock of blooded horses, cattle, and hogs. Throughout Mr. Renick's long life he never enjoyed robust health; indeed, so much had his health become impaired, that in the spring of 1816, by the advice of his physician and friend, Dr. Scott, he removed to Woodford County, Kentucky, to a farm previously purchased for that purpose, selling off the greater part of his live stock, including all his extensive stock of fine blooded horses, and his fine stock of China hogs, which he had himself introduced into the country some years before, retaining a select few of his favorite cattle only. His health receiving no benefit from the change, he returned to Ohio in the fall of the same year. Thenceforth Mr. Renick's special attention, so far as live stock was concerned, was given to cattle almost exclusively, having commenced in that branch as early as 1804, by the purchase of a portion of the English blooded cattle brought to this country by Mr. John Patton, then lately deceased, from which stock Mr. Renick, by judicious breeding, raised some of the most gigantic sized animals of their kind ever produced in the United States, or that we have any record of in the world. Mr. Renick early and earnestly interested himself in the improvement of the live stock of the country, sparing neither time, trouble, nor expense to further his favorite purpose; indeed, his name for fifty years was identified with every improvement or effort made to improve the stock (cattle in particular) of the Scioto Valley, always taking an active and leading part; and doubtless to him more than to any other one man is due the credit of the present greatly improved stock of cattle of the country. Mr. Renick persistently eschewed a political life; the only office or nomination he could ever be induced to accept was that of Presidential Elector in favor of his early personal friend, Henry Clay. Mr. Renick was a man highly conscientious, moral, benevolent, extremely modest and unassuming, of unblemished honor and integrity. During his last sickness he was received as a communicant in the Old-school Presbyterian Church, and died in that faith.

BATES, JOSHUA HALL, lawyer, of Cincinnati, was born March 5th, 1817, in Boston, Massachusetts. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Hall) Bates, were both natives of Massachusetts, and were from families dating back to the early part of the seventeenth century in the history of that State. Mr. Bates's paternal grandfather, was a major in the Revolutionary war, while on his mother's side his ancestors were distinguished men of Boston, some of whom became noted in public and political life as governors of State and other high positions. The father of Mr. Bates was a prominent physician of Boston, and a warm personal friend of Andrew Jackson. Young Bates early attended the Boston Public Latin School, where in due time he graduated. In 1833 he was appointed cadet to West Point, through the friendship of President Jackson. At the end of four years he was graduated as second lieutenant and given a commission as such in the 4th Regiment of Artillery. He served five years in the regular army, the first three of which were spent in active service in the Florida wars, during the outbreak of the Seminoles and other tribes. He was then sent with his regiment to the Northern frontier to quell the Patriot disturbances with Canada, where he spent the remaining two years of his service. He had been promoted in the mean-time to a first lieutenancy, and was in

command at Fort Niagara when he resigned, December, 1842. The young officer, though pleased with military life, in which he was encouraged to continue by his success and promotions, which would have without doubt continued until he had reached a high rank, determined to adopt another vocation for his future. So he began during his service to improve his spare hours with the study of law, and in the mean time was enabled to attend a course of lectures at the Law School of Cambridge, Massachusetts. After leaving the service he went to Cincinnati, and entered the office of the late Bellamy Storer, under whose tutorage he continued his studies, and in a few months was admitted to the bar. The War Department paid him the compliment of withholding the acceptance of his resignation for several months after it was presented by him, so that he enjoyed the benefit of his rank until admitted to practice. He associated himself in practice with Hon. William Key Bond, an old attorney, with whom he remained two years. He then formed a partnership with Mr. W. S. Scarborough, which was continued for about twenty years, during which they enjoyed an extensive practice. Mr. Bates's knowledge of and experience in military matters at once commended him to the War Department at the outbreak of the Rebellion as the proper man to take charge of the troops to be raised in Ohio. Accordingly, he was summoned to Columbus to consult with the Governor and Adjutant-general in regard to the matter. Mr. Bates was at once commissioned brigadier-general, and given command of all the regiments raised in Ohio which were stationed at Camp Dennison. He immediately began organizing and drilling them, and by October (the expiration of the term for which he was commissioned) he had sent about fifteen regiments to the field. The greater portion of his time during the remaining years of the war was devoted to the Union cause, and he was in frequent consultation with the chief authorities of the General Government and of the neighboring States in regard to the military condition of the country, especially of the States bordering on the Ohio River. General Bates had command of a body of troops sent against Kirby Smith's raid into Ohio. Thus was his time spent during the remaining years of the Rebellion, rendering the cause most valuable service whenever opportunity presented itself. In 1864 he was elected to the State Senate, to fill an unexpired term of one year, during which his whole influence was in behalf of the Union cause in securing measures to promote the war. After peace was established he again resumed the practice of the law, in company with his oldest son, Clement Bates, to which he devoted himself successfully until 1875, when he was again elected by the Republicans to the State Senate, where he served his constituency in a most satisfactory manner. At the expiration of his senatorial term he resumed the duties of his profession. In the Spring of 1883 he took as partner Mr. Rufus B. Smith, with whom he is still associated. In 1872 General Bates was a member of the Electoral College which elected General Grant for the second time as President of the United States. Though General Bates is not a politician he has labored with the Republican party for twenty years, by which he has been three times elected to important offices. Originally he was a Democrat, but left that party on war issues. He has been a citizen of Cincinnati for over forty years, and, with the exception of one or two interruptions, has been entirely occupied with his legal duties. Throughout that long career he has never accepted a municipi-



Painted by Samuel Sartain. Ph.

Mr. Rerrick

pal office nor an official position in connection with his profession. He has, however, taken an active interest in every thing pertaining to the public welfare, and was for nine years director of Longview Asylum. He has for many years lived at Woodburn, and was for several years Mayor of that suburban city, until it was included in the corporation of Cincinnati. General Bates was married May 8th, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Dwight Hoadly, daughter of George and Mary A. Hoadly, of Cleveland, and sister of Hon. George Hoadly, of Cincinnati. Five children have been born of the union. Clement, the oldest, is now a prominent attorney of Cincinnati; Charles, a practical civil engineer, of New York; William, a patent lawyer, of Chicago; Merrick L., in Europe, pursuing his literary studies; and James, a student of the School of Technology, at Boston.

HATHAWAY, JAMES, pioneer settler and land-owner, was born January 1, 1799, at Fall River, Massachusetts, and died at Savannah, Illinois, June 16th, 1868. His land investments were in the States of Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The Hathaways are of Welsh descent. Originally three brothers of the name came in the eighteenth century to Massachusetts, of whom one went to Bangor, Maine, one to Fall River, Massachusetts, and the third to near Cazenovia, New York. All the Hathaways in the United States can be traced to these brothers. James Hathaway, the youngest of nine children, in the year 1816, went from his native town to Ohio, walking the whole distance. His first engagement was helping to chop the timber down that then covered what is now the public square of Chardon. For several years he struggled to live, and seemed to be the victim of fire, having been burned out of house and home on more than one occasion. The wages of a year's labor carefully laid by to purchase land he lost in this manner. At length fortune ceased to persecute him, and he began to acquire as a farmer a comfortable livelihood. He engaged in the manufacture of potash for exportation, and also in the production of a primitively woven cloth, used in those days to clothe workmen. He also owned and operated a grist-mill, and for a short time in partnership with a Mr. Morey, engaged in the business of a general merchant. Elected county commissioner, he became also fund commissioner for the county of Geauga, and received its portion of the surplus revenue of the United States government that, under the law introduced and advocated by Henry Clay, was divided among the different States. In 1848, he was elected sheriff of Geauga county, and reelected in 1850, serving in this office four years. He also held other offices in Geauga county, and in Illinois, and was police judge of the city of Savannah at the time of his death. In partnership with Lewis Elliott, in 1850, he went into a general pension and bounty land agency, and prosecuted this business during ten years with great energy, thereby securing the bounty of the government to many needy persons, whose claims in many instances had been rejected for want of the required proof. In 1862, he removed to Savannah, Illinois, where he died. He was well known as an independent, fearless, energetic man, who successfully completed whatever he undertook, with a mind for large enterprises, and the happy faculty of convincing people of his perfect sincerity. A member of the Disciples' church, he was a zealous Christian. Originally a whig, then a free-soiler, he died an ardent republican. On the 6th August, 1826, he married Miss Miranda Ashley, a native of Springfield, Massachusetts.

RENICK, WILLIAM, of Circleville, Ohio, was the second child of George Renick, whose sketch may be found in a preceding page of this work, containing a brief genealogy of the Renick family. William Renick was born on the 12th of November, 1804, at Chillicothe. After receiving an ordinary education at the neighboring school, he was to have entered the Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky, an event for which he had been preparing for two years previous. But his father's health being delicate, and having a large business to superintend, he concluded that he could not do without William's assistance. Consequently, in compliance with his father's wishes, he at once, at the early age of fifteen, entered upon an active business career, and continued for five years and a half to assist his father in the management of his extensive business, except during a few months, when he attended school to review and partially complete his elementary mathematical studies. In the spring of 1820 he commenced business on his own account as a farmer, including the raising, grazing, and feeding of cattle, and continued that business upon a very extensive scale up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 17th of May, 1881. He was married on the 8th of May, 1827, to Miss Jane Sterling Boggs. She died August 5th, 1841, leaving one child, a son, who died February 18th, 1855, aged twenty-eight years, unmarried. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah B. Delano *neé* Denny, youngest daughter of General James Denny. She died without issue June 10th, 1873. On the 30th of July, 1874, he was again married, to Miss Josie Pearce, daughter of Mr. Lewis Pearce, of Lancaster, Ohio, who survived him. Making his home in Circleville, Ohio, Mr. Renick interested himself very largely in the importation of English fine stock into this country, and was one of the oldest drovers west of the mountains. He purchased and brought from Texas at one time twelve hundred head of cattle, as early as 1854, which was the first large lot of Texas cattle ever brought north. He wrote some able articles on the early cattle trade and other kindred subjects, and also contributed some very valuable articles to the Cincinnati *Gazette* and other papers, which have been collected and published in a handsome volume, entitled "Memoirs and Correspondence of William Renick."

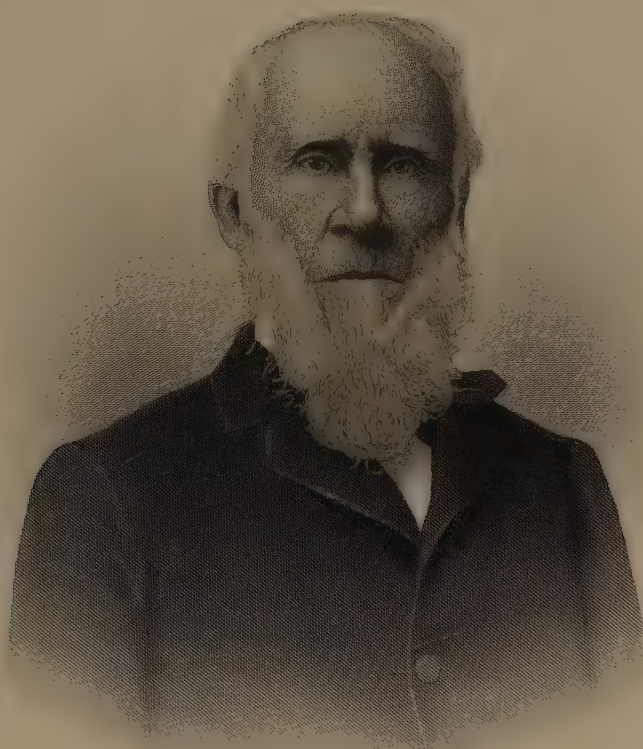
VANMETER, JOHN INSKEEP, lawyer and legislator, was born in February, 1798, in Hardy County, Virginia. His grandfather, Garret Vanmeter, was one of three brothers who emigrated from Holland, and settled in New York in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and removed from there to Virginia, with a colony of thirty families, receiving from the colonial legislature (for planting the colony) the grant of a large tract of land. His father, Isaac Vanmeter, a farmer, and his mother, Elizabeth Inskeep, were both living in Hardy County at the time of the birth of the subject of this memoir. Mr. Vanmeter received his preliminary education at one of the common country schools, until, at an early age, he was sent to William and Mary College, at that time the most noted institution of learning in the State. He remained there a little over a year, and then entered Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated in 1821. Having chosen the legal profession, he commenced the study of the law, in the school of Judge Gould, at Litchfield, Connecticut, and continued there until he finished his preparation for the bar. In the year 1824, he was admitted a member of the Virginia bar, and immediately commenced practice at

Moorefield, the county seat of Hardy County. He continued his practice until the fall of 1826, when he retired from the profession, and removed to Pike County, Ohio, where he owned a farm which his father had purchased at the land sales in 1801. He resided at his farm until the spring of 1855, when he removed to Chillicothe, and continued to live there until his death, in August, 1875. From the time he left Virginia he was never engaged in any business except farming, in which pursuit he was very successful, and accumulated a handsome fortune, which he bequeathed to his children. In the year 1824 he was elected to the House of Delegates of Virginia, from his native county. In 1836 and following year he represented, with Daniel Ott and James Hughes, the counties of Ross, Pike, and Jackson, in the State Legislature, and from 1837 to 1839 he represented the same counties in the Senate. He was elected, by the Whigs, as one of the Presidential Electors in 1840, and was also a Member of Congress from 1843 to 1845. In politics he was a Whig, until the dissolution of that party, and afterward voted with the Democrats, but he never formed any political connection after the Whig party had dissolved. He died regretted and beloved by all who knew him, and has left as a sacred legacy to his children and friends, as well as to the State he loved so well, the memory of his virtuous life and honorable record. He was married on the 11th of April, 1826, to Mary, the daughter of Joseph Harness, who was one of the earliest settlers of the Scioto Valley. Of his children, two alone survived. One of them, J. M. Vanmeter, followed the profession of his father, and as a lawyer attained prominence at the Ross County bar. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in January, 1876, but has since retired, and now devotes his time to the management of his estate.

AXWORTHY, COLONEL THOMAS, Cleveland, iron and coal merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 11th, 1836. His parents, Thomas and Anna (Anthony) Axworthy came from Devonshire, England, about the year 1830. The family is an old and respected one, who can trace their lineage back in a direct line to the time of William the Conqueror. The parents of Mr. Axworthy were in moderate circumstances, his education was obtained in public schools in the suburbs of his native town of Philadelphia. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to William Struthers and Son, a large firm of stone cutters and builders, of Philadelphia. After completing his five years of apprenticeship, he continued in the employ of the firm for another year. He was a first-class workman, earning good wages, but aimed at something higher. In 1858, he induced a well-known Democratic politician of that day to loan him five hundred dollars, with which he purchased a milk route, and embarked in business on his own account. Within two years, he not only repaid the borrowed money, but sold the business for about a thousand dollars, after which he accepted a position with a passenger railway company. A little later he resigned this, to accept a responsible place offered by his political friends in the Philadelphia gas department, the gas works then being owned and operated by the city. In 1857 he became connected with the Philadelphia fire department, being an active and honorary member of the West Philadelphia, and the Columbia engine companies for eleven years, holding various offices in them. During that time he was also an active political worker in the interests of the Demo-

cratic party, helping many friends to office, but asking none for himself. In 1863, while still holding his position in the gas department, he assisted in raising a regiment, and saw considerable service, being mustered out at Harrisburg in 1864. The political complexion of affairs in Philadelphia changing, he was asked to hand over his office to a Republican in 1864. He was then offered, and accepted the charge of the retail and shipping business of the Powelton Coal and Iron Company, at West Philadelphia and Greenwich, a position of great responsibility, the firm at the time being one of the largest miners and shippers in the East. In 1867, this firm sent him to Buffalo as its agent to establish a western business. After remaining at Buffalo a short time, and becoming acquainted with the lakes and the Northwest, he decided that Cleveland was the most suitable point at which to establish the business, and so informed his employers, who, followed his advice, and directed him to remove to that city, which he did in the spring of 1868, and settled with his family on Franklin Avenue, West Side, where he still resides. His wisdom in selecting Cleveland has been amply demonstrated, for he has built up a business in bituminous coal equal, if not superior to any on the chain of lakes. He is also largely interested in iron mines in the Lake Superior region, in vessel property, and in numerous other of the healthy and progressive enterprises which have made Cleveland a great and prosperous city—a man often sought for, though never seeking public office. He was one of the most valuable members of the Board of Health during the administration of Mayor Payne; and in the spring of 1883 the pressure brought to bear on him was so strong that he consented to his nomination for city Treasurer, to which office he was elected by a majority of about 3,400, in a district which had hitherto for many years elected a Republican by an overwhelming majority. The number of Republican votes cast for him was a flattering proof of his personal popularity. And further evidence of the esteem in which he was held is found in the number and standing of the gentlemen who volunteered to go on his bond, particularly as a new law had so largely increased the bond, and he requiring an aggregate bond as city Treasurer, and Treasurer of the School Board of \$900,000. The gentlemen who voluntarily stepped forward as his bondsmen represented a capital of about \$25,000,000. He entered upon his office as city Treasurer April 20th, 1883. He is a man justly proud of his record as an honorable, upright, honest, correct, and successful business man, one whose integrity has never been impugned, and who enjoys the confidence of all. Mr. Axworthy was married in Philadelphia in 1858, to Rebecca, daughter of William Barrett, Esq., of West Philadelphia. They have had born to them four daughters, three of whom are now (1883) married.

RENICK, JOSIAH, is the second son of George and Dorothy Renick, of Chillicothe, Ohio. He was born on the 18th of April, 1807, and was educated at the Chillicothe Academy. Afterward, until his twentieth year, he was on his father's farm, assisting him, and from that year until his twenty-fifth he carried on, in connection with his father, the business of the farm, riding thousands of miles on horseback, purchasing cattle and selling them in the Eastern markets of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In the winter of 1834 the Ohio Importing Company was formed, its object being to import to this country from England the finest



Joseph Penick

cattle that could be found there, for breeding purposes. Felix Renick was appointed the agent of this company, and he appointed as his assistants his nephew, Josiah Renick, the subject of this sketch, and E. T. Harness, to aid him in his selections. They landed at Liverpool on the 24th of March, 1834, and after examining all the various breeds of British stock, decided to purchase only the short-horn race, which they did, and of the very best, without regard to price. Felix Renick says, in writing to a friend: "We purchased the very best we could find, and if our selections were not of the very best, all we have to say is, we erred in judgment." Josiah Renick was married to Mary Osborn, eldest daughter of Ralph Osborn, of Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1837. Mr. Osborn served the State of Ohio as State Auditor eighteen years, and two terms in the State Senate. Mr. Renick and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics are Republican.

DENISON, AMOS, was born at Parma, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on the 11th of October, 1849, and is a descendant of the oldest of New England families, his father being Amos E. W. Denison, originally of Stonington, Connecticut, and his mother, Mary M., daughter of John Dexter, of Vermont. The early portion of his life, as is the case with so large a proportion of our successful business and professional men, was spent upon the farm, where amid its invigorating labors, genial influences, and sturdy discipline he laid the foundation of an active and useful life, and cultivated those sterling qualities of character which distinguish the man and the lawyer. Manifesting at an early age an unusual aptitude for study and application, and gifted with ready powers of perception and a broad mental grasp, he passed through the grades of the public schools in quick succession, and at the age of fourteen was entered as a student at the Cleveland Institute. Here he spent several years in arduous study, graduating from that institution in 1869, with the highest honors of his class. After two years more profitably employed in study and travel, he commenced to prepare himself for his chosen vocation, the profession of the law (the wisdom of his choice having been fully demonstrated by his subsequent success therein) in the office of Messrs. Palmer & De Wolf, one of the most prominent firms in the city. After reading with them, he took a full course at the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1872. Admitted to the bar the same year, he immediately entered upon the active practice of the law, as the junior partner in the firm of Wyman, Hamilton & Denison. Rapidly advancing in his profession he continued in this relation for four years, at which time a dissolution was caused by the retirement of the senior partner, and the election of Mr. Hamilton to the bench. In 1876 he formed a partnership with John W. Tyler, which has continued until the present time. As a lawyer, Mr. Denison has won for himself, and by his own exertions, an enviable position in the community and at the bar. Possessing rare natural endowments united with close habits of industry and perseverance, and a character above reproach, he has steadfastly advanced to a position where he is recognized as one of the most gifted and promising of the younger generation of his profession. His abilities and acquirements, however, are not wholly restricted to his calling. His education, scholastic habits, and refined intellect have naturally incited him to literary work and journalism, to which he has devoted some of his best energies, and in which

he has gained considerable distinction, as a fluent speaker and lecturer, and a graceful and vigorous writer. Well improved opportunities, at home and in foreign countries, have added in many ways to his accomplishments in the various branches of art and literature. His social nature and public spirit lead him to take an active part in public affairs. During the last six years he has been the corresponding secretary of the Cleveland Bar Association. He is secretary of the Michigan University Alumni Association, and secretary and treasurer of the lately organized Cleveland Law College. In politics he has always been a consistent and active Republican, and at the last convention was a prominent candidate for the State Senate. Mr. Denison has a prepossessing personal appearance, a fine physique and manner, a refined and intellectual face, a sympathetic and generous nature, and a winning address. As would be expected, he is favored with an extended acquaintance and many personal friends, who regard him with esteem and honor, and who predict for him a distinguished and brilliant future.

CLARK, JAMES F., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Cooperstown, New York, March 7th, 1809. His parents were Cyrus and Annie Clark, and his mother was a niece of the celebrated Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, better known as "Brother Jonathan." After receiving a common school education he devoted himself to the profession of an engraver, being engaged at Albany, New York, and New York City, with Rawdon, Clark & Co. and Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, out of which grew the American Bank Note Company. As an engraver he was with them from 1824 to 1833, when he removed to Cleveland, and engaged in the hardware business. He speedily became one of Cleveland's rising, successful, and prosperous men. At the time of his arrival Cleveland was but a village, and in her wonderful development he has been largely instrumental, Cleveland now being the eleventh city in the Union in population. He soon connected himself with various railroad and coal mining operations and banking. He has been a director of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company from its organization; vice-president and director of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company from its organization, of which road, as the Atlantic and Great Western, he had previously been an efficient member of the executive committee, and for a portion of the time president. He is a director of the Sharon Railroad Company, of Pennsylvania; president of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company, and was a director of the Merchants' National Bank, of Cleveland, from its organization until August, 1878. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Cleveland, for many years, and one of its trustees. He was married October 1st, 1834, to Miss Eliza Murfey. From the time of his arrival in Cleveland Mr. Clark has taken a leading position as a citizen and merchant. Upright and straightforward in all his dealings, his word is as good as his bond; his credit always of the highest order; his education of an excellent character. He has always been a great reader and careful student of the time, and highly successful in his business operations. His life has been noted for special acts of benevolence and liberality. To the Church he has maintained a character for faithful service, and is always found at his post of duty. Modest and retiring in disposition, shrinking from all public notice, yet he has maintained in the mercantile, banking,

and railroad interests of the city a most distinguished place, and his influence has been wide-spread and of great value to all the corporations with which he has been identified. He is singularly refined, dignified, and retiring in manner, and is remarkable for the intellectual grace of head and face, and for his personal dignity of manner and address. He is a man held in the highest estimation by all who have the honor of his acquaintance.

RANNEY, JUDGE RUFUS P., LL.D., Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Hampden County, Massachusetts, October 30th, 1813. His father, who was a farmer, removed with his family, in the fall of 1824, to Freedom, Portage County, Ohio, the country at the time being the unbroken forest, so thickly inhabited by wild beasts as to render life dangerous, and the rearing of domestic animals almost an impossibility. Here the subject of our sketch devoted himself, for six years, to the arduous toil of clearing the forest. An irresistible desire to obtain an education, warmly indorsed by his parents, led to his leaving home. He chopped cord-wood for a merchant to pay for a Latin dictionary and a "Virgil." Thus prepared, he commenced study with Dr. Bassett, of Nelson. After remaining with him for a considerable time, he entered Western Reserve College, supporting himself by manual labor and two terms of teaching school. In the spring of 1834, by the advice of an old college friend, he was induced to go with him to Ashtabula County and read law. There he remained two and a half years. The study of jurisprudence as a science was so exactly suited to his tastes that a constant incentive existed to master its fundamental principles, which he accomplished so thoroughly as to account for the ease and readiness with which he has ever used them. In the fall of 1836 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, and soon after located at Warren, Trumbull County, where he commenced practice. In the ensuing winter the firm of Giddings & Wade being dissolved, by Mr. Giddings being elected to Congress, at the earnest request of his old preceptor, Mr. Wade, he returned to Jefferson, and formed with him the partnership of Wade & Ranney, which lasted for ten years, until Mr. Wade was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. During this period he married a daughter of Judge Jonathan Warner, and in 1845 again took up his residence in Warren. The firm of Wade & Ranney was noted for the extent of its business. Neither did they neglect their political duties. Mr. Ranney, from his majority, was an ardent Democrat, of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and without a thought for his personal interests or prospects, he cast his lot with the small minority then comprising the party in that part of Ohio, and at once became one of the leading advocates of its doctrines. Without any hope of local preferment, it was nevertheless a settled principle with the leaders that in aid of the general State ticket the best local nominations should be made, and that those who urged others to stand by the cause should, without a murmur, take such positions as their associates assigned them. In accordance with this idea Mr. Ranney was first nominated for the State Senate, but was obliged to decline as he was not of an age to be constitutionally eligible. He was three times a candidate for Congress; once in 1842, in the Ashtabula district, and in 1846 and 1848 in the Trumbull district. His exertions were not limited to law and politics. He became a French scholar; he constantly reads French newspapers and the solid literary and scientific publications of French authors.

After the dissolution of the firm of Wade & Ranney he continued in practice alone until 1850, when in connection with Judge Peter Hitchcock and Jacob Perkins, he was elected by a large majority a member from the counties of Trumbull and Geauga of the convention called to revise the constitution of the State. With that able body of men he served upon the Judiciary Committee, and was chairman of the Committee on Revision, to which the phraseology and arrangement of the whole instrument was committed. He took active part in the debates upon most of the important questions considered, and did as much as any one to impress upon that instrument those popular features which have ever since made it acceptable to the people of the State. Immediately after the adjournment of the convention, in the spring of 1851, when he had just returned to his neglected duties, and without any previous knowledge on his part that a vacancy existed, he learned of his election, by the Legislature, then in session, as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, at the same joint session at which his old preceptor and partner was first elected to the United States Senate, Benjamin F. Wade. The new constitution being afterward adopted by the people, he was elected to the same position, in the fall of the same year, by a majority of over forty thousand votes, and continued to discharge its duties, both in District and Supreme Courts, until shortly before the expiration of his term, in the winter of 1856, when he resigned. He soon after associated himself with F. T. Backus and C. W. Noble in the practice of law, in Cleveland, and about the same time was appointed, by the President, United States Attorney for the Cleveland district, but as the appointment (which had been wholly unsolicited) proved to be too much in the way of his more important civil business, and not suited to his tastes, he resigned it a few months afterward. Nothing further occurred to interfere with the large and increasing business of his firm until 1859, when the State Convention of his party unanimously and very unexpectedly nominated him for Governor. The canvass was a spirited one, and was attended with several joint discussions between him and his competitor at many important points in the State, but the Republican party retained its ascendancy, and he was defeated. On the outbreak of the civil war, which he did every thing in his power to avert, he became satisfied that arms must settle the conflict, and that the preservation of the Union depended on making it as short and decisive as possible; and to this end, in the spring of 1862, he readily accepted the invitation of Governor Tod, and in connection with Thomas Ewing and Samuel Galloway, addressed the people at several points in the middle and southern portions of the State, to encourage enlistments. In the same year he and his partner, Mr. Backus, were nominated as opposing candidates for the supreme bench. Not desiring the place, and holding a very high opinion of the qualifications of Mr. Backus for it, he declined the nomination, but, his party not acquiescing, his name was kept upon the ticket, and in the fall he found himself again elected to the position. He took his seat, and remained two years, when, convinced that duty to his family required it, he very reluctantly resigned, resolved to devote himself exclusively to his profession, to which resolution he has for the most part steadily adhered, but not so exclusively as to prevent his occupying many positions of trust, imposing much labor and responsibility, which have from time to time been conferred upon him. He was President of the State Board of Centennial Managers for the



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Philadelphia Exposition, composed of ex-Governors Hayes and Noyes, Hon. George W. McCook, and Hon. Barnabas Burns; and, upon the resignation of Governor Hayes, after his nomination for the presidency, General Ralph P. Buckland, who was appointed to the vacancy. This commission, after providing for a very full representation of the industries and resources of the State, and the comfort and convenience of the many thousands of visitors, accomplished the very unusual result of returning to the treasury over five thousand dollars of the funds placed in its hands by the Legislature. He was a candidate for senatorial elector at the presidential election of 1880, and during the same year was elected the first president of the Ohio State Bar Association. His official address at the close of his term is generally conceded to be the most earnest appeal yet made for higher qualifications for the bar, and for a better knowledge of the general principles of jurisprudence by the liberally educated classes graduated from the higher institutions of learning. He is now president of the Board of Trustees of the Case School of Applied Science, an institution founded by the liberality of the late Leonard Case, with about a million and a half of endowment, and designed to afford the very best scientific education in its application to the various arts and industries of practical life and business, which if prudently managed until the growth of the city has made all its property productive, can not fail to become one of the most important and useful institutions of the country. The result has been that in addition to his large practice in the courts of his own State, his engagements in important cases have extended into several other States, and into all the courts, State and federal, where such cases are disposed of. And while he is very far from having amassed a fortune, he has so far succeeded, without ever embarking in any speculation, and from the avails of his labor alone, as to have acquired a competency, which with his disregard of all show and his economical habits, places him in a position of complete independence. Of one so well known as he is but little need be added. That he has discharged the duties of every position in which he has been placed with distinguished ability and strict integrity, no one that has ever known him well will deny. As an advocate and jurist he has had very few, if any, superiors among his contemporaries, while his recorded judicial opinions upon many great questions that arose during his service upon the bench are conceded to be models of clearness, learning, and force, and especially distinguished for the broad and comprehensive principles upon which his reasoning is generally founded. In the very best sense of the words, he is a specimen of a self-made man, and his history furnishes additional evidence that integrity of purpose, when coupled with perseverance and assiduous labor, will overcome all the difficulties which may beset the path of the young American, and enable him to fit himself fully for honorable and useful positions in society.

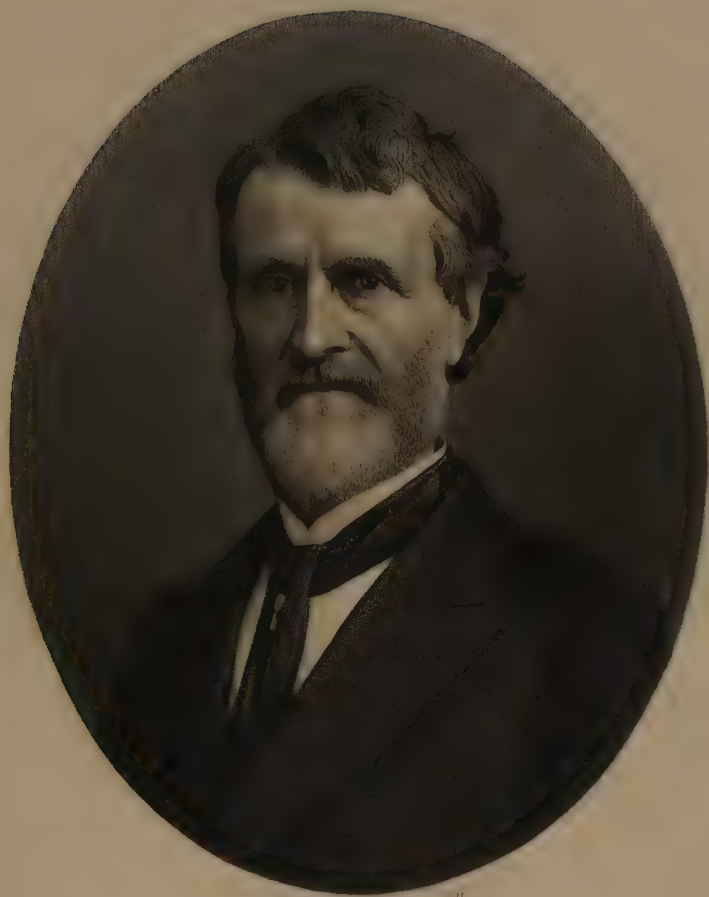
McFADDEN, HENRY S., one of the oldest and most influential men of business in Eastern Ohio, living at Cadiz, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1814. He is a son of Samuel McFadden and Lydia Stafford, who were of English, Irish, and Scotch extraction. On the paternal side of his house, our subject is descended from the Scotch Covenanters, his grandparents being George and Isabel (McIntosh) McFadden. The subject of this sketch emigrated, with his parents, in 1822, being then about eight years of

age, and settled in Philadelphia, remaining there until 1831, when the family removed to Cadiz, Ohio. Until arriving at his majority he assisted his father in a store which he had opened for general merchandise, and when he became of age he was admitted to partnership. This partnership continued until the death of the elder McFadden, when the son succeeded to the entire business, and prosecuted it with success until his retirement from active business in 1877. Mr. McFadden early saw to what proportions the wool product of Ohio would develop in the future, and appreciated its commercial value as an article for shipment East. He commenced to buy wool as early as 1834, and now is doubtless the oldest living wool merchant in the State of Ohio. In affording the farmers a market for their wool Mr. McFadden exerted a large influence in shaping the industrial character of all the region surrounding the town of Cadiz. A ready market for wool being near at hand, served to stimulate the farming community in this direction; in fact, the usual farming pursuits were, in a measure, subordinated to the business of sheep raising. The County of Harrison ranks first among all the counties of the State in the amount of wool produced, taking into consideration its area. To this pursuit is attributed, in part, the exceptional position of the town of Cadiz as a financial center; and in accomplishing this result Mr. McFadden has exerted an important influence, not only in the indirect way indicated, but as one of the earliest and most enthusiastic advocates of the national banking law. He was one of the organizers of the Harrison National Bank, of Cadiz, which ranks, in point of system and thoroughness, second to no banking institution in the State of Ohio. He has been for years the vice-president of this bank. Mr. McFadden never held political office of importance. His political affiliations are Democratic, but he inclines strongly in the direction of conservatism, and has been content to confine himself strictly to the sphere of an honorable and sagacious man of business. However, he has exercised a quiet, but none the less effectual, influence in certain political matters. In 1836 he was an enthusiastic partisan of William Henry Harrison, and was among the first men in the country to draw resolutions favoring his candidacy for the presidency. He was present at the Baltimore Convention which nominated Clay, in 1844; and in 1856 he represented his district in the National Convention which nominated Fillmore and Donelson. In this convention he was the Ohio member of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. McFadden is remarked for his happy and equable disposition, and is a most companionable gentleman, his conversation abounding with anecdote and reminiscence. In 1882 he accepted an invitation to speak before the Farmers' Tri-county Institute, at St. Clairsville, on the subject of "Farmers' Wives." This address was published in a number of the leading newspapers in the country, and attracted a great deal of attention. The following is a characteristic extract from the address: "I have had very pleasant relations with farmers' wives. In a business extending over a period of forty years I recollect only one dispute with a woman. That was with a lady who came in to settle her account; it proved to be much larger than she anticipated, and she then made the grave charge that I had two splits in my pen when I entered the charge in my book; that is a new way of keeping books by double entry. This was a strong insinuation that I did not keep accounts honestly. The dispute resulted in my accepting and settling the account by single

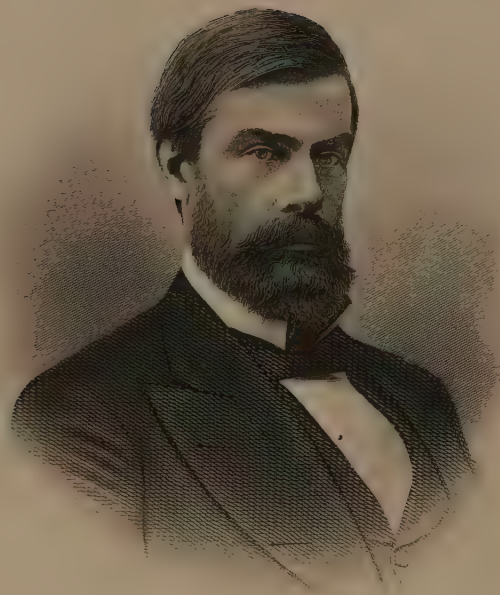
entry, using only one split, dividing the account by two. This arrangement was not arrived at without a protest on my part, but I have learned that it is better to suffer loss than to have a fuss with a woman." Mr. McFadden married in 1842 Frances I. Poor, whose grandfather, John Poor, was the head of the first female seminary established in the United States, in Philadelphia in 1787. He was also the first man to organize a Sabbath-school in this country. Eight children were born of this union, seven of whom are living at this writing, viz.: Henry H., editor *Daily Gazette*, Steubenville, Ohio; John F., lawyer, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. H. Bell Kinsey, San Francisco, California; George E., accountant, Fresno, California; Mrs. J. J. Hanna, Columbus, Ohio; Samuel F., Oakland, California; and Miss Elizabeth, who resides at home, and is well known as an indefatigable laborer in the mission field of the Presbyterian Church.

FALLIS, DANIEL JAMES, President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Cincinnati, and late Vice-president (for Ohio) of the National Bankers' Association of America, was born near Fredericksburg, Fauquier County, Virginia, August 19th, 1809. The place of his nativity abounds in historic associations. His father's mills stood upon Deep Run, about two miles from the Rappahannock River. The northern limit of the Union army rested at that point at one time. While the war was in progress Mr. Fallis took a thrilling interest in the bloody drama as it was enacted around the home of his childhood, upon the hills and valleys over which he rode as errand-boy from those mills. He is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-great-grandfather presided at a manufacturers' meeting in Dublin, in 1698, for which he was compelled to sell his glass manufactory to a pauper, to avoid ruinous taxation, and finally was executed for treason. In the same year his great-grandfather, Thomas Fallis, came to the American colonies, and landed in Philadelphia. Nine days after his arrival, his grandfather, George Fallis, was born. Remaining there twenty-three years, they emigrated to Virginia, where they purchased a landed estate in Stafford County, adjoining that in which lived General Washington. George Fallis inherited the farm upon the death of his father. There was a community of Quakers in that vicinity, to which the Fallises belonged, owing to which fact he was a non-combatant during the Revolution. He was personally acquainted with General Washington, and knowing him to be a man of prayer, and hearing of the sufferings of the Continental soldiers, he wrote letters of sympathy to him, and offered to render him any service (except bearing arms) in his power, for the relief of his army. Much of his property, consisting of farms, was sold, for the purpose of raising money to make his offers good. At one time the Continental money on hand, arising from such sales, amounted to one hundred and one thousand dollars; and after the war, when it was supposed to be worthless, it was burned. He afterward removed to Apple Pie Ridge, Frederick County. Thomas Fallis, his son (and the father of Daniel J.), and one other brother, remained in Fauquier County; the rest of the family subsequently went to Redstone, Pennsylvania. From that point his uncles, John and Richard Fallis, emigrated to Ohio, in 1815, passing down the Ohio, and through Cincinnati, finally settled on Todd's Fork, in Clinton County. In 1824 Daniel J. Fallis followed his uncles, and after a journey of twenty days, in a family Jersey wagon, reached Clinton County, December 14th, of that year. His father,

Thomas Fallis, married Mary James, in 1797. He died in Virginia, in 1819, and his mother in 1845, in Clinton County, Ohio. Of eight children, Daniel J. was the sixth. He remained about one year, assisting in farming during the summer and going to school in the winter. His first employment was as a store boy, in Wilmington, in the fall of 1825. In February, 1826, he went to Greenfield, Highland County, where he engaged temporarily in the store of W. & S. E. Hibben, with a view to removing with that firm to Hillsboro, which took place April 26th, of that year. He remained with that firm until about the close of the year 1829. His first visit to Cincinnati took place in November of that year, for the purpose of purchasing goods for that firm. In 1830 he engaged as clerk in the office of Hon. John Smith, who was then treasurer of that county, who also kept a store. At the end of the first year, August 31st, 1831, he became a partner of his employer. The new firm of Smith & Fallis continued four years. He then engaged in the business of merchandising, alone, for two years. In 1836 he formed a partnership with Mr. Barry, the firm of Fallis & Barry thus formed lasting until 1840, when he sold out to Mr. Barry. In February, 1843, the firm of Fallis & Evans was formed, lasting until 1846, when Mr. Fallis sold his interest to his partner. After the lapse of a year or so he entered into the business of merchandising, again alone, and so continued until November, 1853, when he sold out, preparatory to going to Cincinnati. July 17th, 1854, he began the banking business in that city, as the head of the firm of Fallis, Brown & Co., at No. 33 West Third Street, in Brachman's Building. In 1856-8 he bought his partners' interests, and carried on the business as Fallis & Co., until December, 1859, when the firm of Fallis, Young & Co. was created, which continued until 1865, when it was merged in the Merchants' National Bank, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. In August, 1867, this bank purchased the stock of the Ohio National Bank, thus increasing the capital stock to one million dollars. Of this bank Mr. Fallis has been the only president. He has thus been uninterruptedly in the banking business since 1854, passing safely through all the financial crises of that eventful period—never suspending or failing to meet the demands of his depositors and creditors. He is the oldest banker in Cincinnati, who has continued uninterruptedly in that business. One depositor only during that period (it was in the panic of 1854) manifested his apprehension by withdrawing his account. But afterward, when his fears had proved groundless, he returned, and offered to renew his account, his money was respectfully declined. One account has stood on their books since 1854, that of Marsten Allen, now continued by his sons as Allen & Co. His partner, John Young, was a warm personal friend of Secretary Chase. From this arose the fact that Mr. Fallis's judgment was also invoked touching the financial measures of the government, and had great weight upon the public mind. And it was from this intelligent and unflinching support of the leading bankers of the nation, of whom Mr. Fallis was a representative, that the government—the Treasury Department—derived the wisdom and courage to take the steps which finally led to the crowning consummation—specie payments. The glory that surrounds the names of Chase and Sherman is none the less enduring because they were great financiers, and not great generals. These great secretaries—supported by their lieutenants, the representative bankers of the nation—their judgment and co-operation,



D. J. Fallis



Engraved by B. 15. P. 2. C. 1. 1.

Yours Truly
Mills Gardner

commanded the revenues and marshaled the resources that constituted the sinews of the war. Mr. Fallis was president of the Cincinnati Clearing-house, an important institution which he and John W. Ellis, Esq. (now of New York City), were chiefly instrumental in organizing. He is a director and president of the Covington Transfer Company; is a stockholder, director, and chairman of the executive committee of the pioneer iron establishment of Alabama, known as the Eureka Company; is director and president of the Western Tract Society, of Cincinnati, etc. Besides these interests he has invested his capital in other enterprises, which yield profitable returns while they give employment to many men. He married Miss Ann Poage, a daughter of General John Poage, of Boyd County, Kentucky, October 13th, 1835. They now reside in a beautiful home in Covington, Kentucky—the scene of hospitality, refinement, and domestic happiness. They have two children—John T. Fallis, Esq., a member of the Cincinnati bar, and at present associated with his father in his bank, and who represented Hamilton County in the Ohio Legislature in 1872–3; and Hattie E., now the wife of Charles G. Rogers. From nineteen years of age he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for years has been a ruling elder, having his Church relationship, at present, with the First Presbyterian Church, of Cincinnati. For fifty-four years he has been a student of the Bible, and a teacher of a Bible class. He does not hesitate to say that he owes his success in life to that Bible and its Author, that he owes a duty to the Church as well as to the state, and that he hopes he has failed in the discharge of neither. These constitute the foundations of his character. Add to these, experience, judgment, quick perception, a fine moral sense, unquestioned integrity, and we have the main reasons for a business career which has been as honorable as it has been successful. Mr. Fallis is a quiet man withal. While thus pursuing his business he as quietly dispenses his large charities. The acquisition of wealth has not been for its own sake. While much has been given to him as a reward for diligence in business, much also has been required of him. But his giving, even from the beginning of his career, has been as a noiseless, ever-widening stream, passing continuously out into the world again through the various channels of the Church and charitable enterprises.

GARDNER, MILLS, lawyer, was born at Russellville, Brown County, Ohio, on the 30th day of January, 1830. His father, Seth Gardner, was a native of New York, but removed to Ohio with his parents. His mother was a daughter of George W. Barrère, a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Ohio and settled in New Market, Highland County, before the formation of the State. He was a member of the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives, and associate Judge for many years. The subject of this memoir received his preliminary education at the common schools, and was afterwards sent to an academy taught by the Rev. John Ranken, in Ripley, Ohio. Here he remained until fourteen years of age, when he entered a dry-goods store as clerk, and continued selling goods, etc., until 1855. Having thus temporarily followed the mercantile business more by force of circumstances than any predilection or preference for the employment, he determined to abandon it for a vocation more congenial to his tastes. The Hon. Nelson Barrère, of Hillsboro, Ohio (the last Whig candidate for Governor), who was an uncle of Mr. Gardner's, offered him the oppor-

tunity of a course of legal study under his personal supervision, and Mr. Gardner became a delighted student of this talented and successful jurist. Having read a sufficient length of time for admission to the bar, he was duly licensed to practice in the courts of law in 1855, and immediately applied himself to the practice of his profession with the ability, energy, and diligence that has always distinguished him. Mr. Gardner soon became established as a successful lawyer. The same year he was elected prosecuting attorney, and held the office two terms. In 1861 he was elected a Senator in the General Assembly from the counties of Greene, Clinton, and Fayette, and was a Presidential Elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1864. In 1865 he was nominated for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and duly elected, and served one term. In the spring of 1873, he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of the State, and served during its sessions of 1873 and 1874. In 1876 he was elected a member of Congress from the Third District of Ohio, comprising the counties of Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, and Warren. Since his retirement from Congress, he has devoted his time to the pursuit of his profession, having a large and lucrative practice. During his career as a lawyer, he has been engaged in many important civil cases. As an advocate, Mr. Gardner stands in the front rank. He is an earnest and convincing speaker, and in some of his best speeches often rises to a degree of eloquence that carries conviction with him. In his legislative and congressional experience, he evinced the same character of energy and industry as marked his professional career, and if not remarkable for high flights of eloquence, he was at least a good speaker, and always commanded the attention of the house. He has been particularly identified with the common school system of the State, and is now President of the Board of Education. He was married on October 9th, 1851, to Miss Margaret A., daughter of John Morrow, of Highland County. They have two children, Gertrude and Hortense. Mr. Gardner removed to Washington C. H., Fayette County, Ohio, in 1854, and has since resided there.

SENEY, GEORGE E., member elect of the Forty-eighth Congress, ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the author of "Seney's Code of Procedure," was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 29th, 1831. On the paternal side his ancestors were French; and his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Ebert, traces her lineage to the Wood family, of Holland. Both parents were natives of the United States—one of New York, the other of Pennsylvania. His grandsire, John Seney, was, during the last century, a prominent citizen of Maryland, being a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and a Representative from that State in the national Congress. He married Frances Nicholson, daughter of Commodore James Nicholson, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and hero of the fight between the frigate *Trumbull* and the British man-of-war *Wyatt*. Joshua Seney, the father of George E., was a graduate of Columbia College, and of the University Law School, of New York City. He was the nephew of Albert Gallatin, and was private secretary of that statesman. He was a lawyer, too; and after practicing ten years in Fayette County, he left Pennsylvania, and moving with his family to Ohio, settled at Tiffin, in 1831—the same year the subject of this sketch was born. Judge Seney has ever since made Tiffin his home. In his boyhood he attended such schools as that then infant town afforded. At the age of

fifteen his education was intrusted to Rev. Edward Thomson, the eminent scholar and divine, president of Norwalk Seminary, and subsequently bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, with whom he remained four years. Having completed the collegiate course, he turned his attention to the study of law. Entering the office of Luther A. Hall, he prosecuted his readings with diligence, in due time passed a creditable examination, and at the age of twenty-one he was a member of the Tiffin bar. Studious, methodical, and reliable as a lawyer, and especially eloquent and effective as a jury advocate, he rose rapidly in his profession, and was soon admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Attracting the attention of President Buchanan, he was tendered the nomination of United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, an honor which he declined to accept the position of Common Pleas Judge, to which he was elected by his fellow-citizens of the Third Judicial District. He was then but twenty-six. Youthful as was Mr. Seney, he presided with marked impartiality and courtesy, and, by his decisions being seldom reversed, acquired the reputation of a sound lawyer, a dispassionate reasoner, and a discreet and just judge. He occupied the bench from 1857 to 1862. His term expiring about the time Lincoln called for three hundred thousand more troops, he refused to stand for a re-election, but took an active and efficient part in recruiting for the 101st Ohio Volunteers. Appointed quartermaster of that regiment, he was with it in its encounter at Perrysville, also at Lancaster and Nashville. He was present at the engagement of Knob Gap, and in its fight at Murfreesboro. He saw service at Chickamauga and at Liberty Gap, and witnessed the valor of the 101st in the battles of Chattanooga, of Franklin, and before Atlanta. After two years of army experience the Judge resigned his commission, and returning to Tiffin, reopened his law office, and in a short time was in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. His "Code of Procedure," already mentioned, is a Digest of Ohio laws, which has greatly facilitated the looking up of decisions, and which has found a wide-spread circulation among the legal fraternity of the State. It is also frequently met with in law libraries elsewhere. Politically, Judge Seney is a Democrat. In 1874 his party was in the minority, very much, and Governor Foster, who had already served acceptably in Congress, was nominated by the Republicans for another term. Seney was put forth as Foster's competitor. The Governor had the advantage in the start, but the Judge gained on him, reducing the Republican majority, and coming within one hundred and thirty-nine votes of achieving a Democratic victory. In 1876 he was elected a delegate to the National Convention, at St. Louis, and assisted in putting in nomination Samuel J. Tilden for President. He was an active member of that body, and in the campaign which followed he eloquently argued, on the rostrum, the justness of his party's cause. In 1882 he was again the choice of his friends for Congress. The Democrats nominated him, and his countrymen lent a helping hand, and made him the second Democrat elected to a Congress from the Ninth (now the Fifth) Congressional District, since 1862. The Judge was the principal projector, and is now the president and chief share-owner, of the Illuminating Gas Company, of Tiffin. He is progressive and liberal. He has assisted in all useful public enterprises, and has borne willingly his share in the support of the educational, religious, and charitable institutions of his neighbor-

hood. His wife is the daughter of the late Joseph Walker, and the granddaughter of Josiah Hedges, a man of mark in his day, and the founder of the city of Tiffin. Judge Seney is firm and decisive in character, quiet and gentle in manner, unostentatious in bearing, an honest lawyer, a pleasing public speaker, a person of refined tastes, and he is esteemed and popular among associates and professional brethren.

EMERSON, LOWE, manufacturer, of Cincinnati, was born August 14th, 1837, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, the son of Samuel and Nancy (Wilson) Emerson. The common ancestor from whom the family of Emersons, who for over a century have adorned the pages of American history by their achievements, and of which the distinguished philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson was a member, settled in Haverhill in 1642, with a colony of English dissenters. Property at that place is now in the possession of the family that has been a common heritage for nearly two and a half centuries. Samuel Emerson was born, and died, at the old homestead. The mother of Mr. Emerson was a native of Pelham, New Hampshire, and was a third cousin to Vice-president Henry Wilson. She is still living at Haverhill, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. Mr. Emerson attended a common school and an academy, and finished his studies at Northfield College, then known as the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. At the age of eighteen he left college, and spent the year following at Charleston, Massachusetts, as clerk in a wholesale grocery store. During the next year he was in Cincinnati, clerking in the rubber store of Bart & Hickox. At this time the great Kansas excitement was at its height, and thither young Emerson bent his course. Three years were spent in that State, during which he was chiefly engaged in real estate speculations, witnessing in the mean time the Border Ruffian War. In the spring of 1862 he returned to Trenton, New Jersey, and organized the 11th New Jersey Volunteers, laid out Camp Perine, and for some time served as post-adjutant. On the 1st of July following he went to Flemington, and organized the 15th New Jersey Volunteers, established a camp, drilled his men, and moved to the front with his regiment by the 1st of August, having accepted the commission of quartermaster, instead of that as colonel, which was proffered him. They were ordered to the first brigade of the first division of the sixth army corps of the Army of the Potomac. In February, 1863, he was made brigade-quartermaster, and during the campaign of that year acted as aid-de-camp to General A. T. A. Torbert. He was with his brigade at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and back to Brandy Station, where they went into winter quarters. The following spring the campaign of the Wilderness was opened, and Mr. Emerson acted as aid-de-camp till July, 1864, when he returned to his brigade, as quartermaster. In July the brigade left the Army of the Potomac, and went to Washington, to drive Early back, during which time he was on the staff of the commanding general, H. G. Wright, as assistant chief quartermaster. In December he returned to the Army of the Potomac, with his corps, and remained as staff officer till the close of the war. As quartermaster his labors were very arduous, and many times complicated, but so thoroughly systematized was his department that he was always ready to respond with the greatest expedition to all demands made upon him, and when he rendered his final account to the government he received the highest commendation from the quartermaster-general for his great



W. H. & F. H. P. Co.

Samuel Emerson

efficiency and scrupulous honesty, not a cent having been expended by him that was not properly accounted for. He entered the service with that spirit of devotion to his country that rendered the performance of his duty his one purpose, whether to be found in the rank or file. He did not seek, as thousands did, promotion to higher rank, but, indeed, refused such when proffered him. At the close of the war Mr. Emerson went to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the lumber trade and speculation, which was continued successfully until 1872. In that year he established the Emerson & Fisher Carriage Manufacturing Company, his partner being Mr. John W. Fisher, a practical carriage maker. Among the most important industries of the country at the present time is that of carriage building. Nowhere are we more impressed with the vastness of this branch of industry than in Cincinnati, where nearly one hundred thousand carriages were made during the year 1882, exceeding the entire product of England, France, and Germany during the same year, and employing more than double the capital engaged in the same business in any other city in America. As nothing happens without a cause, it becomes an interesting query as to what agency has brought about such a remarkable concentration of the trade at this point? It undoubtedly owes its origin to the wide departure from old and stereotyped methods, early adopted by the energetic young firm of Emerson, Fisher & Co. The master-mind of this firm saw, years ago, that carriage makers, unlike the artisans in nearly all other branches of manufacturing, were not progressing, but followed in the old well-worn rut of doing most of their work by hand—a slow, tedious, expensive, and wasteful process. He organized a system of labor whereby each workman was drilled to a specialty, with which he became thoroughly conversant. He then introduced machinery, wherever it was available, and soon found that one machine could perform the work of many hands, and execute its task with greater precision and accuracy than the most expert workman. If watches, guns, sewing-machines, and all kinds of furniture could be made by machinery with interchangeable parts, why not carriages? The old European manufacturers of those articles had stoutly insisted that good guns and watches could not be made by machinery. But after enterprising Americans had demonstrated that they could be made in that way, and began to sell their wares in the foreign markets, then the foreign makers began to adopt the same methods. So, with a quick perception of the possibilities involved in the business situation at that time, Mr. Emerson pioneered the way into building carriages on a large scale, by availing himself of machinery, interchangeable parts, systematic division of labor, and the adoption of the most improved methods. But a business is not established by merely manufacturing the goods out of the raw material. They must be sold, and the larger the product the larger the market required to consume them. The development of an extensive trade in any article requires skillful financiering, bold enterprise, push, pluck, and perseverance. These qualities characterized Mr. Emerson's management of business at that time in a marked degree. During the first year's existence of the firm he attended to all the finances of the concern, supervised all the details in the manufactory, and traveled forty-five thousand miles in one year to establish a trade, which has gained a permanent foothold in every State of the Union. In January, 1882, the firm was incorporated, under the name of "The Emerson & Fisher Carriage Com-

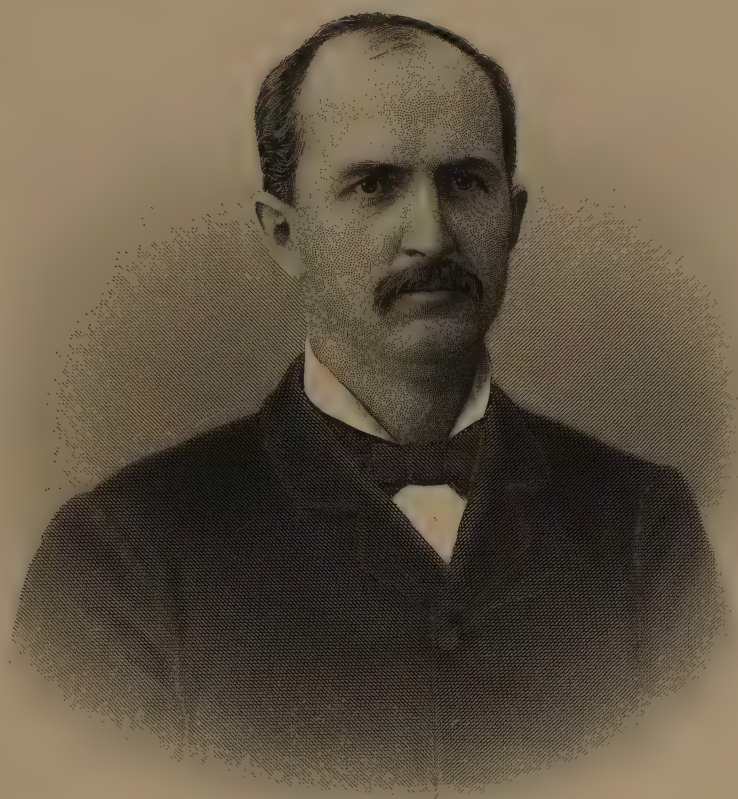
pany," with Mr. Emerson as president. The establishment now consists of several factories, with a floor surface of about one hundred and thirty-five thousand square feet, and turns out an annual product of about fifteen thousand carriages, in netting the business upward of one million dollars a year. But the management of this great house does not absorb all of Mr. Emerson's energies. He is a director in six large and successful manufacturing companies, which he has assisted to organize, and also a director in the Merchants' National Bank, of Cincinnati. He has been for five years president of the board of trustees of Farmers' College, at College Hill. During the summer of 1883 Mr. Emerson withdrew from his business cares, and took an extended tour through Europe. He is a Republican in politics, and, though not a politician, is a strong supporter of his party. His clear and sound judgment and large executive ability make him a leader in any position he will accept, and his advice and counsel is always in demand in business, finance, education, and the Church. Mr. Emerson was married September 19th, 1866, to Miss Maria E. Knight, of Jamestown, New York, and has a charming family of four beautiful children, constituting the chief attraction of his elegant suburban home at College Hill.

CAMPBELL, LEWIS D., lawyer and congressman, was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, August 9th, 1811. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, emigrated from the Highlands of Scotland and settled in Virginia and Pennsylvania. His father, Samuel Campbell, was born in Virginia and emigrated to the territory northwest of the Ohio in 1796, settling in the Miami valley. When of suitable age, he attended school in Franklin until he was fourteen years old, when he was transferred to the farm on which he labored until he was seventeen. From 1828 until 1831 he served an apprenticeship in the office of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. In the latter year he went to Hamilton, Ohio, where he published a weekly newspaper advocating the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. While editing his journal he studied law, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. He soon acquired a large and profitable practice. In 1848 Mr. Campbell was elected a representative in Congress over General Baldwin; in 1850 over Judge Vance; in 1852, 1854 and 1856 over Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and in 1870 over Hon. R. C. Schenck. During his first service in Congress, from 1849 until 1858, slavery was the all-absorbing question. He participated prominently in the debates, and uniformly maintained the position that while the Southern States should enjoy all their rights guaranteed by the Constitution, slavery should be excluded from the territories by congressional enactment. In the Thirty-third Congress, when the great question of repealing the Missouri compromise came before the House of Representatives, he was selected, in a conference of the opposition members, as their leader on the floor. Being a good parliamentarian and a ready debater, with a good voice, he discharged the duties thus assigned him, during that long and ever-memorable struggle, with eminent satisfaction to the friends of freedom, who met in discussion the ablest men of the South. The discussion between him and Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, on the relative advantages of free and slave labor, gave him rank with the ablest debaters of Congress. At the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress, Mr. Campbell received the votes of a large majority of his party for the speakership, and would probably have been elected had he continued to be a candidate. But

in consequence of pledges exacted of him which he thought would dishonor him if made, he peremptorily withdrew his name, and Hon. N. P. Banks was elected. During this Congress, Mr. Campbell served as chairman of the ways and means committee, and the duties thus devolving upon him were discharged with great ability. Among the measures reported by him which became laws, was the tariff act of 1857, which levied the lowest average duties on imports of any act passed within the last half century. It was during this Congress that Preston S. Brooks made the assault on Charles Sumner in the old Senate chamber. Mr. Campbell was one of the first to reach the senator after he was stricken down; the following day he introduced the resolution for an investigation, was chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, and made a report for the expulsion of Brooks. The challenge which the latter subsequently sent Mr. Burlingame was one of the fruits of the assault on Mr. Sumner. Upon the pressing request of Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Campbell took charge of the affair as his friend—General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, being the friend of Mr. Brooks. When the war of the Rebellion commenced, Mr. Campbell at once ardently espoused the cause of the Union. In the spring and summer of 1861, he assisted in raising several regiments. In autumn following, he organized the 69th Ohio regiment, and was commissioned as its colonel. In the winter of 1861–62, he was in command at Camp Chase, where he received, and kept as prisoners of war, the officers taken at Fort Donelson and in other battles. In April following, he went under orders with his regiment to Tennessee, where he served in the army of the Cumberland until the failure of his health unfitted him for the service, and he reluctantly retired. In 1866, Mr. Campbell was appointed minister to Mexico—the successor to Hon. Thomas Corwin. In November of that year, accompanied by General Sherman, he proceeded on his mission. The French army of occupation and other forces of Maximilian were then in Mexico, holding the capital and other principal cities. President Juarez and his cabinet officers had been driven to a point near the northwestern border. Failing to reach the government of that republic in its then migratory condition, Mr. Campbell was directed by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to make his official residence, temporarily, in New Orleans. He remained there until June following, when, tired of that kind of service abroad, he resigned. Elected to the Forty-second Congress, he served through his term, and, in April, was elected a delegate to the convention to revise and amend the constitution of Ohio. After that convention assembled at Columbus, he was elected, on the 22d May, its vice-president by a unanimous vote. In politics, Mr. Campbell commenced his career in the school of Clay, Webster, and others, and was always an active member of the whig party until its dissolution. Subsequently he was identified with the republican party. After the war of the Rebellion closed he left that party, believing that by its reconstruction and other acts it had abandoned the principles upon which the war had been prosecuted, and that its measures of centralization were anti-republican, and of imperial tendency, and he henceforth co-operated with the democratic party. After retirement from public life, Mr. Campbell was then engaged in agricultural pursuits on his large and fertile farm on the Great Miami river, near the city of Hamilton, in which he resided. He married the only daughter of John Reily, deceased, who at the age of seventeen volunteered as a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Campbell died of anemia,

November 26th, 1882, leaving a widow and three daughters surviving him, who reside in the old homestead at Hamilton, Ohio.

CAMPBELL, JAMES EDWIN, lawyer, of Hamilton, is a native of Middletown, where he was born on the 7th of July, 1843. He is the son of Dr. Andrew Campbell and Laura P. Reynolds, daughter of John P. Reynolds, once a publisher in New York State, and afterward a leading and influential citizen of Middletown. Mr. Campbell's father was of Scotch extraction, and his mother of English. The family of Mr. Reynolds was originally settled in Devonshire, Jonathan Reynolds emigrating from Plympton Earl, in that county, in 1645, and on his arrival in America taking up his dwelling near Plympton, in the Plymouth colony, now a part of Massachusetts. Mr. Campbell is sixth in descent from Jonathan Reynolds. The family, after settling in Massachusetts, extended to Rhode Island and New York, and are now numerous in these two latter States, having many members who have filled important positions in the State and national councils. By another branch of his maternal family he is descended from John Parker, who commanded the American troops at the heroic struggle at Lexington, which began the Revolutionary war. His paternal great-grandfather, Andrew Small, at the age of eighteen, went with Montgomery on the fatal expedition to Quebec, suffering untold miseries on his return through Canada. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the war of 1812. James E. Campbell was educated in the free schools of his native town, and in later years received instruction from the Rev. John B. Morton, an early and successful teacher of that place, and for many years the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. When approaching maturity he began the reading of law, and taught school for a short time. In the summer of 1863 he became a master's mate on the gunboats *Elk* and *Naiad*, serving on the Mississippi and Red River flotillas, and taking part in several engagements. But the unhealthiness of the climate soon affected him, and after a year, being surveyed by a board of surgeons, he was discharged, returning home a mere skeleton. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered his health he resumed the study of law, and during the winter of 1864 and 1865 he became a student in the office of Doty & Gunckel, Middletown, being admitted to the bar in 1865. In the spring of 1867 he began the practice of his profession in that city. During the interval he was book-keeper of the First National Bank, at Middletown, and was also a deputy collector in the Internal Revenue service of the Third District for about eight months in Hamilton, under General Ferdinand Van Derveer, collector. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county in 1875 and 1877, holding that position for four years, and filling the duties of his office most acceptably. From 1867 to 1869 he was United States Commissioner. In 1879 he made a very close race for the Ohio State Senate, being defeated by only twelve votes. During the war he was a Republican, and remained so until the Greeley Campaign, when, in common with thousands of others, he cast off the party yoke and voted for Greeley and Brown. Since that time he has acted with the Democrats. In addition to his business as a lawyer he has paid much attention to insurance, and has gradually gained a large and valuable business in this line, and has been charged with many important receiverships and other trusts. Mr. Campbell is a Knight Templar, a member of the Grand Army of



James E. Campbell

the Republic, and other orders. He was married to Miss Libbie Owens, daughter of Job E. Owens and Mary A. Price, on the 4th of January, 1870. Her father was a native of Wales, and her mother of Welsh descent. They have three children. Mr. Campbell is a hard worker, and can accomplish more business than the most of men. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and contributes liberally to the support of all benevolent and charitable enterprises. He is systematic in all his efforts, and his offices are models of neatness. Socially no man stands higher. He is courteous in manner, thorough in his acquisition of detail, and of the highest integrity of character. As a lawyer he has few superiors at his age, possessing great skill in ascertaining the true points of a case. He is a good, clear, logical speaker, and well informed on all questions of law. No young man in Hamilton has a better or more honorable record, and no one is deserving of greater credit than he. At the Democratic Convention, held at Lebanon, August 16th, 1882, he was nominated unanimously for the position of Congressman. His competitor received a majority of forty-one on the face of the returns, and Mr. Campbell (owing to the student vote in Greene and Warren Counties, and other irregularities) is now contesting for the seat before the House of Representatives in the Forty-eighth Congress. Mr. Campbell, at the election, received the largest vote ever given to any candidate in the county of Butler—the native county of both candidates—having the unprecedented majority of 3,187 votes.

JOHNSTON, REV. SAMUEL, the first minister of the Episcopal church in the city of Cincinnati, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, on the 18th August, 1789. His father was Captain Samuel Johnston, who was married August 6th, 1780, to Sarah Sage, born January 14th, 1756. She was the daughter of Mr. Comfort Sage, who married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Colonel Jabez Hamlin and Mary Christophers, the former of whom was born at Middletown, on the 28th July, 1709, and the latter at New London, Connecticut, on the 25th August, 1714. Captain Johnston, the father of the subject of our sketch, was drowned at sea, on his passage from St. Domingo to Greenwich, on the 7th January, 1794. In his boyhood, the subject of our sketch lived with Mr. Edward Hallam, at New London, who had married his aunt, Miss Sarah Johnston. On leaving New London, he was placed in a counting house in the city of New York, but having predilections for the Christian ministry, he retired from mercantile pursuits, and entered Union college, Schenectady, New York, where he subsequently graduated. Desirous of being a thorough student of theology, he joined the General Theological Seminary, in New York city, having as his co-students, the late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, and the late Bishop Henshaw, of Maryland. After his ordination, he labored arduously and successfully in Western New York as a missionary of the Episcopal church, and officiated at Batavia, Canandaigua, and Buffalo. In 1817, he organized the parish of St. Paul's, in Buffalo, but not long afterward removed to Cincinnati, where he almost immediately became the pastor of Christ church, and, on its organization in 1828, became the rector of St. Paul's. He married Magaretta Elizabeth Wilson, who was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1790. Her father was the Rev. James Wilson, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, who died at Norfolk, Virginia, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard of that place. Mrs. Mary Wilson, his widow, sometime

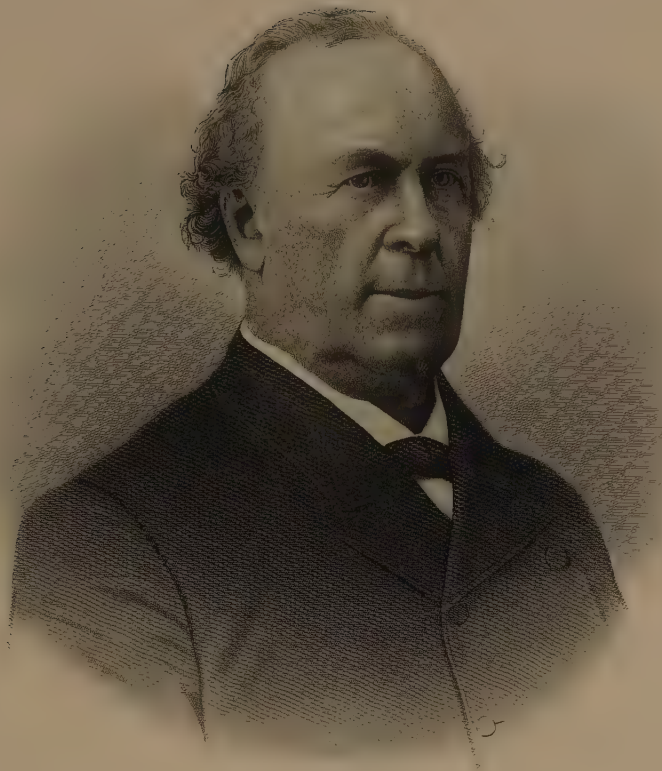
afterward married William Hartshorne, a merchant of Baltimore, and a native of Virginia, born at Hartshorne's Mills, near Alexandria. James and William Wilson, brothers of Magaretta E. Wilson, participated in the defense of Baltimore, one at North Point, the other at Fort McHenry, during the war of 1812. Not long after the peace of 1814, the family removed West and South, some to Cincinnati, others to New Orleans. Mrs. Johnston, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Johnston, died in Cincinnati, in October, 1873, in her eighty-fourth year. Their children were, an infant, that died soon after its birth; Sarah Hallam Johnston, who married Mr. Henry D. Huntington, of Cincinnati, and died December 23d, 1871; Mary Elizabeth Johnston, who married Mr. William C. Huntington, and died January, 1857, and William H. Johnston, paymaster in the United States army. After laboring earnestly, faithfully, and consistently as minister of the church in Cincinnati for fifteen years, the Rev. Samuel Johnston died May 22d, 1833. A tablet is erected to his memory in the chancel of the church.

GANO, DANIEL, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, near the mouth of the Little Miami river, May 29th, 1794, and died at Cincinnati, August 17th, 1873. His family was of French Huguenot descent. His grandfather, Rev. John Gano, was a Baptist minister of distinction, who organized the first Baptist church in the city of New York, and became its pastor in 1762. A native of New Jersey, he served as a brigade chaplain in the revolutionary army, and died at Frankfort, Kentucky, of which one of his sons was a founder, August 10th, 1804. His fourth surviving son, John S. Gano, father of Daniel, was one of the original settlers of 1788, of Columbia, Ohio, and, being a topographical engineer, commanded an advance party and surveyed the route for the march of General St. Clair's army into the Indian country, and was present at St. Clair's defeat, November 4th, 1791. He also commanded a company of one hundred and thirty-two men that marched to the battle-field during the following winter, buried the dead, and brought back over a thousand stand of arms, with several cannon, etc., which had been left behind in the retreat. He took an active part in the war of 1812, and held commissions, as captain, major, brigadier, and major-general of the 1st division of Ohio militia, from December 1st, 1803, until 1818, when he removed to Covington, Kentucky, of which he was then principal proprietor. He was the first prothonotary of Hamilton county, and served as clerk of the county court, from its organization until his removal to Kentucky. He died at his home in Covington, January 1st, 1822. The mother of Daniel Gano was a daughter of William Goforth, the first judge appointed for Hamilton County. During Daniel's infancy, his parents removed from Columbia to Cincinnati, where one of the first schools he attended was kept by Edward Harragan, of Fort Washington. When he was but thirteen years old he rode eleven hundred miles on horseback, through the wilderness and across the mountains, to Providence, Rhode Island, accompanied by his uncle, Dr. Stephen Gano, then pastor of the first Baptist church of that place, who had organized the first church of that denomination in the Miami purchase, at Columbia, in 1790. At Providence, Daniel entered Brown University, but soon abandoning the college, returned to Cincinnati and entered his father's office as assistant clerk, shortly afterward becoming his deputy. He retained this position until 1818, when his father resigned, and he was ap-

pointed clerk instead, continuing to hold this office until 1856, except during a few months when General W. H. Harrison held the clerkship. At the date above named, he retired from the position, having, with the exception noted, fulfilled its duties forty-five years. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Gano was commissioned, by the governor of Ohio, as aide to the major-general, after which he was reappointed and held his commission, with the rank of major, under Major-General James Findlay, who succeeded his father, until the death of the general. He assisted in preparing, mustering, and paying detachments of men during the war of 1812. His life was a busy and useful one, and few of its early citizens did more than he toward building up and improving Cincinnati, or contributed more to its material prosperity. By his individual exertions and influence, he secured the location of the Miami canal, and procuring plans from New York, had the first five canal-boats built and equipped, operating them by agents. He was one of the originators, in 1827, of the first agricultural society in Hamilton county, and bestowed much attention on agricultural and horticultural experiments and advancement. He was also actively interested in the improvement of all kinds of stock, and published an illustrated treatise on "Blooded Horses in the West," in 1831. Among interesting incidents of his life in Cincinnati, was an entertainment given by Major Gano, at his house, to General Lafayette, during the latter's visit to the city in 1824, at which Lafayette revived his recollections of his host's grandfather, Rev. John Gano, mentioned above, whom he had known in the Revolutionary army. Major Gano was the last survivor of seven—including Judge Jacob Burnet and Rev. Timothy Flint, who presided over the seven days' debate between Alexander Campbell and Robert Owen, on the "Evidences of Christianity, etc.," held at Cincinnati, April 13th, 1829, which created great interest at the time. Many years before his death, he became interested in Dr. Samuel Thompson's botanical system of medicine, and, as an amateur practitioner, did much important service during the cholera season of 1832. He gave some attention also to animal magnetism, and, later, to spiritualism. An earnest advocate of freedom, he at one time liberated three families of slaves, and it may be said, was always disposed to favor reforms and aid in progressive movements of all kinds. Major Gano married Rebecca Hunt Lawrence, daughter of Benjamin Lawrence, at Cincinnati, September 25th, 1816; issue, six children, only two of whom survived their father: Stephen and Henrietta G., wife of Henry A. Chittenden.

LONG, HON. ALEXANDER, lawyer, was born in Greenville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, December 24th, 1816. His great-grandfather, Joseph Long, emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1751, intermarried in Baltimore, Maryland, with Mary Spear, and afterward settled on a farm on the Little Brandywine, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was the father of seven children. His grandfather, Alexander Long, for whom he was named, was the oldest child, and was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 3d, 1757. He intermarried with Sarah Graham, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, for a time, and also in the war of 1812. The battle of Brandywine, which took place September 10th, 1777, was within a few miles of the old homestead. He removed from Chester County to Washington County, from whence, after a residence of a few years, he removed, in 1806, to Beaver County, in the same State, and settled on a

farm adjoining the town of New Castle. He was the father of two children, Joseph Long and Arthur Graham Long. He received a pension for his services in the war, and died in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Arthur Graham Long, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 6th, 1789, and intermarried with Catharine Thompson, who became the mother of six children, Alexander being the eldest. His father, Arthur G. Long, was a pioneer in the mercantile business in Western Pennsylvania, having opened the first store and sold the first dry goods and groceries in Greenville, in 1815. In the year 1823 his father removed from Greenville back to the old farm adjoining the town (now city) of New Castle, where he engaged in the distilling business, the manufacture of woolen goods, and farming. It was there the subject of this sketch received his elementary education, in the common schools of his section, as they then existed and were conducted in Western Pennsylvania, and in the then town of New Castle, which was afterward supplemented by an academic course at Cary's Academy, afterward the Farmers' College, at College Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio. On leaving the academy he engaged in teaching school, and continued to teach for a period of nearly eight years. His inclination was to study medicine, and he did commence it; but at the request and in compliance with the wishes of his father, he gave it up, and entered upon the study of the law, under the late Thomas J. Gallagher, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1848 he was elected, with George E. Pugh, to the Ohio Legislature, and voted for the repeal of what was then known as the "black laws of Ohio," and for the election of the late Chief-justice Salmon P. Chase to the Senate of the United States. This brought down the censure of a portion of his party upon himself, Mr. Pugh, and their colleagues, but they again submitted themselves as candidates for popular indorsement and re-election, to a convention of their party, in 1849. They were nominated and re-elected. In January, 1851, he entered actively into the practice of the law, and has pursued it successfully as a profession, in Cincinnati, since that time. In 1860 he was nominated for the House of Representatives in Congress, from the Second Congressional District in Hamilton County. This was a very great compliment, in view of the distinguished character and attainments of the only Democrat who had represented the district before. This nomination, however, was at the time when the revolution in public opinion brought the Republican party into power by the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and Mr. Long was defeated, with his party, in the election. In 1862, at the next congressional election, he was again honored by his party with the nomination, and was elected by a flattering vote over John A. Gurley. He took his seat in the House of Representatives in December, 1863, entering it as a new member with General James A. Garfield, and was appointed a member of and served upon the Committee of Claims. The civil war was then raging, public opinion was greatly excited, conservative views were generally condemned, and those who held or expressed them were suspected of a want of fidelity to the government. During the first four months of the session Mr. Long remained a silent member on the floor, but was always in his seat and a close observer of events and the business and proceedings of the House. At the end of that time he delivered a carefully prepared speech in opposition to the war and the manner of its prosecution, in which he distinctly avowed that he spoke for him-



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self alone, and was alone responsible for what he said. This speech was published throughout the country, both North and South, and was the subject of much comment and criticism by the press. On the day following its delivery, Schuyler Colfax, who was at the time Speaker of the House of Representatives, left the speaker's chair, came down upon the floor, and introduced a preamble and resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long, and made a speech in support thereof. Thereupon a protracted discussion ensued upon the merits of the speech and the freedom of debate, which occupied the attention of the House to the exclusion of all other business for five days, when the resolution for expulsion was withdrawn and one of censure substituted therefor, which was finally adopted by a majority of eleven votes. A second resolution, that the Speaker should read the resolution of censure to Mr. Long during the session of the House, was laid upon the table, by a majority of two votes, and there the matter ended. (*Congressional Globe*, Part II; 1st session 38th Congress, 1863-4; pages 1499 to 1635, inclusive.) Mr. Long was a delegate to the Chicago National Democratic Convention in the following August, 1864, and made a speech in the Convention against the nomination of General McClellan and in support of a resolution to appoint a large committee of that body to wait on President Lincoln, and propose to him to stop the flow of fraternal blood until the people, by their choice of candidates, should signify their pleasure about the continuance of hostilities. That step, although highly philanthropic, was not favored by the convention. There will always be a diversity of sentiment upon these propositions, but there has never been any upon the kind feeling which prompted them, nor upon the participation of Mr. Long. He has not suffered any loss of credit in his public or private character for the independent and manly part he took throughout the whole struggle of the sections from 1860 to 1865. Indeed, he may be said to have risen in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and stands higher now than at any previous time. The patience, firmness, sagacity, and statesmanship he manifested in his one term in Congress make up a record of which, on the whole, he will never be ashamed. Mr. Long has always pursued the legal profession, since he came to the bar, with the closest attention. His diligence is very remarkable, and his standing among lawyers, judges, and clients proves that he has been amply rewarded for his fidelity to his honorable and arduous calling. Success in every thing connected with it has crowned his career with all its rewards. Mr. Long's opposition to the war sprung from his early studies of the federal system. He was an admirer of John C. Calhoun, and a believer in Thomas Jefferson's doctrine of State sovereignty. He made no concealment of his aversion to the war, going even to the length of doubting its constitutionality, and condemning altogether the policy of the proposed coercion of the Southern States by the North. He thought that State rights could not be safely confided to federal custody, but would soon disappear if there were no remedy for State wrongs. He held it to be a mistake to suppose that the true Union was endangered by the strength of the States and the weakness of the federal government, but he held the contrary was correct. These opinions he retains, and leaves to the decision of future times. Mr. Long was always an admirer of the late Chief-justice Chase, and advocated his nomination by the National Democratic Convention, in New York, in 1868. He opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democratic party

in 1872, but was a warm friend and supporter of Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, and was selected as chairman of the Ohio delegation in the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention in 1880. In 1865 the State sovereignty wing of the Democratic party in Ohio nominated him for governor, but that branch of the party being without an organization, he received, comparatively, but few votes. He has devoted much time and labor in the advancement of the interests of the Masonic fraternity in Cincinnati. He has made the tour of Europe and the British Isles, and traveled in California. He is identified with and takes an active interest in the public charities and public schools of the city. He has served successively for a number of years as a member of the Board of Education, president of the Board of Examiners, trustee and treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, trustee of the Commercial Hospital, and is at present a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati University, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Medical College.

SMITH, SAMUEL B., adjutant-general of the State of Ohio, was born in Troy, in this State, September 4th, 1836. He is the second son of Thomas J. S. and Jane (Bacon) Smith, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio, and of English ancestry. His maternal grandfather, Henry Bacon, was one of the earliest settlers in the State; was a leading lawyer, of great prominence in public affairs, and a wise and judicious counselor in the ranks of his (the whig) party. The father of Samuel B. Smith practiced law for many years at Dayton, Ohio, and in it was associated with his son, our subject, for several years, so remaining at his death, in 1868. His father removed from Troy to Dayton when Samuel B. was quite young, so that the greater part of his life was spent in the latter place. He read law in the office of his father, and in 1860 was regularly admitted to the bar; but the civil war coming on soon, he laid aside his law books and took up the equipments of warfare. He entered the Federal service as first lieutenant of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later was captain and finally major of the 93d Ohio, in which capacity he was serving at the close of the war. After being mustered out of the military service he returned to Dayton, and in 1866 entered regularly upon the practice of law, which continued till he was appointed assistant adjutant-general, January 12th, 1880. Mr. Smith is eminently qualified for the position which he holds. From his youth he has always manifested more than ordinary interest in military matters, and his long service during the war in an official capacity, as well as being colonel of the 4th Ohio National Guard, has qualified him in an exceptional degree for the duties of his office. During the threatened riot in the State, in 1877, his command was called into requisition, a part of the regiment (4th Ohio) going to Newark, and afterwards to Columbus. Happily, however, their service was not needed in active conflict. The individual or corporate interests that have engaged the attention of General Smith have been principally those of railroads. For many years he was interested in the construction and extension of railroads. He was at different periods both vice-president and president of the Dayton, Covington and Toledo Railroad Company. After the resignation of Adjutant-general Gibson, under whom Mr. Smith served as assistant adjutant-general, he was promoted to the adjutant-generalcy, his commission dating March 2d, 1881. General Smith is recognized as a faithful and

efficient official. He lends attention to detail, and is giving character to his position. Socially, he is quiet, self-possessed, and dignified, and yet affable and courteous. No ill-will of any kind attaches to him, and it is believed that his public life as adjutant-general of the State will reflect great credit on himself, as well as the author of his appointment. June 13th, 1871, he was married to Eliza J. Stoddard, only daughter of the late Henry Stoddard, of Dayton, Ohio.

MCALPIN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, wholesale dry goods merchant, of Cincinnati, was born in that city, July 4th, 1827, which date will account for his receiving the distinguished name he bears. Andrew McAlpin, his father, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, having been born in that city in 1793. He came to Cincinnati in 1817, and the year following married Miss Margaret Merrie, a lady of Scotch parentage, born in Philadelphia in 1798. She came with her parents to Cincinnati as early as 1804. Andrew McAlpin was for many years a manufacturer of furniture and an extensive dealer in all kinds of wood, both native and imported. He was also a hardware merchant in Cincinnati for nearly an equal length of time. He died an esteemed citizen in 1863, while his widow, the mother of our subject, survived him thirteen years, dying at the ripe age of seventy-eight. George W. received his education at Woodward College, with a supplementary course at the Cincinnati College. In 1842, when fifteen years of age, he entered the wholesale dry goods store of Mr. John Taylor, afterward Taylor & Ellis, in whose employ he remained till 1850. Eight years' experience in the business, in all its departments, gave him a most thorough knowledge of mercantile and commercial trade, and at the same time demonstrated to his employers his great personal worth and business qualifications. In 1850 he was received as partner in the firm, which then became known as John W. Ellis & Co. It was afterward succeeded by Ellis, McAlpin & Co., then McAlpin, Polk & Heberd, then McAlpin, Polk & Co., and lastly George W. McAlpin & Co., under which name the business is at present conducted, on Fourth Street, in the large and elegant store erected for that purpose. Mr. McAlpin's life has been exclusively and thoroughly a business one, as he has never allowed himself to engage in any outside schemes or public affairs that would divert him from his one chief aim and determination. That his efforts have been crowned with great success financially is but the just reward of honesty, industry, sound judgment, and excellent business qualifications. Under his management the business has grown to gigantic proportions, its annual sales amounting to nearly two million dollars, which exceeds those of any other exclusively wholesale dry goods house in the State of Ohio. It is worthy of note that Mr. McAlpin is the oldest wholesale dry goods merchant, in term of years, now in Cincinnati, there not being one of the number, except himself, now in that trade who were engaged in the business when he entered it in 1842. He has not only the prestige of being the oldest, but, also, as a representative of the great mercantile interests of Cincinnati he stands the first in his department. Among the many public institutions and corporations with which he is identified might be mentioned the following: The First National Bank, in which he has been stockholder and director for fifteen years; Lane Theological Seminary, of which he has been trustee for five years; Spring Grove Cemetery, of which he has been director for an equal length

of time; and Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, of which he has been trustee and treasurer for ten years. He has always been a Republican in politics, though taking no part further than the exercise of the ballot, and even then exercising a judicious independence of party when the question of worth in candidates is involved. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination, and he is an elder in that Church at Clifton, his place of residence. He has been a member of the city council in that aristocratic and beautiful suburb for fifteen years. In summing up the character of Mr. McAlpin, it can be truly said that as a business man and merchant he stands among the first; as a citizen, honorable, useful, and esteemed; as a Christian gentleman, conscientious and upright; and among his fellows he bears the universally attested title of "one of nature's noblemen." He was married July 2d, 1850, to Miss Emily Louisa Spining, of Springfield, Ohio, whose father, Pierson Spining, was for many years a merchant in that city, settling there as early as 1812.

CAMPBELL, JOHN W., was born February 23d, 1782, in Augusta county, Virginia. His parentage was Scotch-Irish, his ancestors having removed in 1612 from Argyleshire, Scotland, into the north part of Ireland, near Londonderry. Their descendants, in 1740, emigrated to America and settled in Augusta county, Virginia. When he was eight years of age John W. Campbell's father removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky. Not being, in early life, of a robust frame, John W. soon found that he was not fitted for the laborious occupation of a farmer; and as from his earliest years he had manifested a strong predilection for the attainment of knowledge, his parents sent him to a Latin school, taught by Rev. J. P. Campbell, a Presbyterian clergyman. While at this school, and living in the family of his teacher, his parents removed to Ohio (1798), whence he followed them as soon as his engagements at school had expired. He afterward studied Latin a short time under the direction of Rev. Mr. Dunlevy, in Ohio. The school was five miles from his home, but the distance was walked most cheerfully, morning and evening, by him, he considering the exercise an important step to the attainment of his cherished hopes of health and knowledge. He was afterward sent to prosecute his studies under Rev. Robert Finley, in Highland county, Ohio. (This gentleman established the first classical school in Kentucky, at which several of the most distinguished men of that State were educated.) Having made himself an excellent Latin and Greek scholar he resolved to study law; and with this view he went to Morgantown, Virginia, to receive the instruction of his uncle, Thomas Willson, who was a lawyer of distinction. Here he studied law until he obtained a license to practice, which he did in 1808, when he was admitted to the bar in Ohio, and fixed his residence at West Union, in Adams county. He was, in a short time, appointed prosecuting attorney for the counties of Adams and Highland, and such was his gentlemanly deportment and attention to business, that he soon obtained a profitable practice. In 1811, he married Eleanor, daughter of Colonel Robert Doak, of Augusta county, Virginia. John W. Campbell soon acquired the confidence of the people of his county, which was shown on various occasions by their electing him to the State legislature. In that body he was a useful and influential member. His profession was prosecuted with success in the recess of the legislature; and such was his rise in public esteem, that he was soon considered



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one of the leading men of the State. In 1812, when the representation of the State in the House of Representatives of the United States was increased from one member to six, he was put in nomination for that office. His personal acquaintance was principally limited to Adams and Highland counties of the district, composed of several counties, and he was beaten by a small number of votes by his competitor. In the counties where he was known he received a very large majority of the votes. In the fall of 1816, he was elected to Congress by a very large majority, and reelected by the people of his district by an almost unanimous vote five times, and until he, against their strong and reiterated remonstrances, declined being a candidate. A congressional service of ten years gave him a prominent standing in the nation. To his various duties as a representative, he was very attentive, and in the discharge of them he uniformly acted under a due sense of his obligation to his God and to his country. His name is found on many of the most important committees in the House. He evinced no disposition to figure in debate, but seemed to be called out by a deep sense of what he owed to his constituents and the country; and he occupied no more time than was necessary to express, in a concise way, his views upon the subject under discussion. During his long and arduous service in congress, no member sustained a more unsullied character or an integrity more free from suspicion. He utterly discarded the maxim of Machiavel, that "the appearance of virtue to a public man is of great advantage, but the possession of it is lumber." He was a politician of lofty bearing,—his principles never being compromised under any circumstances; and yet, he was decided and firm in his political opinions, and no man was more ready than he, on all proper occasions, publicly to avow them. With him politics were as much a matter of principle as any of the other great matters of human opinion. Had he remained in Congress it is quite probable he would have been elevated to the speaker's chair. In political principles he was never extreme. Whilst he was utterly opposed to nullification, he was equally hostile to that ultra protection which seemed to lose sight of all interests except those of the manufacturers. And it can not be doubted that his views, which disconnected great and leading interests from the fortunes of political aspirants, and placed them upon their own intrinsic merits, were dictated by an enlightened patriotism, and ought to receive universal commendation. Leaving Congress in 1826, and cherishing a fondness for a retired and rural life, Judge Campbell removed to Brown county, and settled on a farm, which he improved with care, and for some time subsequently his attention was chiefly engrossed in the occupations of his farm, and in building a large and convenient mansion house. In the fall of 1828, a very short time before the election, he was nominated for governor. If he consented to this step, it was with no small reluctance, as it broke in upon his retirement, and the time before the election was so short that but little hope could be entertained of success. His name, however, throughout the State, was found to carry with it great strength, and especially in those parts where sufficient time was given for reasonable exertions by his friends. He received a powerful vote, and if his party in the northern part of the State had fully appreciated his strength in other parts of it, he would, without doubt, have secured the election. On the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency, in March, 1829, John W. Campbell was

nominated for the office of judge of the United States court for the district of the State of Ohio. The Senate unanimously confirmed this nomination, and it was accepted. He carried with him on the bench the same unbending integrity and good sense which had marked his public course. His early habits of study were never laid aside. It was a maxim with him to economize time, and so employ his passing hours as to conduce to the improvement of himself, or the instruction of others. He generally rose at four o'clock in the morning, to engage in some favorite study. Many of his lucubrations were published anonymously, in the periodicals of the day, and he has left many disquisitions in manuscript, on various subjects, which have never been published. The honorary degree of doctor of civil laws, without his knowledge, was conferred on him by Augusta College, at its commencement in 1831. From the time he removed to Columbus, he considered it his permanent residence, and his efforts to improve the common schools, and zealous aid and coöperation in an attempt to establish a lyceum on an extended plan for the public benefit, attested the paramount place in his regard which the public welfare always seemed to have. The same feelings led him to embrace, at an early period, the cause of the American Colonization Society, as a great scheme of benevolence which promised much good to the degraded suffering African race. Of the Ohio State Colonization Society he was president at the time of his death. When the fatal scourge of cholera made its appearance in Columbus, in the summer of 1833, from the dawn of day until midnight, he was almost continuously engaged in visiting the abodes of distress, and in administering to the necessities of the afflicted. His footsteps and his voice were heard wherever human suffering was found, and his kindness soothed the sorrow and cheered the hopes of many who were yielding to despair. This work of benevolence was continued by him until it was arrested by the serious illness and death of an adopted little daughter, to whom both he and Mrs. Campbell were most tenderly attached. Judge Campbell and wife, being broken down by fatigue and anxiety, and as the cholera was rapidly subsiding at Columbus, concluded to visit the Delaware Springs, to recruit their health and spirits. On their way thence the former had a severe chill which was followed by a high fever. Arriving at the springs he was in a short time reduced to a most critical state. The hand of death was upon him, and retaining the exercise of his faculties, he was fully aware of its approaches. After some remarks to his affectionate wife, to a brother just arrived, and to his nephew, he at last seemed to compose himself for his last and trying moment. With his hands crossed and his mind uplifted with prayer, he calmly resigned his breath on the night of the 24th of September, 1833. On the arrival of the melancholy intelligence of his decease at Columbus, a great sensation was produced, for he was universally respected, and his late acts of benevolence had endeared him to the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Some hundreds of citizens from Columbus met the funeral cortege near Worthington, and accompanied the remains of their lamented neighbor to his last home. Judge Campbell's mind was cultivated. His knowledge was accurate, varied and extensive. He was fond of composition and criticism, and he acquired a correct taste in these most desirable attainments. His style is chaste and perspicuous. What he conceived he expressed clearly and forcibly. And when he discussed a subject, either in a public speech or in

a written disquisition, views were always presented interesting and instructive. The leading characteristic of his mind was common sense, which must be the basis of all great minds. It is, indeed, one of the most encouraging facts that in this country, a large proportion of these individuals who, by their public services, or their professional acquirements and talents, have attained a degree of eminence, have risen by their own exertions. The influence of their lives is felt in the great operations of science and government; whilst others more favored by fortune, who have wasted their time and money, remain undistinguished in the mass of society. Judge Campbell's life exhibits what can be accomplished by industry and integrity combined with good judgment. The following memorial, written by an esteemed friend, is inscribed on the stone over his grave: "Erected in memory of Hon. John W. Campbell, late judge of the court of the U. S. for the district of Ohio. He was born in the county of Augusta, Virginia, and died at Delaware, Ohio, September 24th, 1833, aged 51 years and 7 months. He served his fellow citizens first in the legislature of Ohio; afterwards, during ten years, as a representative in Congress. He was approved as an efficient legislator, and as an upright and enlightened jurist, possessing talents of a high order, directed by the strictest integrity. He was esteemed as an honest man, honored as a patriotic citizen, beloved as a kinsman and friend. Cordially embracing the religion of the Divine Savior, he wished to live to recommend that religion to others. He was just and benevolent, had hope in his end, and his death was lamented by all who knew him."

MONFORT, REV. JOSEPH GLASS, D. D., senior editor of the *Herald and Presbyter*, was born December 9th, 1810, in Warren County, Ohio. He is a son of the late Rev. Francis and Sophia (Glass) Monfort. Dr. Monfort's father, a descendant of the Huguenots, was a Presbyterian minister, and for many years pastor of a Church in Hamilton, Ohio. His uncle, Rev. Peter Monfort, D. D., was also a minister of the Gospel, and preached for half a century in the Miami Valley. From his mother he inherits an indomitable will, an energetic disposition, which may account, in part, for his never having failed in any business or professional enterprise that he ever undertook. From his father descended his inclination for literature and the ministry as a profession. Thus endowed, he eagerly sought the means for acquiring an education. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, in 1834. He began the study of theology in 1835, at Indiana Theological Seminary, Hanover, Indiana. In the spring of the following year Dr. Monfort purchased the *Standard* (then published at Hanover), and changed its place of publication to Louisville, Kentucky. There it took the name of the *Western Presbyterian Herald*, and was edited by Rev. W. L. Breckearidge and J. G. Monfort, and was published under the firm name of J. M. Wampler & Co. It should be stated that Dr. Breckearidge in this paper made a very strong move for a division of the Presbyterian Church into the Old and New Schools, stating that there was no alternative, clinching it with the memorable remark: "For they will not change who think they are not wrong—they can not change who know that they are right." And it should be stated, also, that in after years Dr. Monfort was the first to move in the matter of the reunion, as will hereafter appear in this sketch. Dr. Monfort was licensed to preach September, 1837, by the presbytery at Oxford. Upon the resignation of his

father as pastor at Hamilton he preached six months to the same charge. At this time an invitation was extended him to labor as a missionary, which he accepted, in the counties of Decatur, Shelby, and Bartholomew, Indiana. After a year's work in this field, he received a call from the Churches of Greensburg and Sand Creek, which he accepted, and was accordingly ordained and installed as pastor in charge, by the Presbytery of Indianapolis. Before his call, however, the Church at Greensburg had divided into Old and New School. In consequence of this division, Dr. Monfort resigned this charge in 1842. For the ensuing two years he was agent for the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Indiana. In October, 1844 he was recalled to Greensburg, both divisions of the congregation uniting in the invitation. This call he accepted, and remained pastor at Greensburg until January, 1855, when he was invited by the vote of the Synod of Indiana, and by a circular letter signed by a large number of the ministers of the Synods of Northern Indiana, Cincinnati, and Ohio, through the agency of the Rev. Drs. E. D. MacMaster, Thomas E. Thomas, and J. M. Stevenson, to become the editor of the *Presbyterian of the West*, Cincinnati, from which the Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice had recently retired. He has ever since conducted this paper, first changing its name to the *Presbyter*, and in October, 1869, uniting it with the New School paper at Cincinnati, under the name of the *Herald and Presbyter*. He was stated clerk of the Presbytery of Whitewater from its erection until his removal to Cincinnati. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1853 by Center College, Kentucky. For many years he was a member of the Church Extension Committee and of the Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions, and a trustee of Hanover College, Indiana. For several years he was a director of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. For ten years preceding the event, Dr. Monfort was an efficient promoter and earnest advocate, as well upon the floor of the Assembly as through the columns of his paper, of the reunion of the Presbyterian Church. Indeed, the *Presbyter* was the first Church paper that took decided advanced ground for reunion. He is now working as zealously for a reunion of the Northern and Southern branches of that Church. Dr. Monfort was the author of the action of the General Assembly in 1866, at St. Louis, proposing the appointment of a joint committee of thirty of the two Assemblies to negotiate a basis of reunion, and was made a member of that committee. He was the author and mover of the supplementary action of the General Assembly, in Albany, in 1868, proposing to the other Assembly a change of the basis, so as to make the standards, pure and simple, the basis of reunion. He was also the author of an article in the *American Presbyterian Review*, which was sent to all the ministers of both Churches, discussing the whole subject, and proposing union upon the standards alone as the proper basis. Dr. Monfort has been a trustee of Lane Theological Seminary since 1870. From that date until May, 1883, he was also treasurer and financial agent of that institution. To him is due the credit of greatly improving the seminary grounds. He also managed its monetary affairs in a way that displayed the qualities of a good financier. The campus was in a state of nature as to its surface, with two ravines running through it. He was authorized by the trustees to grade it, and in doing so added greatly to its natural beauty. He also erected a number of tenements, built three residences for professors, transformed the dormitory into a large boarding house, and

converted the old boarding house into tenement houses. His work was well and tastefully done, and the impress of his hand will long be seen upon those walls and grounds, consecrated as they are to sacred learning. He retired from the office of treasurer and financial agent of the board May 1st, 1883. Captain E. R. Monfort, his son, who is also a trustee, was elected treasurer in his stead. In 1856 Dr. Monfort moved from Greensburg, Indiana, to Glendale, Hamilton County. He purchased the Glendale Female College, and was president of it until 1865, when he sold it to Dr. L. D. Potter, whose fitness for the position Dr. Monfort foresaw from his association with him, and whose judgment in selecting the man for the place has been approved by the gratifying success that has attended Dr. Potter's administration. From this time forth he devoted himself mainly to the management of his paper. Its subscription list numbered eighteen hundred when he assumed control. It now numbers more than fifteen thousand, and is read, doubtless, by four times as many people. Dr. Monfort has been a man of but one work—that of bettering the condition of his fellow-men. It has been a life of intense energies, directed by lofty purposes, and accomplishing corresponding results. If success has attended his efforts in that he has at the same time achieved eminence and acquired a competence for the evening of life, it is that reward which comes in fulfillment of the proverb: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men." For half a century he has sustained the relation of teacher, minister, and editor to the Church and state. If religion and morality are essential to good government, has he not done his duty as a citizen? As to the good he has sought to accomplish touching man's highest interests, that is left for Him to admeasure in whose name it was done, and who alone can "bind the sweet influences of Pleiades." It has been a characteristic of Dr. Monfort to assist many others on the way to success in life. Many a young man has made the right start in life owing to his kindly interest and counsel and oversight. His benefactions have been many. His friendships, once formed, are enduring. About him now, in his printing rooms, may be seen those whom he took into business relationship with him more than twenty-five years ago—Rev. J. M. Wampler, Hiram Tamy, and Robert Boschen may be thus mentioned; also Rev. S. S. Potter, his brother-in-law, who also for years has worked faithfully by his side. And at present there are five nephews in his employment, who have availed themselves of his counsel and assistance, and who give sure promise that they will make good and successful business men. In this way Dr. Monfort has cared for his own household; while, owing to his editorial relationship to the Church and ministers, he has been enabled to render much and gratifying service to both, by way of suggesting supplies and securing places for unemployed preachers. Dr. Monfort married October 8th, 1839, Miss Hannah Riggs, who is a daughter of Rev. Elias Riggs, of New Providence, New Jersey. Dr. Monfort resides upon Walnut Hills, in what was formerly known as the "Beecher Mansion," for the reason that it was built, in 1833, by the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, the first president of Lane Seminary. Dr. Beecher resided there until about 1850; then it passed to the possession of the late Professor Henry Smith, D. D., LL. D. Dr. Monfort purchased it in 1865. It is a plain brick structure—in its day a noble type of suburban home—standing upon a gentle eminence, in the midst of more pretentious residences, but

around which cluster associations that will beautify its walls as long as they shall stand. The homes of his three children almost environ it. In one resides Captain Elias Riggs Monfort, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; in another, the Rev. F. C. Monfort, D. D., born at Greensburg, Indiana, September 1st, 1844. In acquiring his education, by his father's counsel, he spent two years at Hanover College; two at Wabash College; one year at Lane Seminary; one year at the Northwestern Theological Seminary, at Chicago; one year at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; and one year at Berlin University, Germany. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him June, 1883, by Wooster University. He is now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, accomplishing a good work. He is also associated with his father in editing the *Herald and Presbyterian*. He married Miss Anna L. Hubbard, of Indianapolis, May 17th, 1871. In a third house resides their only daughter, Margaret C., born October 6th, 1846. She is a talented and accomplished lady, whose home abounds with paintings, wood carvings, ceramics, etc., the result of her artistic handiwork. She is married to Mr. H. B. Morehead, a prominent broker of Cincinnati. As to Dr. Monfort's work, the end is not yet. In his editorial chair he yet labors with zeal and vigor, bringing to the task matured judgment and ripened wisdom in his Master's cause, and has done much to verify his words: "My word shall not return unto me void; but shall accomplish that whereunto it is sent." To this end he intends to write and speak until the pen shall drop from his guiding hand and his voice be hushed in the silence of the grave. And when he shall have passed from his earthly to an heavenly home, the poor will have lost a friend and benefactor, society an ornament, the state a conservator of public morals, the pulpit an able, devoted minister, the press a distinguished representative, and Christianity—"broad, general, tolerant Christianity"—one of its noblest exemplars.

CRITCHFIELD, LEANDER J., lawyer, Columbus, Ohio, was born at Danville, Knox county, Ohio, January 13th, 1827. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents to Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, where he spent his early life, receiving such scholastic training as was afforded in the public schools of that place. When fifteen years of age he obtained employment in the office of the clerk of Holmes county. He remained in that position for two years, becoming familiar with the various legal forms which came under his observation, and finding that the training thus acquired was especially useful in the practice of the law. With a view to a professional career at the bar, and to lay the foundation of a broader culture than the common schools afforded, he entered Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from which he graduated in regular course, and subsequently completed the study of the law, being admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in banc, in the year 1849. Immediately after his admittance he located at Delaware, and entered regularly upon practice. The following year he was elected prosecuting-attorney for Delaware county, and subsequently re-elected, serving four years. In December of 1856 Mr. Critchfield was appointed, by the supreme court of Ohio, reporter of its decisions, and continued in that office by reappointment for five consecutive terms of three years each. During this time he prepared and published seventeen volumes of the "Ohio State Reports," being from volumes five to twenty-one,

inclusive. At the close of that term another reappointment was tendered him, which he preferred to decline, in order to devote his entire time and energies to the requirements of his profession. While he was discharging the official duties of supreme court reporter his residence was in Columbus, Ohio, where he gave to the general practice of the law such attention as opportunity offered without prejudice to the public interest. In 1858, at the request of Judge Joseph R. Swan (a sketch of whose life appears in another part of this work), Mr. Critchfield joined him in the preparation of Swan and Critchfield's "Revised Statutes of Ohio," with notes of the decisions of the supreme court. The work was completed and published in 1860, and was received with great favor by the bench, bar, and public throughout the State. These statutes continued in use till 1880, when they were superseded by the "Revised Statutes of Ohio," prepared by the State Codifying Commission. Governor Hayes tendered Mr. Critchfield a position on that commission, which he declined, preferring to give his time to his clients in the discharge of his professional duties. He has never held any political office except those in the line of his calling, and since locating in Columbus has maintained a strict fidelity to his profession in all its details. He was a partner of Hon. N. H. Swayne when the latter was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the United States, since which time he has practiced alone. Although Mr. Critchfield has given very exclusive attention to the law, he has also devoted considerable time and labor to promote the cause of popular education, having been a college trustee for many years, and a member of the Columbus Board of Education. He was also connected with the movement to organize the present public library of Columbus, and later was a member of the committee that drafted the plan upon which the library is now so satisfactorily and successfully operated. Mr. Critchfield is a gentleman of culture and refinement, dignified and courteous at all times. He, therefore, seldom, if ever, fails to elicit the highest esteem of all with whom he is called in contact. He is one of the most practical and learned lawyers at the Columbus bar, and, indeed, has few superiors in the State. His practice extends to the United States courts, where he has appeared in some of the most important cases (railroad and other corporation suits) therein adjudicated. The honorable and dignified course of Mr. Critchfield during a long period of practice in the various courts of the country has won for him the unqualified encomiums of the members of his profession in the district where he has resided and practiced his calling. He is a close observer of men and things, and has the personal acquaintance of nearly all the leading attorneys of the State. He combines in a happy degree all those qualities of head and heart so desirable in a lawyer as well as a citizen. In public life he has been of great service to his profession in the State, and is, therefore, entitled to the esteem and respect so universally accorded him. November 7th, 1850, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Mansur, daughter of the late William Mansur, of Delaware, Ohio.

SCRANTON, JOEL, pioneer, of Cleveland. All young ladies write alike, was the comment of an educator, and it is due to the uniform methods of teaching the art. Thus handwriting has lost quite every trace of individuality. The same is true of instruction in a broader sense. Systems reduce angles, efface peculiarities, and give the mental features

of multitudes a sort of family resemblance. The pernicious helps to think, multiplied on every hand, have weakened self-reliance; made vigorous, earnest effort needless; and thus the manful force of the educated world does not increase in any degree proportioned to the myriad facilities of school and college. Joel Scranton was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, April 5th, 1793, and at that day the names of the higher order of schools throughout the United States could have been written upon a visiting card. There was much tough tugging, but little scientific stuffing. In 1793 Poor Richard's maxims had not awakened ridicule, home-made fabrics were above reproach, and calico was Sunday wear. Boys dug out the knotty problems of "Pike's Arithmetic" by main strength, as they unearthed the woodchuck and the fox. They wore tow trousers and went barefoot, and ate brown bread and grew apace. Stephen Scranton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of unusual ability, acuteness, and enterprise, and had he lived at a later date might have become one of the great iron masters of America. He was a skilled workman in steel and iron, and was the first to introduce the manufacture of cut nails into the State of New York. With none of the mechanical appliances of to-day and no motor but cold water, he built his works among the hills of Otsego, and set the wheels of a new industry whirling night and day. Fire after fire swept away his prosperity; the clank of machinery and the ring of anvils died out in the quiet country; the wren built her nest in the broken wheel, and grass and weeds hid the fire-blackened rings that scarred the ground. The time was singularly poor in invention, though the time did not think so. But recently emerged from one war, the country already began to see the projected shadows of another. The primitive order of things remained. The roast twirled upon a string before the fire, for the cook-stove was not yet. The framers of buildings did their work by the chance fashion of "cut and try," for the application of the square rule was unknown. The modern boot was not invented, for they just made a shoe and sewed a leg to it. Thus thrown upon his own resources and inheriting nothing but a will of his own, the son proceeded to find a way. Shrewd, observant, he early betook himself to mercantile pursuits; he traversed the country, through wildernesses, from village to village; he did what his hand found to do with his might. At last, in quest of a wider field and a permanent establishment, he struck out for "the Ohio," then, as they thought, on the western edge of the civilized world. By boat, in stage, on foot, in schooner, he pursued his tedious way. The journey, now accomplished in twenty-four hours, cost thirty solid days of toilsome progress, and on a certain day in 1819 the rusty schooner that bore him and his fortunes came to anchor off Cleveland, a little hamlet of one hundred and fifty souls, some of them shaken with ague, some waiting for a good time coming. The schooner was laden with leather. Mr. Scranton had already visited the goodly land, and knew its nakedness no more clearly than he discerned its splendid possibilities. He opened a store, and purchased a large tract of land along the river and upon the bluffs. He foresaw a grander growth than grass or grain, but he pastured his horses on the green meadows of the Cuyahoga. Well does the writer remember the old home and the orchard, across the river, at the foot of the hills; the boat swinging by a chain to a ring in its nose at the shore; the woods that crowned the heights and fringed the picture; the humble dwellings struggling up the bluffs as



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if they were trying to scale them; the little dots of houses that bore, at a later day, the ambitious title of Ohio City; the old rivalries between the two embryo marts, as if the tenants of a double-yolked egg should fall out and fight—the memory of the quiet rural scene is imperishable. The flocks of sheep grazing in the pasture have been succeeded by the white fleeces of the busy steam, and the rasp of scythes by the roar of a thousand wheels. Consolidated to-day, made one by a magnificent aerial bridge, meandered by avenues, the parted cliffs join hands above the valley, with a population two hundred thousand strong, and more a-coming. Mr. Scranton lived to see the greatness he believed in, and to share liberally in its results. Without the aid of Longfellow, he had “learned to labor and to wait;” he made haste slowly; his plans were wise and almost prophetic; he bided his time, and he achieved success. With strongly marked characteristics, caring little for the conventionalities of the day, independent in thought and action, a man whose opinions were convictions, of calculation cool as if he had been a born mathematician, he possessed a kindly, generous heart, a quiet humor, a rich fund of anecdote and reminiscence, and was one of the keenest and most accurate readers of men of his time. Had he been President he would have selected his cabinet wisely, and every man in his own place. He never thought that something could be made out of nothing, and he believed in “the survival of the fittest.” He possessed the great qualities for mercantile success, for he knew what, where, and when to buy, how to hold, and when to sell. He was just without pretense, and beneficent without ostentation. On the 27th of June, 1828, Mr. Scranton married Miss Irene P. Hickox, the preceptress of a ladies' seminary, a cultivated, lovely, Christian gentlewoman, whose hand was radiant in every deed of duty and of charity in the young city, and whose memory yet “smells sweet, and blossoms in the dust.” Five children were born to them, but four and the wife and mother preceded him to the silent land, the latter by only a single month, leaving but one daughter, Mrs. Mary S. Bradford, of Cleveland, to smooth his dying pillow. To her his wealth descended, and multitudes have been made glad for it; sorrow alleviated, burdens lightened, noble purposes aided, men and women equipped for high and holy duty, the Church never forgotten, and all unostentatiously, as the dews of Hermon descended. Mr. Scranton made no noisy bequests, reared no marble records to his own munificence, but he did better, for he entrusted his fortune to the faithful and loving hands of one of whom it may be said: “Thousands shall rise up and call her blessed.” (This paragraph is penned without Mrs. Bradford's knowledge or consent—penned because it is inseparable from the brief story of the father's life and fortune.) While Mr. Scranton was no bustling politician, and never aspired to office, he was in turn a strong Whig and an earnest Republican. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Masonic Order. Personally he could not pass unnoticed anywhere. Heavily built, he had a face suggestive of a certain reserved power, a keen but kindly eye, and a noble head, such as an artist would like to model. Quiet and unobtrusive, you felt he was not a man easily “blown about by every wind of doctrine,” and he possessed a calm dignity that arrested attention and insured respect. A volume of anecdotes might be compiled illustrating his quaint humor, his sterling sense, and the salient points in his strongly-marked character. He did his work peacefully and well,

and on the 9th of April, 1858, at the age of sixty-five, his natural force yet unabated, he was stricken with apoplexy, and lay unconscious till he ceased to breathe, “died, and made no sign.” His body reposes in a pleasant place, in Woodland Cemetery, all his household but one member around him—a family at rest.

CALVERT, GEORGE WASHINGTON, was born in Prince William county, Virginia, September 15th, 1805. When he was quite young his father died, and in 1823 his mother came to Ohio with her family, and located in Scioto county, in the vicinity of Portsmouth. Young Calvert was for many years in the employment of the late Captain Cleveland as manager of his place, now known as the Infirmary Farm. He was also engaged for a time as contractor on the Ohio Canal, having charge of the section between Portsmouth and Jasper. After the canal was finished he purchased some land in the neighborhood of Portsmouth, to which he afterwards added as his ability permitted, and at the time of his demise was the owner of about a section of valuable land in that vicinity. The latter part of his life was employed in farming. His early education was very meager, being that of the pioneer; but having an appreciative view of its importance, he improved his opportunities for reading and private study, and became possessed of much general knowledge. He was an advocate of progress generally, and for a time held the position of school-director in his neighborhood. Self-made in every respect, he carved out his own fortune. He was noted for his sterling integrity and great kindness of heart, and had no patience with dishonesty in any of its forms. Although not nominally connected with any church, he was one of the most exemplary men of his day. In 1868 he established what was known as the Calvert Farm Dairy, and conducted it until the spring previous to his death, when he was compelled to abandon it on account of failing health. He was a whig until the demise of that party, after which his proclivities were democratic. In 1833 he married Mary Emma Dent, daughter of the Rev. John Hoskinson, of Scioto county, but formerly from Virginia. Mrs. Calvert died of lung fever April 1st, 1853, at which time Mr. Calvert was very low with the same disease, partial deafness resulting therefrom, from which he never fully recovered. Of a family of six children, five survive: Frank W. Calvert, a grocer of Cincinnati; Judge Robert A. Calvert, attorney-at-law, Portsmouth, Ohio; Thomas G. Calvert, deputy probate clerk of Scioto county, Ohio; and Evaline O., wife of Silas Clark, of the same county. Mr. Calvert died August 5th, 1874, leaving a second wife.

CALVERT, ROBERT ALLEN, lawyer and judge, second son of George Washington Calvert, just noticed, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, June 17th, 1837. He passed his minority on the farm of his father, and received his education in his native county and in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. After leaving college he embarked in the wholesale grocery trade in company with his brother, F. W. Calvert, continuing in this for four years, and then buying out his brother and continuing the business three years longer. Choosing law as a profession, he conducted his reading in the office of the late John W. Collins, of Portsmouth, and was admitted to the bar in West Union, Adams county, Ohio, in September, 1868. He at once began practice in Portsmouth, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1872 he

was elected probate judge of Scioto county, and re-elected in 1875, thus serving six years. June 17th, 1862, he married Martha Jane, daughter of John D. Clark, of Clark county, Ohio, and has had five children: Cosette I., Robert Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Bertha, and Forest W. Calvert, the latter deceased. Judge Calvert occupies a highly creditable rank at the Scioto county bar, and his decisions as probate judge were rendered with general satisfaction to the public. Aside from the duties of his profession he has had charge of the farming interests of his father since the death of the latter, taking in the pursuit of agriculture a special delight. He is a gentleman of modest manners, agreeable social qualities, a successful lawyer, and a much respected citizen. In politics he is a strong republican.

BUCHTEL, JOHN RICHARD, founder of Buchtel College, and a noted iron-master and operator in coal, is a native of Summit County, Ohio, and was born January 18th, 1822. He is of German extraction, his paternal ancestry having emigrated to this country from Germany at an early date. His father was John Buchtel, a farmer, whose father, Peter Buchtel, was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he moved to Ohio in 1809, entering the United States' service here as a soldier in the War of 1812, and dying in the army. Our subject, like the majority of Western men who have acquired prominence either in public affairs or in the direction of great business interests, enjoyed but few opportunities for education in youth; and, in fact, his advantages were circumscribed to that extent that at the age of twenty-one he wrote his name with difficulty. It was, doubtless, a profound appreciation of his early disadvantages that disposed him in later life to devote a large share of the accumulations of a long and successful business career to the substantial encouragement of institutions of learning, the dissemination of literature, and the erection of church edifices. While holding liberal views on religious questions, and a staunch Universalist in belief, he has never permitted his sympathies to be confined within sectarian lines; on the contrary, every denomination receives a share of his support, and he has contributed to the erection of every church built in the city of Akron. The crowning work of his unstinted liberality was reached in the establishment and endowment of Buchtel College, at Akron, an institution under the control and patronage of the Universalist denomination of Ohio. As the result of three years of earnest thought and persistent effort, the corner-stone of this college was laid July 4th, 1871, Horace Greeley delivering the address of the occasion. Besides donating, at the outset, his library to the institution, he from time to time contributed toward its completion and permanent endowment, until his gifts in this direction have amounted to not less than two hundred thousand dollars. The college, at first an experiment, steadily made its way forward, until it holds a place of acknowledged merit among the most flourishing institutions of the West, and the expectations of its generous founder have been fully realized in its successful inauguration. Mr. Buchtel's experience in youth and early manhood was identical with that of the majority of Ohio's representative men. His youth was spent in the arduous occupation of farming, and when twenty-two years of age he began to work land on shares, continuing at it until he acquired means sufficient to buy a small farm of twenty acres of land, on which he lived two years. Finally, disposing of this, he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty

acres, in Coventry Township, Summit County, which he improved, and resided upon until 1854, when he sold it, and purchased a farm in Laporte County, Indiana, intending, at that time, to remove thither, and continue his pursuit as a farmer. Before doing so, however, he altered his plans, and entered the employ of Ball, Aultman & Co., of Canton, then just beginning to make and introduce very extensively their mowers and reapers, which they were manufacturing on a new and improved plan, and continued as their agent until the spring of 1856. The manufactory was soon after burned down, and the firm made an assignment to him, for the benefit of their creditors. They obtained an extension of time, and Mr. Buchtel gave them such important aid that the firm of C. Aultman & Co. was again on a secure foundation. In 1864 his efforts to persuade the Canton manufacturers of the "Buckeye" machines to build a manufactory at Akron also, finally succeeded, and he proceeded with the construction of the buildings there needed, superintending the same, and also purchased a one-sixth interest in the establishment. By the spring of 1865 the works were ready, and began manufacturing the "Buckeye" mower and reaper. The next year the business was organized as a stock-company, of which he was elected president. This company has one million dollars of paid-up capital, and a surplus capital of one million three hundred thousand dollars. Its works have capacity for building twenty-five thousand machines per annum, and have never made less than five thousand. The Akron Iron Company, with its large rolling-mills and fine blast furnaces, and the Akron Knife Works, of the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Company, for the production of knives and sickles for mowers, grew indirectly out of the establishment of the "Buckeye" works; whilst the Akron paper-mill of Thomas Phillips & Co., the rubber-works, the chain-works, and many other flourishing industries, owed very much to Mr. Buchtel for their location in Akron. Mr. Buchtel has been president of the Canton incorporation of Aultman, Miller & Co., and a director of the Akron Iron Company, of the Bank of Akron, and of the Weary, Snyder & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, besides many other interests. The latest and one of the most successful enterprises in which Mr. Buchtel is interested was the very extensive purchase of Athens County mineral lands by the Akron Iron Company, comprising some of the most valuable coal lands in the country, and including some very valuable deposits of iron ore. The result of this purchase was the springing up of the flourishing town of Buchtel, which at this writing contains upward of two thousand people, and gives promise of much future development. Mr. Buchtel's enterprise is almost without a parallel in the history of Ohio, and in all his huge enterprises he has maintained the most pleasant relations with his employés, a circumstance which has been made the subject of much comment. In his business he never sordidly confines himself to making the most money with the least jar; on the contrary, the comfort of his employés is one of his uppermost considerations, and this feeling has been given expression in all his business relations with his men, and particularly has it been noticeable in the provision made for housing his workmen. He erected a large number of dwellings for his men, to whom they were conveyed on the most easy terms of payment. Under the inspiration of Mr. Buchtel the town of Buchtel acquired a phenomenal growth. All the facilities and improvements of an embryo city are to be found, where as late as the year



W. B. Smith

1879 the site of the present town was a fertile cornfield. The telegraph, the post-office, the express office, and many other conveniences are now in successful operation, all the result of his unexampled enterprise and liberality. An immense store building, stocked with all kinds of goods for the supply of his employes, and conducted with the regularity and system of a great metropolitan store, is a marked feature of the town. It is apportioned off into separate departments, each under an efficient head, with an ample corps of assistants. Mr. Buchtel did not lose sight of the pleasure-wants of his community, as the large and commodious opera-house—the largest south of Columbus—bears evidence. All these auxiliary improvements have been rendered necessary by the immense operations of the Akron Iron Company, under the direct auspices of Mr. Buchtel. Coal is there mined to the extent of one hundred and fifty cars each day, and the large blast furnace produces, on an average, forty-five tons of the best quality of iron every twenty-four hours. A more adequate idea of the magnitude of these operations is obtained from the statement that for the year 1880 the Akron Iron Company paid the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad for transporting coal and iron over their line one million dollars. Mr. Buchtel acts with the Republican party, and is committed to the support of its principles as opposed to the Democratic party, but when temperance issues are involved, he ranks as a Prohibitionist, and was the candidate of that party for Secretary of State of Ohio, in 1874. He was appointed, by Governor Hayes, one of the trustees of the State Agricultural College, and was a member of the executive committee during the erection of its buildings. During the war he rendered valuable service to the city of Akron. When others deemed the obstacles to filling up the quota and escaping the draft to be insurmountable, he, by his direct and supervisory efforts, obtained the apportionment laid upon his town. He married in 1844 Miss Elizabeth Davidson, and their union is without issue.

CARPENTER, SAMUEL SANGSTON, member of the Cincinnati bar, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 22d, 1823. He was a son of Dr. Emanuel Weidler Carpenter and Sarah (Sangston) Carpenter. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Carpenter, was Mayor of Lancaster, and held that office at the time of his death. Heinrich Zimmerman, his great-great-grandfather, emigrated to America from the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, about the year 1700, and located in Lancaster County. Upon issuing a patent to him Governor Penn, in accordance with his custom, translated "Zimmerman" into "Carpenter," its equivalent in English. To this day the family is known by the name of Zimmerman amongst the Pennsylvania Germans, who still retain, to a great extent, their language, manners, and customs. His great-great-grandfather, Emanuel Carpenter, was a noted man in his day. He was for seventeen years a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and held for many years the office of Judge of the County Court, and other offices, indicating the respect in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. Mr. Carpenter received his early education at the private schools in his native city, finishing a semi-collegiate course at Lancaster Academy, when eighteen years of age. He immediately began the study of the law, in the office of Emanuel C. Reigart, Esq., then a lawyer of some distinction, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1843. In December of that year he removed to Cincinnati, and

began the practice of the law, upon Court Street, where he remained about two years; then removed to No. 21 West Third Street, where he continued for thirty-three years; after which he moved to Pike's Opera-house, where he still has his offices. In 1849 he was appointed United States Commissioner, by the United States Circuit Court, Hon. John McLean presiding as judge. His experiences in that office are interesting, and have a historical value, as indicating the spirit of that time in relation to slavery. One year after his appointment the "Fugitive Slave" act was passed by Congress. By the provisions of that law the office of Commissioner became a responsible one, and to a person having conscientious scruples with reference to the question of slavery, an irksome and disagreeable one. Mr. Carpenter was such a person and officer. That law authorized and required United States Commissioners to act under it. On the affidavit of a person claiming that another person, *prima facie* free, was his slave, the alleged slave might be taken before the Commissioner, and by his decision alone, without trial by jury, and with no right of appeal to a higher tribunal, and without the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, consigned to slavery. There was no provision in the law for a defense against the claim. The door was open wide to the greatest abuse of the dearest and most sacred of all rights—the right to liberty. And to make the law still more odious, there was a provision giving the Commissioner ten dollars for his services if decided in favor of the claimant, but only five dollars if in favor of the prisoner. In the cases that came before him he had the great satisfaction of never having been obliged to make a final decision. They were in every case but two taken before judges of the State or Federal courts. In one case the prisoner was discharged on the ground of mistaken identity, and in the other the prisoner escaped while the trial was in progress. In February, 1851, a mulatto named "Fanny," about twenty-two years old, with a white infant in her arms, after being served with a warrant issued by Mr. Carpenter, at her alleged master's instance, was, on *habeas corpus*, taken before Judge R. B. Warden, of the Common Pleas. Flamen Ball, Stanley Matthews, and Donn Piatt, Esquires, appeared as counsel for "Fanny," and W. Y. Gholson and Frank Chambers, Esquires, for Hutchinson, the claimant. The testimony was that she was traveling with Hutchinson on a steamboat; that he brought her up into the city to make some purchases; that a crowd gathered around them, some one declaring that she was a free woman, and considerable confusion and some fighting followed; and the woman (not the rioters) was taken into custody. After the evidence was closed, the case was argued by Mr. Matthews and Mr. Gholson, when the case was suddenly brought to a termination by "Fanny" herself, who rose and informed the court that she desired to return to her master! Some time after this, Mr. Carpenter was awakened late at night by a loud knocking at his door. Looking out the window he found a considerable number of colored people assembled in the street before the house, headed by a minister of one of their Churches, and apparently much excited. Desiring to know what they wanted, he was informed that an alleged fugitive from slavery had been arrested by the United States Marshal, and they wanted to know what was intended to be done with him. He assured them that he had not heard of the arrest, but that if brought before him, he should have every means of making his defense afforded him; upon which they quietly dispersed. It was his practice to do this in all cases. Under the law, however, it

was possible for the Commissioner, upon *ex parte* evidence of the claimant alone, and without an open trial, to surrender the alleged slave to the claimant, and this was what the colored people feared might be done in this case. A prominent Friend, William Crossman, once said to him, with reference to the odium attached to any one holding the office of "Fugitive Slave" Commissioner, as it was incorrectly styled: "Friend Carpenter, we are glad to have thee hold the office, for we know that thee will give the poor colored man a fair trial." The case of George McQuarry (alias "Wash") excited much interest. On the affidavit of his claimant, Henry Miller, on 15th August, 1853, he issued a warrant to the United States Marshal for his arrest. He was taken near Troy, Ohio. He was brought before Mr. Carpenter, in irons, which he at once ordered to be taken off. He set next day (the 16th), at two P. M., for the hearing. Early in the morning application was made by Peter H. Clark, a prominent colored man, to Hon. John McLean, Judge Circuit Court United States, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the matter was, very much to the Commissioner's satisfaction, heard before him. Thomas C. Ware, Esq., appeared for the claimant, and John Jolliffe and James Birney, Esqs., for the prisoner. The case was deemed important as a precedent, as being the first one tried before a United States Judge. The testimony showed that "Wash" had been the slave of Miller, in Kentucky, and that he had escaped upward of four years previously. Counsel for "Wash" argued strongly against the constitutionality of the "Fugitive Slave" law and the denial of trial by jury, etc. Dr. Brisbane, a noted "Liberty" man, read a long manuscript address on that point, and on "the higher law" against slavery. Mr. Ware made a lengthy argument for the claimant, Miller. Judge McLean decided that the general government had a constitutional right to enact a law for the surrender of fugitives from labor, etc., and remanded "Wash" to his master. The case of "Lewis," claimed by A. K. Marshall, of Fleming County, Kentucky, was the last which came before him. He appeared in custody of the United States Marshal, October 17th, 1853. A. S. Sullivan and F. T. Chambers, Esqs., appeared for the claimant, Marshall, and John Jolliffe, Rutherford B. Hayes, and James Birney, Esqs., for "Lewis." The testimony was heard on the 17th, and the legal questions in the case were argued by counsel at great length and with great ability that and the following day. An adjournment being had to the 20th, on that day a motion was made by counsel for "Lewis" for an adjournment to the 25th, on the ground of the discovery of material testimony, which motion was granted. During the Commissioner's decision, which was given in a low tone, his voice being affected by a cold, and while the close attention of those present was given to his remarks, the prisoner, seeing his opportunity, quietly withdrew from the room, no one but a few of his "Abolition" friends noticing his movements, and made his escape. When his absence was discovered, a scene of great confusion and excitement, and, on the part of his friends, of much merriment, followed. Some one had handed "Lewis" a hat belonging to Mr. Spurlock, and there was much inquiry for "Spurlock's hat." Every effort was made by the unhappy United States Marshal and the claimant to find "Lewis," but he had got sufficient start to make a train on the "Underground Railroad," then in active operation, by the conductors of which he was finally landed in the then only land of freedom—Canada. The Marshal was

obliged to settle with the claimant, who demanded one thousand dollars, for "Lewis," but finally accepted eight hundred dollars. A very interesting account of this unprecedented escape from a court-room under charge of two officers, the concealment of the fugitive, and his final escape by the "Underground Railroad," in female apparel, to Canada, may be found in the "Reminiscences" of Levi Coffin, president of the said railroad, pp. 548-554. On the hearing of this case, Mr. Carpenter concluded, and would, but for the manner of its termination, have so decided, that the "Fugitive Slave" law was in conflict with the constitution of the United States in conferring judicial powers upon Commissioners of the United States Circuit Court. The question had not then been judicially determined by any higher tribunal, and he was therefore compelled to determine it for himself. Some months after the hearing in the "Lewis" case, application having been made to him for the arrest of several alleged fugitives from slavery, who were said to be concealed in the woods near the city, he declined to issue a warrant, stating that he would give his reasons for so doing in one of the newspapers. Accordingly, in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of June 15th, 1854, he published an opinion, stating at length his views upon the constitutionality of the "Fugitive Slave" law—which were, substantially, that Commissioners were not courts, within the terms and meaning of the constitution, not having the requisites of courts, and therefore could not exercise the judicial powers conferred upon them; the final decision of the question of a man's freedom or slavery for life, without appeal, being, in his opinion, the exercise of judicial power in the highest sense. Within a few weeks thereafter his decision against the constitutionality of the law was corroborated by the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, in the case of *Ableman vs. The State ex rel. Sherman M. Booth*. Mr. Carpenter was the first United States Commissioner to decline to execute the law. He did not resign his office, because to do so would have been to recognize the validity of the law which, as being invalid, he held to have no binding force upon him. Had he considered it valid, he would have resigned after the hearing in the "Lewis" case, rather than continue to execute it. Commenting upon the foregoing decision, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of August 3d, 1854, says:

"It will be recollected that S. S. Carpenter, Esq., of this city, a Commissioner under the laws of the United States, recently declined to act in cases where application was made for process, according to the provisions of the Fugitive Act. Mr. Carpenter was censured in some papers for retaining his commission and at the same time refusing to perform a portion of the duties of his office. His reasons, contained in a letter, dated June 15th, were published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and it can not be denied that he has displayed much ability, and made a justification of his conduct, which if not conclusive against the law is worthy of consideration as presenting novel and important questions of doubt in regard to the constitutionality of such of its provisions as relate to the powers and duties of the Commissioner."

One result of his thus acting up to his profound convictions was the loss of all his business as United States Commissioner, which then constituted a considerable portion of his professional income; and the gain of a great deal of public odium and censure on the part of the pro-slavery portion of the community, then largely in the ascendency. In 1857, and again in 1860, he was a candidate, on the Republican ticket, for the office of Judge of the Probate Court of Hamilton County, the last time coming within three hundred and twenty-five votes of election. The party was at that time in



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a minority in the county, and his only compensation, then and since, for his labors and losses in those and other campaigns, was the honor of having been a standard-bearer of his party in leading a forlorn hope. Mr. Carpenter was at first a Whig, and then a Republican. He has maintained unswerving allegiance to the doctrines of Republicanism since the origin of that party. By reason of physical inability, Mr. Carpenter was unable to enter the army when the war finally broke out, of which the "Fugitive Slave" act was the forerunner. He fought the preliminary skirmish in the courts bravely. It did not involve the shedding of blood, but it cost him heavily at the time—loss of business and the friendship of some less conscientious and resolute than he. It was heroism of a high order to withstand public opinion and the admonitions of a federal judge; to bear the odium, and in more than one instance the personal insults, of those who, taking advantage of his physical disability, were base enough to impugn his motives. Reared in the school of Thaddeus Stevens, and believing in the inalienable rights of all men, regardless of nationality or color, he could do nothing more and would do nothing less than to stand up to his convictions. As a lawyer Mr. Carpenter's reputation is that of a wise and safe counselor. His experience in the management of trusts and the settlement of estates has been large. He is a conscientious lawyer. No member of the Cincinnati bar is more trustworthy; no attorney more assiduous in business or faithful to the interests of his clients. He has had large experience in the examination and transmission of titles, and his reputation for accuracy and painstaking is unsurpassed. As a citizen he stands high in the respect and esteem of the community. He has been a member of the New Jerusalem Church for thirty-six years. He married October 1st, 1846, Miss Louisa Carman, by whom he had nine children, of whom seven are living—all adults. His second wife, whom he married February 8th, 1876, was Miss Mary Macy, daughter of John C. Macy, for many years a member of the house of Padgett & Macy, of Cincinnati. By her he has two children. Mr. Carpenter resides upon Walnut Hills. Of his nine living children, it may be said that the oldest son, Edwin J., is a civil engineer, having been educated as such in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and for the past ten years has been superintendent of government dredging on the Ohio River; Charles S., also a civil engineer, and educated in the same institute, has charge of a division of the Mexican Central Railway; Samuel W., is a graduate of Cornell University, and is now an attorney-at-law, at Denver, Colorado; Frank G., is a graduate of Chickering Institute, and with his brother John H., is now in the grazing regions of Colorado. Of those who pleaded before Commissioner Carpenter, either for or against the poor slave, John Jolliffe, Frank T. Chambers, Judge W. Y. Gholson, and Thomas C. Ware are dead; Rutherford B. Hayes is an ex-President of the United States, Stanley Matthews is one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the nation, while the Hon. Flamen Ball afterward became United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, and is now the only practicing lawyer at the Cincinnati bar who participated in the stirring scenes in the Commissioner's court.

PENNINGTON, ROBERT G., lawyer of prominence at Tiffin, born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, December 11th, 1816, comes of Pennsylvania parentage, of Quaker antecedents, and of English descent. Isaac Pennington, to

whom the ancestry is traced, was an Englishman of large influence and broad Christian charity. His daughter married William Penn, and with Penn, George Fox, Robert Barclay, and Thomas Elwood, he founded the "Society of Friends." The first American Pennington was Edward. He was the son of Isaac, and emigrated from England, with his brother-in-law, William Penn, in 1682. Edward married a daughter of Governor Jennings, of New Jersey, and from that marriage the Penningtons of New Jersey, as well as of Pennsylvania, claim their American origin. When the subject of this sketch had reached his eighth year his parents, Joseph and Sarah Pennington, moved their family from Pennsylvania to New York, and in Cayuga County of that State the lad passed nine years of his early youth. His father, a well-to-do mechanic and farmer, desirous of procuring more acres for the increasing household, visited Ohio, and purchasing lands in Seneca County, settled there in 1834. Robert was then seventeen. He had been kept at school during boyhood, and was reputed a fair scholar. On reaching Ohio, however, he commenced a course of studies in the Huron Institute. He went through the curriculum of that popular school, and, having completed the academic course, turned his attention to the selecting of a profession. He chose the law. He read under the supervision of Abel Rawson, a distinguished jurist and scholar, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. The preceptor, thinking well of the pupil, took him into partnership. The firm of Rawson & Pennington continued for many years, and until the senior member, in 1850, retired from practice. It was in the office of that firm that the Hon. W. P. Noble and General W. H. Gibson took their early lessons in law and became prepared for the bar. Subsequently Mr. Pennington was associated as law partner with General W. H. Gibson, and later with another of his law students, J. C. Lee, ex-Lieutenant-governor of Ohio, and lastly with John McCauley, with whom he remained as partner to the time Mr. McCauley was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court. In 1861, when the life of the nation was imperiled, Mr. Pennington rendered his country service by assisting to organize and prepare for the field the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers. He went with that regiment to the front, as quartermaster, and proved himself worthy of the position. In course of time he became adjutant on General McLean's staff. But after two years of soldier-life he quitted the army, in consequence of impaired health, and returning to Tiffin, applied himself to the recovering of the clients and practice, which had strayed away during his absence. He was successful. Mr. Pennington has been devoted to his calling. He has made it the chief business of his life. Early in the practice he acquired the reputation of a painstaking, accurate, and honest lawyer. He has maintained that reputation. He has worn well. For over forty years he has been an active attorney, and has held out longer than any who was a member of the Tiffin bar at the time of his admission. Instinctively and religiously he has been a hater of slavery. He was an original "Free Soiler," was conspicuous as a public speaker in the campaign of 1856, and the same year was a member of the Electoral College, and cast his vote for Fremont. He has upheld the faith, has been consistent, has at all times been in accord with the principles and policy of the Republican party. But he has never held official position. His party, recognizing his capacity for public life, have frequently placed him in nomination, but being in the minority in the district, it has failed to elect. In 1847 Mr. Pennington

was one of the incorporators of the Seneca County Bank, a bank of issue, and the first established in the county. He was a director of that institution, and for a while its cashier. He was also a director and one of the largest stockholders of the late First National Bank of Tiffin. He was a projector of the Tiffin Gas Light Company, and for seven years was its president. He has taken an active and efficient part in the railroad projects that seemed likely to benefit his town, securing the rights of way for them, investing largely in their stock, and facilitating and making possible their construction. And in this work he was for several years president of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne and the American and Central Railway Companies. Mr. Pennington has also encouraged and taken large pecuniary interests in manufacturing and other useful enterprises that had for their object the present and prospective welfare of Tiffin. And though, through the commercial disasters which have overtaken some of them, he has suffered severely, yet he is in possession of an ample and handsome competence. He is a close observer and thinker. His readings on the natural sciences and kindred subjects have been extensive, and he talks clearly on their application to architecture and the common affairs of life. Availing itself of this, the Court of Common Pleas has just (in 1883) appointed him on the committee, of which he is chairman, to supervise the initiative acts, and to look after the construction of the contemplated new court-house of Seneca County. In 1842 Mr. Pennington was married to Caroline A. Kuhn, a native of the Island of Minorca, a province of Spain, and daughter of Joseph L. Kuhn, of the United States Navy, and granddaughter of Lewis Chadwick Hargrave, late British consul-general to the Spanish Balearic Islands. The late Dr. Henry Kuhn, an eminent physician of Tiffin, was her uncle. The doctor was also the husband of Mr. Pennington's eldest sister. Of Mr. Pennington's three daughters, Eugenia H. is the wife of Almon Hall, of the Toledo bar, and a lawyer of character and ability. Caroline C. is the wife of W. R. Steele, ex-member of the National Congress, and now a prominent attorney of large practice in the Territory of Dakota; and Louisa A., the youngest daughter, resides in Tiffin, and is the wife of Samuel Keech, who is engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Pennington is about the medium height, carries himself erect, and his movements are easy and active. In address he is affable, frank and kindly. He is modest and unpretentious, and his general demeanor bears the impress of his Quaker lineage. He attends, with his family, the services of the Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a communicant, and he contributes to its support.

BIGGAR, HAMILTON FISK, M. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Oakville, Ontario, Canada, March 15th, 1839. He comes from a very old Scottish family, the Biggars, of Biggarstown, Dumfries, Scotland, a family whose annals may be found in a work entitled "Scottish Queens." His grandfather, a native of Scotland, was educated and designed for a minister of the Scotch Church. He was married to Mary Lauder, by whom he had eleven children. He settled at Queenstown, Canada, and there his son, Hamilton, father of the subject of our sketch, was born in 1806. He was for many years a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He married Eliza Phelps Racey, daughter of James Racey, Esq., of Brantford, Ontario. They also had a large family. Hamilton F., after attending the public schools until he was eleven years of age, became apprenticed to mercantile busi-

ness. Not liking it, and being very young, he left this occupation, and returned to school for two years. He then attended the grammar school of R. J. Tyner, M. A., for one year, when he again entered a mercantile house, but did not find it to be adapted to his taste and abilities. Determined to obtain a thorough education, to fit him for something higher, he entered the University of Victoria, at Coburg. From that institution he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1863, and immediately began the study of law, in the office of John Cameron, of Brantford, and passed his primary examination for a barrister-at-law, at Osgood Hall, Toronto. Abandoning his legal studies, he decided to adopt the medical profession, and for that purpose came to Cleveland, in 1864, and entered the Homœopathic College, from which he graduated in 1866. He then attended the principal hospitals of New York and Philadelphia, after which he returned to Cleveland, and entered upon the practice of his profession. For seven years he was Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, then of Clinical Surgery with Operations, at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and for many years he was also Registrar of the College. All these various offices he was compelled to resign on account of the multiplicity of his professional duties in his ever increasing practice. He has also occupied at the College the chair of Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Surgery. As a physician and surgeon, he is widely and favorably known, his services being at all times in great demand, and he has been successful and skillful in his practice. For two consecutive years he was urged to accept the chair of Surgery in the homœopathic department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. He is one of the physicians of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, and President of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery. The doctor is a man of fine physique, noble presence, manly bearing, sterling character, and moral worth, able as a physician and surgeon, of a kind and sympathetic nature, conscientious in the duties of his calling, arduous in his labors, and eminent in his profession, of which his advanced studies have made him a peer, a member of the Episcopal Church. Socially he is a Christian gentleman—charitable, genial, hospitable. He was married, February 25th, 1869, to Miss Sue Miles Brooks, daughter of W. B. Brooks, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio. They have had born to them four children, two sons and two daughters.

JACOBS, WILLIAM C., physician, Akron, Ohio, was born at Lima, Allen County, Ohio, February 26th, 1840. His father, T. K. Jacobs, who was a farmer and real estate operator, built the first brick building in Lima, except the court-house. He was of German descent, and came originally from Juniata County, Pennsylvania. He served as county treasurer for several years, and represented his district in the Ohio Legislature during 1860-61. His grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Jacobs's mother, Ann Elder, was of Scottish lineage, but was born in the State of Pennsylvania. He himself attended the common schools until the age of sixteen. In 1856 he entered the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, and afterward made one cruise to Europe, as an acting midshipman. In 1859 he resigned and returned to Ohio, beginning the study of medicine, at Cincinnati, with Professor Blackman, the distinguished surgeon, and Dr. William Carson. He was a matriculate in the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated in March 1862. In April, 1862, he was appointed assistant



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surgeon, United States Army, and assigned to the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. In December, 1862, he was promoted to surgeon, and assigned to the 81st Ohio Infantry. At the time he received his appointment as surgeon he was less than twenty-three years old, and perhaps the youngest surgeon in the army, with the rank of major. He served in that capacity until the end of the war, at which time, by reason of seniority in rank, he occupied the position of Medical Director of the 1st division, 15th army corps. In October, 1865, he entered upon a successful career in the practice of medicine, at Akron, where he still resides. He is a member of the Summit County Medical Society, the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and has been an active member of the School Board, of Akron. He is a Republican in politics, though no seeker after official honors, as he devotes himself strictly to the duties of his profession. He married Miss Huldah M., daughter of Luther Hill, of Piqua, Ohio, whose father removed from Connecticut to Richland County, Ohio, in 1811. They were married September 10th, 1863, and have one child, a son, named Harold L. Dr. Jacobs has a fine mechanical turn of mind, and is therefore peculiarly adapted to surgery, in which he excels; showing great capacity for inventing, and skill as well as genius in applying surgical instruments and apparatus. These natural advantages tend to make him what he really is, a good and successful operator. Socially he attracts many friends by his genial and hearty manners, and is equally esteemed in social and professional circles; of a happy temperament and good physical constitution, he is eminently qualified to fill his important position in life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar and a 32° Mason.

BRADSTREET, EDWARD PAYSON, lawyer, was born June 5th, 1830, at Vermillion, near Sandusky, Ohio. He is a lineal descendant, on the paternal side, of Colonial Governor Simon Bradstreet, of Massachusetts. Governor Bradstreet married Ann Dudley, a granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, and of Governor John W. Winthrop. In provincial times she was noted as a poetess, and was sometimes called "the tenth Muse." Her productions, over the name "Anne Bradstreet," are still extant. After their marriage, in 1628, at Northampton, England, they sailed for America in the *Arabella Stuart*. John Bradstreet, great-grandson of the governor, was a major-general in the English army, and took an active part in the French and Indian wars before the American Revolution. In 1764 he was put at the head of an army to punish the Indians in the Northwest, who had failed to comply with the treaty stipulations, and marched west from what is now Buffalo, along Northern Ohio, as far as Detroit, sending for all the sachems as he went, and in the presence of his army laying down the terms of the treaty, and compelling them to swear fidelity to it. He raised the siege at Detroit, and a great council then held laid the basis of a permanent peace. For his great services he was granted by the old government immense tracts of land in Central New York, covering in part the city of Utica. Most of this he devised to his granddaughter, Martha Bradstreet, a most remarkable woman, who spent much of her long life here and in England and Ireland in establishing her rights to the land, and afterward trying to vacate trust deeds to her relatives, in whom she was too confiding. In her long and fierce litigations, after her attorneys had been

debarred from further appearance by arbitrary rulings of the court, she continued to prosecute them with wonderful ability, in person, to the bitter end, in the courts of last resort, and then appeared as a memorialist to Congress for the judge's impeachment. Rev. Stephen Ingalls Bradstreet, the father of Edward P., was a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1794. He entered Dartmouth College, at his own expense, and worked his way through, graduating in 1819, and from Andover Seminary in 1822. He early resolved to devote his life to God's service, as a Presbyterian minister. He first began his labors as a missionary, in the Valley of Virginia. He crossed the Alleghenies in 1823, preaching as he went, and selected Cleveland, Ohio, as his home. It was but a small village then, and there he found a field for his labors. His preaching was aggressive and eloquent, and produced decided results. Although in feeble health, he was yet adapted to his times. To a clear and strong mind were added great knowledge, tireless energy, and courage always to maintain the right. Thus he did much good in his Master's name. In 1825 he was a very active member of the committee to raise money to build Western Reserve College. He was one of the founders and editor of the *Ohio Observer*, the first religious paper west of the mountains. He was the founder and long the minister of the First Presbyterian Church, of Cleveland. The impress of his blameless and useful life long remained upon that community, where he died June 8th, 1837. It was said of him, "His greatest joy and only ambition were to teach the Christian religion to those who knew it not, and this not for pay, but from love of God and his fellow-men." His widow, Anna Dana, a descendant of the New Hampshire Danas, survived him but one year. She was the worthy companion of her husband in his labors and trials, and their memory is cherished in the hearts of the Lake Erie pioneers. Upon her monument are engraved these words, "Useful, loved, lamented." Upon the death of their parents, the three children were separated, Edward finding an excellent home in the family of Alexander Gaston, a farmer, near Oberlin, until sixteen years of age. He attended Elyria high school, where he fitted himself for college. For his education he depended solely upon his own efforts—his inheritance being only a good name. In 1849 he entered Western Reserve College, founded by his father. He subsequently attended Yale College, where he graduated with the class of 1853. After thus graduating he taught as principal of the academy at Tallmadge, Ohio, for a year. He commenced the study of law in Cincinnati, in 1854, in the office of Ferguson & Long, making his way by teaching in the day time and studying at night. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar. In 1857 he became the partner of Henry Snow, Esq. This partnership continued until 1859, when he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri. He, however, returned to Cincinnati in 1860, owing to the certainty of coming war, since which time he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession. Yet much of his time has been given to enterprises which have for their object the advancement of religion, morality, and the good of humanity. He was one of the founders, and for many years president of the famous Cincinnati Gymnasium, and its enthusiastic friend; associated himself with others in an effort to create a sentiment in favor of enforcing law and order upon Sunday; was a member of the Board of Education, and greatly assisted in establishing the Public Library of that city; from 1869-71 he was a trustee of the Homœopathic Free Dispensary; for years has

been a director in the Young Men's Bible Society; in 1872 was chairman of a private organization calculated to unite all good citizens in voting for the best candidates for local offices, regardless of politics; assisted in organizing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in 1872, and ever since has been one of its officers, to the service of which he has given his time and professional services gratuitously; he was president of the Ohio Department of the National Capital Life Insurance Company until it was merged in the Penn Mutual; for years has been a trustee of the famous Kilwinning Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. In 1865 he was appointed superintendent of St. Paul's Episcopal Church Sunday-school, and has served as such ever since. He was also one of the organizers of the Associated Charities in Cincinnati, and an active officer thereafter to the present time. He devised and superintended the "Ballot Box Charities" on election days, in Cincinnati, Boston, and New York, by which about twenty thousand dollars was realized for the relief of sufferers from the yellow fever in the South, and also afterward for the sufferers from the Mississippi flood. In 1875 he was elected president of Yale Club. In 1874, when the new Ohio constitution seemed about to be adopted he was a leading conditional candidate for Common Pleas Judge. He was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention in 1877, that nominated the Hon. R. M. Bishop for Governor, and was a member of the Committee on Resolutions that framed the famous "Ohio idea" platform, the terms of which struck a popular chord, which resulted in the election of the entire ticket. He was the discoverer of the availability of Hon. William Means as a candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati, in 1881, instigated the public call upon him, nominated him in the convention, and was one of his most active and efficient supporters in securing his election. Mr. Bradstreet was nominated for State Senator, in his absence, in 1881, and after vigorous remonstrance on his part upon his return, consented to make the race, but shared in the general defeat, at the same time running far ahead on his ticket. He was appointed a director of the Cincinnati Workhouse in 1881, for five years, and served one term as president of the board. Touching his honorable and successful professional career, an incident or two should be given. One of his earliest cases was in ejectment, to recover the fourth of an acre of land, in Deer creek Valley, near to where Gainsford's carriage works now stand, the case being *Henrietta Young vs. Dagneaux et al.*, which involved among other curious questions of law and fact, the identity of the real daughter of an early settler (old Mrs. Dagneaux), and which after twelve years of fierce contest, shared by Hon. George E. Pugh, Henry Snow, Esq., Judge D. Thew Wright, and others, was finally dropped, from an irreconcilable clash between the testimony of more than twenty unimpeachable witnesses to plaintiff's identity, and the date of Mr. Dagneaux's will, leaving a great mystery unsolved. Many of the incidents and characters were afterward ingeniously woven by Judge Thew Wright into his novel "*Mrs. Armington's Ward.*" In 1868 Mr. Bradstreet commenced a suit in bankruptcy against the veteran lumber firm of T. W. Farrin & Co.; and after a long and stubborn resistance by the late distinguished Judge Coffin, made out his case, and established the first precedent, in the West, at least, of what acts, by a conscious bankrupt, constitute an unlawful preference. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad had to refund a large amount under the final decision in this case. This suit speedily led to his

retention in others, so that during the continuance of the bankrupt act he was connected with more cases than any other member of the bar in Cincinnati. He was senior counsel with Judge Hoadly in the leading case of *Port vs. Gilbert*, covering the value of the old Queen City Mills and Distillery property, which was defended with their usual ability by Judges Coffin and Matthews; and after having been always won by plaintiffs below, was, after many years of litigation, decided in 1876, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in favor of defendant. Many intricate points of the law of vendor and vendee were involved and decided; and also under what circumstances a lessee, with a privilege of purchase, can have the benefit of insurance paid for by him, and also when he must make his election to purchase. In 1877 Mr. Bradstreet was employed by the taxpayers of Covington, Kentucky, to prevent the city council from paying out large sums as rewards and expenses for the capture and return of their defaulting city treasurer. The injunction was dissolved by Judge Menzies, of the Circuit Court, but his act was reversed by the Court of Appeals, of Kentucky, and thus the law was settled, for that State, that a municipal corporation can not spend its money in prosecuting criminals of a less grade than a capital offense. He has had an unusual number of assignment cases, several being among the heaviest that have been made in Cincinnati. Among them may be named Tolle, Holton & Co., Schoenfeld (which went to the Supreme Court) and Heman's Bank, in which he was assignee, and also of counsel. For several years following 1870 he was engaged in a heavy and fierce litigation in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in an anthracite coal case—the estate of Alexander Dolph—wherein a most unfavorable lease made by a decrepit old gentleman, was broken, in favor of his clients, the heirs, and an obstreperous administrator compelled to settle his estate. Mr. Bradstreet is a gentleman of fine literary attainments. He has long been a member of the celebrated Cincinnati Literary Club, upon whose register may be seen the names—Stanley Matthews, M. F. Force, R. B. Hayes, A. T. Goshorn, C. D. Coffin, John Pope, George B. McClellan, and others who belong to fame. He has been a frequent contributor to the public press, and as such is a ready, graceful, and pleasing writer. Mr. Bradstreet's varied legal learning, pleasing address, earnestness, and scholarly attainments render him one of the ablest and most convincing speakers at the bar and before popular assemblies. In 1860 Mr. Bradstreet married Mrs. Dolabella Fraisse, of Vicksburg. She died August, 1867, loved and lamented by all who knew her. He again married, August 7th, 1883, Miss Harriette B. Herrick, of Amherst, Mass. A reverend and honorable ancestry; stainless professional reputation; high moral character; a Christian gentleman, whose profession of faith is exemplified by his works as an instigator and promoter of benevolent enterprises having in view the relief of his fellow-men, the betterment of society, and the glory of God—these are some of the sayings of those who know him the best, concerning the life and character of Edward Payson Bradstreet.

TURLEY, HENRY CLAY, lawyer and probate judge, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Scioto county, January 10th, 1852. He is the second son of Colonel John A. Turley, of the same city. His father served as colonel of the 91st Ohio, in the war for the Union, and has also represented his county in the Ohio Legislature. His literary edu-



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cation was obtained in the Portsmouth public schools. He began life as a clerk at the age of seventeen, and a year later went to Emporia, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming for three years. Returning to Portsmouth he read law under Messrs. Jones and Thompson, of that city, and attended lectures in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in the spring of 1876, being at once admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. He immediately became a partner with his brother-in-law and preceptor, Judge A. C. Thompson, in Portsmouth, and so remained until the fall of 1878, when he was elected on the republican ticket to his present position as probate judge of Scioto county. On June 24th, 1879, he married Julia A., daughter of W. Q. Adams, Esq., now president of the Hocking Valley Fire Brick Company, of Logan, Ohio. Judge Turley, although a young man, is one of the most trustworthy and esteemed citizens of Portsmouth. He is industrious, energetic, and companionable. In his official position as probate judge he has given excellent satisfaction, as is demonstrated by his large majority on re-election.

MONFORT, ELIAS RIGGS, A. M., managing editor of the *Herald and Presbyterian*, one of the largest and most influential religious papers in this country, was born March 2d, 1842, at Greensburg, Indiana. He is a son of the Rev. Joseph G. Monfort, D. D. His mother, Hannah (Riggs) Monfort, is the daughter of Rev. Elias Riggs, of New Providence, New Jersey. He represents, in person and character, the happy commingling of the blood of an honest and God-fearing ancestry, and inherits from them the physical stature, mental energy, and stalwart qualities that make the noblest and most progressive type of American manhood. When he was fourteen years of age, his father moved to Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio, and assumed charge of the Glendale Female College, as its president. This step offered Elias R. the benefit of the schools of Glendale, and also those of Cincinnati, where he attended Race Street Intermediate School for one year. He entered Hanover College, Indiana, as a sophomore, in 1859. While in attendance there, the war came. At the call of his country he entered its service as a private in Company A, 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 23d, 1861. Few soldiers have seen harder service or suffered more in the cause of his country than Captain E. R. Monfort. We can do little more in this sketch than outline his military career. As a private he served under Generals McClellan, Morris, Dumont, and Milroy, at Philippi, Beverly, Dry Forks, Burlington, Laurel Hill, Carrick's Ford, Georgetown, Huttonville, Elkwater, Mingo Flat, Cheat Mountain, and Greenbrier, West Virginia. On the 8th of October, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant, 75th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; May 15th, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant; and January 12th, 1863, he was commissioned captain, Company F of that regiment. He served with this regiment continuously from the time it left Ohio until he received his wound at Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863. During this time he participated, under the command of General Milroy, in engagements at Cheat Mountain, Crab Orchard, Franklin, Buffalo Gap, McDowell, Shenandoah Mountain, and again at Franklin, until May, 1862; under General Fremont, at Petersburg, Strasburg, Mount Jackson, Cross Keys, and Port Republic, until August, 1862; under General Pope, at Sperryville, Culpepper C. H., Cedar Mountain, Raccoon Ford, Rapidan, Freeman's Ford, Waterloo Bridge (second Bull Run), Man-

assas, and Groveton, until September, 1862; under General Burnside, at Falmouth and Rappahannock, until December, 1862; under General Hooker in his Chancellorsville campaign, and under Generals Reynolds and Mead at Gettysburg, where he was dangerously wounded in the hip—thus ending his brilliant career as a soldier. He had been two days in that terrible battle. Night had closed upon them, amid "the shoutings of the captains, the confusion of noise, and garments rolled in blood." The 75th had gallantly withstood the enemy's charge, and made a counter-charge in support of the battery on Cemetery Hill. At 8:30 P. M., while the battle was still raging—the enemy having been repulsed—an explosive Minie ball struck Captain Monfort in the left hip, carrying a part of his sword into his thigh, and then exploded, shattering the bone, tearing the flesh, and inflicting one of the most painful wounds from which a soldier ever suffered and recovered. Somehow he was borne from the field, and lay all the first night under the eaves of a barn, from which the rain dropped upon him, cooling his fevered body. For six months he remained in hospital before his removal to Cincinnati. By order of a military board he was discharged nearly a year before he was able to walk without crutches. In 1882, the 75th held a reunion at Wyoming, Ohio. On this occasion Captain Monfort delivered an address which contained a historical sketch of the brilliant career of that illustrious regiment. He referred with conscious pride to the old flag that had floated over them on more than twenty battle-fields, through which sixty bullets passed at Chancellorsville, leaving it but silken shreds upon a shattered staff, carrying which more than twenty color-bearers were shot; under which Colonel Reily and so many gallant comrades fell; and cheered by the sight of which Major George B. Fox, commanding the remnants of that intrepid regiment, consisting of two commissioned officers and forty men, charged through Gettysburg, July 4th, 1863. It was with reference to his conduct in this battle that Major Fox subsequently wrote: "Captain Monfort's bearing was admirable. The hotter the fire, the braver and cooler the man. Conscious of the danger that surrounded him, his sense of duty was yet so strong that every service was performed, regardless of personal peril." Of him Colonel Ben. Morgan of the same regiment reported as follows: "As an officer and a soldier he was all I could wish, being intelligent, faithful, and brave—one in whom I could place, at all times, implicit confidence in carrying out and obeying orders. On the battlefield, in the midst of carnage and death, he was ever active and zealous in the discharge of his duties, fully realizing the glorious cause in which he was enlisted, and which called forth man's noblest ambitions and energies. I shall always feel myself greatly indebted to him for his aid as a soldier on the field, and for his cheering words in wearying days of the march and camp, and his devoted affection (I may say) for his old captain." The following letter from Colonel Robert Reily was found among the papers of Rev. Dr. Monfort:

"STAFFORD C. H., VA., January 13th, 1863.

"REV. J. G. MONFORT.—*Sir*: Knowing that it would be gratifying to you, it has long been my desire to drop you a line commendatory of the conduct of your son, First Lieutenant Elias Monfort. But being so much occupied in marching, also so much of my time having been taken up with the necessary duties of the regiment, so long under my sole command, that I have been necessarily deterred from doing so. Throughout the whole of our Western Virginia campaign, under Generals Milroy, Schenck, Fremont, Pope, and Sigel,

also more recently in the 11th Army Corps, under Sigel, I have seen much of Elias, and always have taken an interest in him. He is one of the very few officers of the regiment who can be said *always to have been at their post*. I regard the company to which he is attached as one of the best drilled and disciplined companies of the regiment. No company, I believe, has been better held together throughout our hard marches, hard fighting, and harder fare, than Company F. No little credit for this is due to Elias; yet, of course, much is due to his sterling commander. I regard it as a matter of special gratification to you, sir, that your son has escaped the ordinary and terribly pernicious vices of the army—profanity, vulgarity, and intemperance. It pains me to admit that he has not been without the example in any one of these soldierly qualifications before him in the regiment, and that too in high authority. And last, though not least, your son enjoys the esteem and respect of every officer in the regiment. My earnest prayer is that he may long live to enjoy the same, and to still contribute his valuable services to a cause so worthy. With great respect,

"I am, yours very truly,

ROBERT REILY,

"Major 75th Regiment O. V. I."

After his return home, Captain Monfort determined to finish his collegiate course, and accordingly graduated at Hanover College, with the class of 1865. In 1867 he graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to practice law in the courts of Ohio the same year, but concluded to begin his career at the bar in his native place, Greensburg, Indiana, where he opened an office, in the spring of 1868. Two years afterward he was elected District Attorney for the Twenty-second Judicial District of Indiana, serving as such until 1872. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, in 1872, an office which he held for two years. And he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Indiana, June, 1874. But his wound prevented his continuing in the practice of his profession. Upon the advice of his physician, he turned away from its alluring pursuits. Had he continued to devote his unusual abilities to the law he would have doubtless taken high rank as a lawyer. His political prospects of promotion were also flattering. But the change of pursuits was unavoidable. December 9th, 1874, he entered upon the duties of managing editor of the *Herald and Presbyter*. To this field he brought great capacity for work, industrious habits, fine scholarly attainments, a practical knowledge of jurisprudence, excellent literary taste, and brilliant descriptive powers. As an editor, a bright career is predicted of him, an ever-increasing sphere of influence and usefulness, and a name of which it is the highest praise to say that it is worthy to be written side by side with that of his venerable, widely-known and highly honored father. In 1877 Captain Monfort, in company with his father, visited Europe, for the benefit of his health, so much impaired by his wound. They traveled over thirteen thousand miles, and visited the most interesting and instructive places known to the traveling public. Upon his return he resumed his editorial labors with greatly benefited health. In 1878 he was elected ruling elder in the Walnut Hills Presbyterian Church, and is still serving as such. In 1881 he was elected a member and secretary of the Board of Trustees of Lane Theological Seminary; and in May, 1883, was elected treasurer of the same, upon the resignation of his father. He is also serving as trustee of Hanover College, having been elected as such in 1881. Captain Monfort married Miss Emma A. Taylor, September 4th, 1867. She was a daughter of the late Eli Taylor, who for forty years was a prominent business man of Cincinnati. The children of this marriage are—Joseph Taylor, born

April 3d, 1870; Hannah Louise, born July 15th, 1872; and Marguerite Morehead, born December 14th, 1877. Unlike many young men of growing prominence Captain Monfort's chief characteristics are not eccentricities and strong prejudices, but manly virtues. Brave without the semblance of bravery, enthusiastic in every good cause, amiable in the highest sense, generous and kind-hearted to the exclusion of all prejudice, yet open and pronounced on all questions of principle, he is respected and beloved by a large and ever increasing circle of friends.

POWELL, THOMAS E., one of the most prominent and well-read lawyers of Delaware, Ohio, was born at that place February 20th, 1842. He is a son of Judge T. W. Powell, who for more than half a century has been widely known to the brethren of the bar and in literary circles, as a lawyer, legislator, and author. He gave to the profession of his choice, in which he was an ornament, two of the most valuable works, which will ever be much needed and highly prized by the courts and bar, viz.: "Powell's Analysis of American Law," and a work on "Law of Appellate Proceedings," also a "History of the Ancient Britons," and other valuable historical and legal works. The subject of our biography, Thomas E. Powell, after having undergone a thorough academical training preparatory to his collegiate course, entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1863. Shortly after, he commenced the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. His thoroughness, legal education, industrious habits, quick perceptions, and ready eloquence brought him at once into notice at the bar, and secured for him a successful business, which has constantly increased, until now he has acquired, through his persevering industry and adaptation to his profession, a practice that extends throughout Central Ohio. In order that his business may be the more successfully managed, Mr. Powell has found it necessary to establish law offices at Delaware, Columbus, Marysville, and Mount Gilead, with resident partners at each place. The lawyers with whom he is constantly brought into competition are many of them men of distinguished ability, possessed of high intellectual culture, yet he always holds his own with the best of them—secures and maintains a leading place. Being an industrious student of law, an inveterate worker, he stands among the foremost at the bar. His reputation as an eloquent and forcible advocate is not surpassed by any lawyer in Central Ohio, and he is often retained in important cases. Mr. Powell has made a specialty of cases against railroads and other corporations. His business and reputation in this branch of his profession, too, is as extensive as that of any lawyer in the West. While devoted to the profession of his choice, he is a decided Democrat in his views, and has always taken a prominent part in the political matters of the State. He was elected a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Horace Greeley at Cincinnati, in 1872: and in the same year was chosen Presidential Elector for his district, upon the Democratic ticket. At the State Convention of 1875 he was nominated Attorney-general of the State, and although he received a much larger vote than other nominees he was defeated with the entire ticket. At the Congressional Convention of his district, in 1882, he was nominated by acclamation for Congress, and although the district polled more than twelve hundred votes against his party he came within a few votes of being elected. He was made permanent



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Thos. E. Powell

chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1881. The high esteem and regard which has always been manifested for him by the Democratic party is evidenced by the fact that he has frequently been called upon to present the names of suitable candidates at State Conventions. It was in 1882 that he presented the names of James W. Newman as candidate for Secretary of State; General Thomas Ewing, when nominated for Governor, in 1879; and General Durbin Ward, as candidate for nomination at the convention of 1883. All of his speeches on these occasions were listened to with attention, and have been regarded by those who heard them as models of true eloquence, taste, and style. Mr. Powell served in the late war about nine months, having been commissioned as a lieutenant by Governor Brough. He has also been actively engaged in the best business enterprises of the city. He was one of the organizers and for several years a director of the Deposit Banking Company. He was also one of the organizers of the Delaware Chair Company, and is still a partner in the same, which is one of the largest and most successful manufacturing enterprises in the State. Mr. Powell is a man of fine, commanding appearance, and one who by nature as well as by culture is a perfect gentleman. He is scrupulously conscientious in all his dealings and relations; possessing the coolest judgment, and never allowing any thing which may arise in the trial of a case to unman him, and never arriving at conclusions without due consideration. These qualities, combined with his unquestioned honesty, candor, and fairness, bring conviction from a jury and carry weight with the court. His personal character is strong and true, attaching to him all who come in close contact with him. Brilliant and sturdy as he is in intellect, the qualities of his heart are by no means undeveloped. He is the kindest of men—a true husband, a loving father, a devoted son, and the most steadfast of friends. When duty demands or love requires, no act or service on his part is a sacrifice. His social qualities are of the highest order, and add zest to any company of which he is a part. A keen sense of the ridiculous, a subtle wit, a deep sympathy with suffering or oppression, and a most abundant supply of the "humblest harmonist of earth," make his society courted by all. Mr. Powell is enterprising and liberal, and takes an active part in all commendable social enterprises. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a liberal supporter of the same. The regard and esteem in which he is held is attested by his large practice, and by the honors which have been conferred upon him. Mr. Powell married Miss Eliza Thomson, the only daughter of the late Bishop Edward Thomson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who for many years was president of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. Four children are the fruit of this union—Edward T., Marie, Cornelia, and Raymond, all of whom are now living.

HART, JOHN BABINGER, one of the leading merchants of Cincinnati, is a son of the late William and Catharine (Babinger) Hart. His father came to Ohio in 1820, and purchased a farm near the mouth of the Little Miami River, and upon the banks of the Ohio. The old block-houses, the first church in the Symmes's purchase, and many of the rude dwellings of the pioneers, which constituted the original settlement at Columbia, made by Major Benjamin Stites and party, in 1788, stood upon the site of the Hart farm. A sister of the elder Hart married Athan Stites, a

direct descendant of the adventurous major, and is now the owner of the same. The old brick mansion, having supplanted the log-house, and ivy-mantled with historic and family associations, stands yet, overlooking the beautiful rivers that have their confluence almost beneath its threshold, and commanding a scene of great natural loveliness. Mr. Hart abandoned farming as an occupation, and removed to Cincinnati in 1832. He engaged at once in the boot and shoe business, upon the north side of Fifth Street, where now stands the new United States Custom House. His store was long designated and made memorable by the sign of the big "Red Boot." He died in 1860, aged fifty-six years. Mrs. Hart was the daughter of Abraham Babinger, also a wealthy and greatly respected citizen of Cincinnati in his day, and who, at one time owned the ground, in part, now occupied by the new Custom House. She died in 1881, in her sixty-ninth year. Mr. Hart, the subject of this sketch, was born July 13th, 1850, at the Hart homestead, upon West Seventh Street, in Cincinnati. He acquired his education in the common and high schools of that city. In 1869 he went to Europe, and remained there eighteen months, spending his time about equally in England, France, Germany, and Italy, in the pursuit of learning as well as pleasure, taking advantage of the opportunities thus sought and found to add to his education. He corresponded with the press of his native city during his absence, contributing articles upon the "Coliseum," "Vesuvius," "Westminster," the "Catacombs of Paris," etc. Upon his return, in 1872, he engaged in business in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained one year, as superintendent of the Anchor Flouring Mills, of which the celebrated H. C. Yaeger was proprietor, in connection with a number of other large mills in the Western States. He returned to Cincinnati, and commenced business in his own name, in 1874, at No. 98 West Fifth Street, in a store about one-fourth the size of his present establishment, and just two squares west, on the same street, of the point occupied by his father, from 1832 to the time of his death, and for several years afterward by his executors. The son is therefore the successor of his successful father, and in continuing the same business, constitutes his the oldest boot and shoe establishment in that city. "Hart's shoe store" has been a business phrase in that city for more than fifty years. His business has steadily grown under his skillful management. In the midst of sleepless competition he achieved and maintains the lead. A rare judge of human nature, he comprehends the wants as well as the tastes of his customers and the general public; and therefore he was among the first, if not the first, merchant in his specialty who conceived the idea of accompanying each article purchased in his store with a present. As a business man Mr. Hart has met with great success for one of his years, and the cause therefor may be readily understood—he is a thinking man. His words are few, his self-command superb, his observation that of a strategist. Hence, in the arena of trade and traffic, his repeated triumphs, and his leadership. But Mr. Hart does not devote all his time and thoughts and energies to business. He joined the Methodist Church while yet a youth, influenced thereto by the preaching of Rev. Granville Moody, D. D., when in charge of old Morris Chapel. He is now a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of its trustees. He helped, to the extent of his ability, in its erection, in 1869-70, experiencing an unspeakable pleasure in doing so as its sacred walls and shapely spire went up,

just across the street from the place of his birth. For the past four years he has been superintendent of its Sabbath-school, taking a deep interest in the work thus intrusted to him. At a time when the Loveland Camp Meeting Association was greatly embarrassed by an indebtedness of twenty-four thousand dollars, he was elected its president, and served as such two years, and as trustee four. He addressed himself with characteristic zeal and determination to the task of liquidating that debt. Upon personal application to such gentlemen as Mr. William Glenn, Joseph F. Larkin, Esq., Hon. John K. Green, Joseph L. Hall, Esq., Mr. William Graveson, and others whose confidence he enjoyed, most liberal subscriptions were made, and the raising of that amount assured. His administration was crowned with complete success. This fixed the future of that enterprise, which has for its object both the temporal and eternal happiness of his fellow-men. Mr. Hart has a summer cottage—"Edgewood"—in that sylvan village. Its shaded lawn slopes westwardly toward the pleasant waters of the Miami River, upon whose banks his father toiled as a pioneer some sixty years ago. He was for a while a director of the Metropolitan National Bank, of his native city, and is now one of the board of directors of the Cincinnati National Bank, and is a strong Republican as to political affiliations. He was one of the associate commissioners of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition for the year 1883. He has acquired considerable reputation as a literary gentleman. For four years he was president of St. Paul's Lyceum. He prepared two lectures, one upon "Queen Victoria," and another upon "Daniel O'Connell," which were delivered before Cincinnati audiences, and received with evidences of warm appreciation. His general tastes are much in the direction of literature, but the cares of business preclude any thing more than occasional excursions into its tempting fields. He has but just commenced his career, though already in the advance, which is rapidly bringing that reward which waits on integrity, industry, intelligence, and intrepidity—wealth with peace of mind. The two stores required for the transaction of his business are his in fee simple, and are regarded as a very valuable portion of his increasing estate. Mr. Hart married a cultivated Christian lady, Miss Kate Louise, a daughter of Joseph L. Hall, Esq., founder and president of the celebrated Hall's Safe and Lock Company. The wedding occurred April 27th, 1875, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., LL. D., president of the Ohio Wesleyan University, officiating. They have three sons—Joseph Hall, born March 18th, 1876; John Babinger, born July 24th, 1878; Ridgaway, born March 5th, 1880. Mr. Hart owes much of his success in life to the companionship of a dutiful and noble wife. A ray of light thrown across his threshold would reveal as happy a fireside as man could wish—three bright children, in their midst as a gentle queen she reigns, abounding with all the graces that adorn the Christian wife and mother, while in her Church and social circles her name is loved because it is the synonym of goodness, charity, and truth. Mr. and Mrs. Hart reside in their own delightful home, designed and built by them, on Seventh Street, not far removed from the old homestead, worthy successors of parents whose memory is still cherished in that community. While shrewd and able, and a tactician in commercial transactions, he commands the respect of his competitors; for his honorable record as a business man is the counterpart of his well-known Christian character. The former is the

rising superstructure; the latter its foundation, which was laid for him by pious parents in the days of his childhood.

THOMAN, LEROY DE LANO, son of Jacob S. and Mary Ann Thoman, was born at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, on the thirty-first day of July, 1851. His father, Jacob S., was of Swiss parentage, and spent most of his life as a merchant and farmer in Springfield Township, Mahoning County, O. He moved with his family to Indiana in 1862. He died in 1878, and is buried at Columbia City, Indiana. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Henry Sonnedeker, one of the pioneer ministers of the German Reformed Church of Ohio. She was born at Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, in 1824, and is now living at Logansport, Indiana. She is a woman of great strength of character, and devotedly attached to her family and Church. Leroy D. received a common-school education, and attended Springfield Academy, at South Whitley, Indiana, for three terms. He began life for himself as a school-teacher in Whitley County, Indiana, in the winter of 1866 and 1867, and afterward filled the position of superintendent of the schools of Piper City, Illinois, with great credit, for about three years. Of an ambitious, energetic temperament, school-teaching was but the means of enabling him to enter the profession of the law, for which his natural tastes and abilities, as well as his address and talent as a speaker, so eminently fitted him. He studied law with Hon. J. W. Adair, at Columbia City, Indiana, and was admitted to practice in the courts of that State in 1872. Shortly after his admission to the bar he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of Indiana, which position he held until the February following, when he resigned and removed to Youngstown, Ohio, which he made his permanent home. Here he began the practice of his profession; and, by those qualities of head and heart which have since made him so popular in public life, he quickly formed a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and drew to himself an extensive clientage. Youngstown being the only large town in Mahoning County, and containing fully one-half of the population of the county, in 1873 began seriously to agitate for the removal of the county-seat from Canfield to Youngstown. The issue of county-seat removal quickly obliterated all party lines, and on the ticket of the removal party, in October, 1875, just two years after locating in Youngstown, L. D. Thoman was elected Probate Judge of Mahoning County, he being then but twenty-four years of age. Though called to judicial position at so early an age, so successfully did he discharge the duties of his office that he was elected to a second term in 1878, as a Democrat, being the only successful candidate of his party, and polling eleven hundred and forty-nine votes more than his party strength. In this election he showed so great strength with the people, and in the conduct of his campaign developed such power as a political speaker, that he stepped at once into a position of prominence in State politics. In 1880 he was the candidate of his party for Representative in Congress for the Seventeenth District of Ohio, and, though running against hopeless majorities, maintained his reputation for popular strength won in county campaigns. He was prominently mentioned for Governor of Ohio in 1881, and received a complimentary vote for the position in the Democratic State Convention of that year. In April, 1881, he purchased a half-interest in the Youngstown *Vindicator*, the Democratic paper of his county,



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of which he continued part proprietor and editor, with John H. Clarke, until August, 1882. The *Vindicator* began the serious advocacy of reform of the civil service early in the summer of 1881, it being at that time the only Democratic paper espousing the cause in Ohio. By a series of carefully considered articles, it attracted attention to the subject and won to its advocacy many Democratic papers in the State. In the Democratic State Convention of 1882 Judge Thoman championed the cause, and secured a plank in the platform of his party favoring the reform. Thus he became, when the logic of the elections of 1882 was recognized in the passing by Congress of the bill for the reform of the civil service, most naturally and properly the man for the President to select to represent his party on the Civil Service Reform Commission, the position which he now occupies. Judge Thoman was married, on March 29, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Cripps, of Youngstown, who died December 4, 1876. She was the niece of James Cartwright, a prominent iron manufacturer, and an accomplished lady. A man of fine appearance, pleasing address, and a fluent talker, Judge Thoman occupied from the first a prominent position in the social life of Youngstown, being particularly prominent in Masonic circles and in those of Odd-fellowship. He is Past Master of Western Star Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, and a Scottish Rite Mason, 32°. He has been a prominent member, for many years, of many social and musical clubs of the city.

HEARNE, JONATHAN D., was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on the 7th of August, 1829. His father, Cannon Hearne, was a native of that county, born in 1798; was a millwright, and enjoyed the distinction of having built, in conjunction with his brothers William and Burton, the first inclined-wheel grist and saw-mills in the West. They were descended from a hardy race of pioneers, braving the perils of the West, meeting the dangers which in that day were everywhere encountered, and thoroughly imbued with the courageous and manly spirit which eminently characterized the pioneers of "the dark and bloody ground." This spirit they had inherited from an ancestry of earnest men, the eldest of whom known to the family, namely William Hearne, came to America, from England, in 1681, after a brief sojourn in the Island of St. Thomas, and settled in the then province of Maryland. Cannon Hearne was a man of vigorous intellect, strong and active. He filled acceptably, for many years, the office of justice of the peace—no mean distinction in that day—and in that sparsely populated country, and in the absence of medical advisers, he was authority in sickness, a very Samaritan to the poor and afflicted. He died in 1839, honored and respected by his neighbors. The family is a numerous one, and has made its mark by the integrity, sagacity, and intelligence of its several members. The grandfather, Clement Hearne, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, where he married Keziah Cannon, with whom he came to Kentucky, in 1795, and settled near the present little city of Cynthiana. Here he purchased a small tract of land, and after "clearing up" a part of it, and building a comfortable but rude house, in which he lived but two or three years, he sold it at \$2.50 per acre, and again purchased at \$1.75 an acre, near the present town of Leesburg, but within the boundary of the famous county of Bourbon. On this farm the pioneer grew to old age, dying in 1851, having reared a family of seven children. Jonathan D.

Hearne, the subject of this sketch, was the third child of Cannon Hearne and Sallie Owen, his wife. Jonathan was but ten years of age when his father died, the mother dying very soon thereafter. Although the father had by frugality and industry become the owner of a small farm, the children thus left in tender years met, in large measure, the trials which were inseparable from orphanage among the pioneers. The fatherless boy spent two years under the roof of his grandfather, and at thirteen years of age began in earnest the work of self-sustaining labor. Working on a farm for the means of clothing himself and paying for a plain country school education, he alternated between a sub-clerkship in a country store and farm labor until he was about seventeen years of age, when he apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, landing finally in Lexington, Kentucky, with a well known old mechanic there, always meeting the approval of his master as a faithful and capable workman. With a strong *penchant* for mercantile life, we find him, in 1849, the chief salesman and sort of man-of-all-work in the store of Richard E. Mason, in North Middletown, Bourbon County, Kentucky. In this position he soon demonstrated his business capacity, and meriting, won, the good opinion of the customers of the store, attracting at the same time the notice and sympathy of two of his maternal uncles, gentlemen well-to-do in the world, who very shortly added to his little patrimony (trifling enough in itself) a sum which enabled him to purchase the stock of his employer, and to embark in business on his own account. His business grew rapidly, until he became the largest and most prosperous tradesman in the village, thus becoming, at less than twenty-one years of age, the leading merchant and marked man of business in the community in which he lived. In March, 1852, he was married to Emily Duke Meyers, daughter of Isaac and Caroline Meyers, of Garrard County, Kentucky, a union which has contributed not a little to the life of influence and success of the husband. It is related of Mr. Hearne that a few years after he embarked in business he built a business house—rather an imposing structure for the time and place—and this while living with his young family in a very humble home. He was urged by friends first to build a handsome residence, but with great good sense he replied: "I may hope to make my handsome store build for my good wife a nice house, but I do not clearly see how I could make a nice house build the handsome store." In 1857 he removed to Paris, the county seat of Bourbon County, the center of a wealthy trade, and here, until the breaking out of the civil war, he did a large and lucrative business. In nothing in the life of Mr. Hearne was his true character more clearly illustrated than in his course in the late civil war. Born a Southern man; bound by almost every tie of interest and consanguinity to the slaveholders of the South; with a large business, a rapidly growing future; prominent in his Church—for he was then an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—he did not hesitate to put them all in the balance with his convictions of duty and the demands of patriotism. He allied himself actively and earnestly with the friends of the Union, and in connection with Hon. Garrett Davis, his friend and neighbor, he obtained and personally superintended the shipment of "Lincoln guns"—arms for the friends of the government, that were taken into Bourbon and adjoining counties. The writer of this sketch well remembers the occasion. It was the first act in the drama which saved Kentucky to the Union, or rather, which gave courage and

hope to the friends of the Union in Kentucky to save themselves and the State from the vortex of rebellion. In all the subsequent struggles, through emancipation, and to this time, Mr. Hearne has been the unyielding friend of the Union and the government. Early in 1861 he sold out his interests in Paris, and after remaining out of business during 1861-2, he removed to Covington, Kentucky, where he very soon engaged in the jobbing shoe trade, and subsequently in the shoe manufacturing business in Cincinnati. Calling to his aid all the new machinery and improved methods in his business, he made it highly successful and remunerative. Mr. Hearne has not courted public life. Except, perhaps, a term or two in the city government of Paris, and more recently of Covington, he has not sought or filled public places. He had been for many years a prominent, zealous, and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, when, in September, 1865, the Kentucky Conference of that Church met in Covington, Kentucky, the home of Mr. Hearne. The trying times through which the country had passed had engendered animosities which seemed to be especially virulent, and promised to be lasting, in the Church; and at the conference it became quite apparent that the ostracism of Union men, which prevailed largely in some localities in social life, had reached, and promised to display itself in, the Church courts. This was met promptly by the Union ministers and laymen, and under the leadership of that noble old preacher, Rev. John C. Harrison, sustained by Revs. John G. Bruce and Daniel Stevenson and others, men of great firmness of purpose and of conceded beauty of Christian character, on the part of the ministers, and of Jonathan D. Hearne, Hiram Shaw, Sen., Dr. B. P. Tevis, and others on the part of the laymen, the memorable withdrawal of the larger part of the ministers of intellect and power from the Church South took place—an event of great value and interest to the Church and to the country. The consultations were held at the house of Mr. Hearne, where eighteen preachers determined, that to maintain their self-respect and manhood necessitated withdrawal from the Southern Methodist Church, which they did the next day in open conference. The movement was quiet and orderly, yet under the circumstances and surroundings it was heroic, and it will long be remembered by those who were witnesses of the scenes which marked its consummation. In 1870 Mr. Hearne was elected president of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, at Covington, under peculiarly complimentary and gratifying circumstances. He was not a stockholder, but stock was transferred to him to make him eligible, and he was chosen without solicitation. The bank, under his management, grew in business and public favor. Entering this new field Mr. Hearne studied carefully finance and the banking systems. He soon became an admirer and advocate of the national banking system, seeing in it very superior advantages over the old State bank system, and interested himself in trying to have the Farmers' Bank Nationalize. Failing in this, he retired from the bank, and organized the City National Bank, of Covington, first with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, subsequently increased to five hundred thousand dollars. This bank became speedily one of the most popular and successful institutions in the State, combining in its stockholders, depositors, and borrowers a class of the best business men of the three cities—Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. While yet in the management of the City National Bank he was called to the presidency

and active administration of the Cincinnati and Newport Iron and Pipe Company. This he organized and managed to a point of the highest prosperity, casting from sixty to one hundred tons per diem, furnishing cast iron water and gas pipes to the largest cities in the West, among which was a line of forty-six inch pipe to Cincinnati, the largest ever cast west of the Allegheny Mountains. The establishment is today one of the marked industries of the Ohio Valley. In January, 1882, Mr. Hearne resigned the presidency of the City National Bank and the Iron and Pipe Company, to accept the presidency of the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, which he now holds. The history of the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, is a story of unvarying success, of conservative management, exceptionally large returns to stockholders, with the universal confidence of the people. It was organized in 1863, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. In 1871 the corporation purchased the Ohio Valley Bank, an institution of good business and excellent record. The capital of the Third National was thereupon increased to eight hundred thousand dollars, and until June 30th, 1882, when its charter expired by limitation, its business, under the direction of the lamented Oliver Perin, and for a year or so under the presidency of George Wilshire, Esq., was managed most skillfully and successfully, earning during that period over two million dollars; paying twelve per cent, never passing a dividend, and accumulating a surplus of six hundred thousand dollars. In December, 1881, Mr. Wilshire desiring to retire from the presidency, the attention of the friends and stockholders of the bank was directed to Mr. Hearne, who was not a stockholder in the institution, but whose career as a business man and whose exceptional success as a banker were known to all. Mr. Hearne was chosen president, and very shortly afterward, the charter having expired, the bank was reorganized, with a capital of one million six hundred thousand dollars, and a surplus of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and began its new career under auspices which promise a patronage, popularity, and success equaled only by its past history. The brief story of Jonathan D. Hearne's life—highly honorable in itself—is of great value to the youth of the country, as illustrating what a manly courage, an honest, earnest purpose, patient labor and industry, and, above all, a Christian life, may accomplish.

MARQUIS, WILLIAM VANCE, merchant, of Bellefontaine, was born at Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, May 1st, 1828. The family is descended from an Irish ancestry, and settled in this country, originally, in Frederick County, Virginia. Several of the family have been honored ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and among the most distinguished was the Rev. Thomas Marquis, commonly known as "the silver-tongued Marquis," who was settled over the Cross Creek Church (so-called), in Washington County, Pennsylvania, for more than thirty years. Thomas Marquis, the great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father, John Marquis, moved his family from the above county to Belmont County, Ohio, when quite young, and eventually settled in Logan County, Ohio, in 1832, and became a prominent merchant in Bellefontaine. The present Mr. Marquis, who was named after Major William Vance, who appears prominently in the history of the Presbyterian Church in Western Pennsylvania, after being educated at the public schools, and while yet a youth, entered his father's store as a clerk, and was thus engaged until his



W. V. Marquis.

father's death, which occurred in 1848, after which the business was closed up. In 1853 he was appointed, by President Pierce, postmaster of Bellefontaine, and held the office until 1861. In 1862 he engaged in the hardware trade, under the firm name of Scarf & Marquis, and so continued for some eight years, when Mr. Marquis succeeded to the entire business, and has continued it to the present time. In company with Judge William Lawrence, and some others, in 1871, he assisted in organizing the Bellefontaine National Bank, Mr. Marquis being made vice-president, which office he still holds. He is also president of the Western Mutual Protection and Relief Association, which has its home office in Bellefontaine. Among many positions of minor importance, he has for many years been a member of the City School Board of Education, and also prominently identified with very many movements of a public nature, looking toward the prosperity and growth of the town, in some of which he was especially zealous and active. As a Democrat he has taken a leading position in the party politics of the day, and in 1878 was by them nominated as Member of Congress for his, the Fourth, District. In 1876 he was sent to represent his party of the Eighth District in the session of the Convention, at St. Louis, that placed in nomination the Presidential candidate for that canvass. On the 12th of November, 1860, he married Miss Annie M. Sterritt, of Logan County, Ohio, an intelligent and accomplished lady, who died in August, 1868. Mr. Marquis again married March 31st, 1880, Mrs. Helen M. Guy, a native of Pennsylvania, but at the time a resident of Bellefontaine. The lady, however, was spared to be his companion but a short time, as she died February 25th, 1881, leaving an infant daughter, Helen May, born January 30th, 1881. On May 3d, 1883, Mr. Marquis was married to Miss Adelaide G., daughter of the late Abram Swift, of Avondale, near Cincinnati, Ohio. Social in his nature, yet unassuming, with a natural activity of temperament and physique, Mr. Marquis has made his business a fine success, by laying the foundations of integrity and thoroughness at the outset of his career in life, and by pursuing such a business course, he has merited and won the esteem and friendship of all who have been brought in public or business relations with him. Mr. Marquis has for many years been an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Free and Accepted Masons' organization, passing to the higher degrees in the latter order.

SHANK, HON. JOHN A., a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar, is a native of Greene County, Ohio. His father, Solomon R. Shank, was a Marylander by birth; his mother, Susannah Glotfelter, was born in Pennsylvania. The father came to Ohio in 1821, the mother in 1818, both settling in Greene County, where they first met, and were married. Three children were born to them, Uriah, Lydia E., and John A. The sister is dead. The brother is a farmer in the same county. Until his nineteenth year John A. remained and worked upon his father's farm, meanwhile attending school. He subsequently took a thorough course at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, graduating in 1860. Upon the commencement occasion he was awarded the valedictory, owing to his talents and popularity as a speaker. He began his career as principal of seminary and normal institute, at Orangeville, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, after which he returned to Ohio, and studied law in Dayton, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in 1863. The following year he began the practice

of his profession in Cincinnati. Except when in public life, he has given his time closely to professional pursuits. In 1871 he was elected to the lower house of the Ohio Legislature, and gave himself earnestly and faithfully to the discharge of his duties. While there no member surpassed him in the power of debate. Whenever he addressed the house, he commanded the respect and attention of his hearers. Upon the expiration of his term as Representative, he was nominated for the State Senate, by his party, but in common with the rest of his ticket he was defeated. For nine years he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Asylum for Imbecile Youth, and was president of the same for six years, and for a number of years has been upon the Ohio River Improvement Commission, being still secretary of the same. As a Democrat he is popular with his party. His name has been mentioned in connection with other important offices frequently, notably that of the congressional nomination, in the Second District of Ohio; Lieutenant-governor of the State, etc. Mr. Shank was brought up in the faith of the Lutheran Church, but is not a member thereof, or of any other Church, though believing in and conforming to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. In 1863 he married Miss Mattie E. Shaffer, a daughter of the late David Shaffer, who was one of the wealthy and enterprising citizens of Springfield, Ohio. They reside in a delightful home in Avondale, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati. To them one son has been given, Guy, born September 14th, 1871, and a daughter, Grace, who died in early childhood. Held in high esteem by his neighbors and the community at large, standing high at the bar as an able and eloquent lawyer, straightforward and upright in his intercourse with the world, of studious habits and remarkable for his general intelligence, he is a representative of that younger class of citizens in Ohio who adorn the bar, the bench, the pulpit, and the press. Mr. Shank has a fine reputation as an extemporaneous speaker. His love for the platform—*cacoethes loquendi*—manifested itself at an early period in his life. From a mother possessed of fine sensibilities, a lover of the beautiful and sentimental in poetry and prose, and who at her death left a repertory of choice selections culled from the fields of literature, he inherited kindred tastes and talents, and his ambition to excel as a public speaker. It has been his ruling passion. It impelled him to leave the farm for the college, to leave the professor's chair for the forum. Possessed of a graceful though impassioned delivery, a fervid imagination, a glowing earnestness, and a rhetorical flow of language, he is gifted in no ordinary degree with the power of "winning, moulding, wielding, fettering, bending the hearts" of those who hear him, either at the bar or in the popular assembly. Ardently pursuing his chosen profession, he has realized corresponding success. Devoted to the home circle, he derives therefrom both motive and inspiration to maintain the honor of his name while achieving eminence as a lawyer, reputation as a public speaker, and honors as a citizen of his State and nation.

LEHMAN, JOHN H., Superintendent of Public Instruction, Canton, Stark County, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 17th, 1846. He is the son of Abraham E. and Mary (Hackman) Lehman. His father was a miller in Lancaster. Until the age of fourteen he attended the common schools of his native town, and then removed to Canton, Ohio, where he attended the high school, and taught district

schools in the neighborhood of Canton for some five years. Being of a studious nature, and applying himself in a thorough manner, he made great progress. So great was his success that the appreciation of it was shown by his being elected principal of one of the Canton schools in 1869. That position he held for seven years, and in 1876 he was elected to the position he has held ever since, that of Superintendent of the Canton Schools. This position he has held with honor and efficiency, giving the highest satisfaction to the members of the Board of Education. He has been re-elected each time without, we believe, one dissentient vote. The schools during this period have increased in number and general efficiency. The attendance of pupils has nearly doubled—the present enrollment (1883) being about 3,400. There has been a steady improvement in punctuality, in the character of the training, and a very satisfactory general condition pervading the schools, the pupils coming well up to the average in their studies. He has introduced many new and improved practical features, and made a number of beneficial changes for the general good. In the primary grades he has introduced the eclectic system of reading, and the advance made by the children has been phenomenal. Also in the language course, in practical language, he has met with the same happy result. In the high school he has lessened somewhat the higher mathematics which had previously been in vogue, and which in reality belonged to the college course rather than the high school, and has substituted therefor literature, science, and the study of the constitution of the federal government, as being of more practical utility. He entered upon his profession from choice, his strong inclination being to impart knowledge to others. To this fact, no doubt, must be largely attributed his success as a teacher and a superintendent, it being a work in which his heart is engaged. He has been for a number of years a member of the County Teachers' Association, of which he has been chairman, secretary of committee, and president for fourteen years. He has also been president of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, and vice-president of the State Association, and is a member of the executive committee of the State Association. He is a member of the Evangelical (English) Lutheran Church, and has been for fifteen years a member of the Church council. He is also a teacher in the Sabbath-school. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Lehman was married August 31st, 1865, to Emma J., daughter of Adam Oberlin, a farmer, near Canton. They have had born to them two daughters and one son—Ella O., Eva E., and Fred H. The eldest daughter, Miss Ella O., graduated at Canton high school commencement of 1883. Strict yet kind in his rule, the discipline of the schools is well maintained, and he secures the hearty co-operation of his fellow-laborers. The general deportment, intelligence, progress, and cheerfulness of the scholars under his care, testify to his wise and benign influence. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the community at large.

RICE, HARVEY, LL. D., lawyer and author, was born at Conway, Massachusetts, June 11th, 1800. When seventeen years old he requested his father, who was a farmer, to give him his freedom and allow him to acquire a liberal education as best he could by his own efforts. This he achieved, and graduated from Williams College, in 1824, with honor. From college he went directly to Cleveland, Ohio, a stranger and without influential friends there or else-

where to aid his efforts for advancement. When he landed at Cleveland he owned nothing but the clothes he wore and three dollars in his pocket. At that time Cleveland contained but four hundred inhabitants. He soon became employed in teaching a classical school in the old academy on St. Clair Street, and about the same time commenced the study of law, under the direction of Reuben Wood, then a prominent member of the Cleveland bar. At the expiration of two years he was admitted to practice, and entered into co-partnership with his former instructor, which continued until Mr. Wood was elected to the bench. In 1829 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1830 elected to represent his district in the State Legislature. Soon after, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed an agent for the sale of the Western Reserve school-lands, a tract of fifty-six thousand acres, situated in the Virginia Military District. He opened a land office at Millersburg, in Holmes County, for the sales, and in the course of three years sold all the lands, and paid the avails, nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, into the State treasury, as a school fund for the exclusive benefit of educating the children of the Western Reserve, the interest of which is now annually paid by the State for that purpose. In 1833 he returned to Cleveland, and was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts, an office in which he faithfully served for seven years, and in 1834 and 1836 was nominated, by the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Congress, and received the united support of the party, though without expectation of success, as the Democrats were largely in the minority. He was the first Democrat ever sent to the Legislature from Cuyahoga County, and while serving in that body was considered one of its ablest and most influential members. He was appointed by the House one of the Select Committee for Revising the Statutes of the State, and while in that capacity introduced and advocated with acknowledged ability many new provisions, which still retain their place upon the statute book. In the fall of 1851 he was put in nomination for the State Senate, and was elected by a majority exceeding seven hundred votes. The General Assembly to which he was then returned was the first that convened under the new constitution. Upon this body devolved the responsibility of reconstructing the Statutes of the State, and adapting them to the requisition of the constitution, so as to secure to the people the practical benefits of the great reforms which had been achieved by its adoption. He contributed quite as much as any other member to the important legislation of the two sessions held by that General Assembly. It was said of him that he was always at his post. The degree of influence which he exercised as a legislator was such as few have the good fortune to wield. Among the variety of measures which engaged his attention, he took a prominent part in procuring the passage of the act which authorized the establishment of two additional lunatic asylums in the State. His course in relation to the subject of common schools attracted public attention throughout the State, and called forth from the press commendations of a very complimentary character. Another bill of scarcely less importance than the school bill was introduced into the Senate by him, which had for its object the establishment of a "State Reform School," expressly designed for juvenile offenders. The bill, at a subsequent session, resulted in establishing the present Reform Farm School at Lancaster. The services which he rendered the State in the founding of a new system for the public schools,



*Yours sincerely,
Harvey Rice*

and in the promotion of her educational interests, earned for him the honor of having been the father of the present school system of Ohio. While a member of the city council, in 1857, he took the lead in establishing the Cleveland Industrial School, was chairman of the committee that put it into successful operation, and was active in extending its usefulness. In the same year he originated the project, and introduced the resolution into council, authorizing the erection of the Perry Monument, which now graces the public park of the city. The cost of the monument, by the terms of the resolution, was made to depend on the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens. He was appointed chairman of the monument committee, and after three years of persevering effort, succeeded in carrying the object of the resolution into effect. The monument was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies on the 10th of September, 1860, the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Mr. Bancroft, the historian, delivered the inaugural address. As carefully estimated, not less than one hundred thousand people attended the inauguration. In carrying out the programme, the battle of Lake Erie was reproduced in a mock fight on the lake in front of the city. It was a proud day for Cleveland. Both the monument and the inauguration were pronounced a perfect success. In 1861, being elected to the board of education, he was appointed president of the board, and during his term of office rendered essential service in promoting the educational interests of the city. In 1862 he was appointed by the governor of the State, with the concurrence of the War Department, a commissioner for Cuyahoga County, to conduct the first draft made in the county during the late civil war. In executing this delicate task, he acquitted himself with firmness, integrity, and discretion. While in the discharge of his duties, he found his office one morning suddenly besieged by some five or six hundred excited citizens, who were armed with pistols and other weapons, threatening to demolish the office and destroy the records. They had been instigated to make this demonstration by false rumors regarding the fairness of the draft. He met the crisis firmly, sent to the military camp on the Heights for a detachment of soldiers—infantry and artillery—who came to his relief, and dispersed the riotous assemblage. To satisfy the disaffected that all was right and just, he proposed that they should appoint a committee of their own to investigate the state of affairs in the draft office. With his aid an elaborate examination was made, and the committee reported that the draft had been conducted fairly and justly in all respects. Two of the committee, who had been ring-leaders in getting up the demonstration, were afterward drafted on the spot. In 1867, wishing to express his regard for the cause of missions, as well as for the college where he graduated, he planned and erected, at his own expense, and with the approval of the college authorities, a beautiful marble monument in Missions Park, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, commemorative of American foreign missions, originated by Samuel J. Mills, an early graduate of the college. At one of the out-door prayer-meetings, in which Mills and others were wont to engage, a storm arose and drove the party to seek shelter under a hay-stack, and while thus protected from the fury of the elements, Mr. Mills suggested the idea of a mission to foreign heathen lands as being a religious duty. In this noble and philanthropic thought his associates all concurred, and there, while at the hay-stack, consecrated themselves in solemn prayer to the great work. From this circumstance originated American

foreign missions. The monument is erected on the spot where the hay-stack stood, is twelve feet in height, and surmounted with a marble globe three feet in diameter, and cut in map lines. The face of the monument has the inscription, "The Field is the World," followed with a hay-stack, sculptured in bas-relief, and the names of the five young men who held the prayer-meeting, and the date, 1866. The monument was dedicated July 28th, 1867, at the maple grove in the park, and by special request Mr. Rice delivered the dedicatory address, which was received with a high degree of satisfaction, and afterward published with the other proceedings, in pamphlet form. In 1869 he visited California, and while there indulged in a newspaper correspondence, which has been collected and published in a volume, entitled "Letters from the Pacific Slope, or First Impressions." In 1871 Williams College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In his literary career he was widely known as the author of "Mount Vernon and Other Poems." His natural abilities are of a high order. His mind is thoroughly disciplined and cultivated, and for the comparatively short time he has practiced as a lawyer he has obtained an enviable reputation for legal ability, discriminating judgment, and gentlemanly deportment. He is well known as an able contributor to many of the best periodicals of the day, and is a graceful and vigorous writer. In 1875 another volume of which he was the author was published, under the title of "Nature and Culture," and in 1878 he published a volume of "Select Poems." In 1883 he published an illustrated edition of his "Select Poems," and also a work entitled "Pioneers of the Western Reserve." He was twice married—first in 1828, and afterward in 1840.

BURTON, JONATHAN PRESCOTT, Massillon, Stark County, President of the Penn Iron and Coal Company, was born September 30th, 1820, in Penn's Manor, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Burton, was a member of the Society of Friends, emigrated from England to America, with William Penn, and settled in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Burton's parents were William and Rosanna (Galbraith,) His father a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ireland. William Burton was by profession a civil engineer. He built, by contract, several of the public works of Pennsylvania, among them a part of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and also a part of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. J. P. Burton, after receiving a thorough education in the school of his native place, at the age of eighteen, went to Trenton, New Jersey. After spending a short period there, he went to New York, and obtained a position in the well known dry goods firm of Lord & Taylor. Later on he formed a partnership and established the firm of Brown & Burton, dry goods merchants, New York City. In 1843 he went to Philadelphia, and embarked in the wholesale dry goods trade, under the firm name of Burton & Greis. In the course of some four years he became connected with the firm of Davis, Burton & Co., in the French and India importing trade. In this he was engaged for nine years, being most of the time in Europe, superintending the purchasing and shipping of goods to this country. In 1857 he withdrew from that business, and became associated with Jacob E. Ridgeway and others, of Philadelphia, in contracting upon public works, taking the first contract upon the Northern Pacific Railroad, from Stillwater to St. Paul. He also had the contract for building the Citizens' Passenger

City Railway, of Pittsburg, that being the first enterprise of its kind in the city. In 1859 he removed to Ohio, and located in Massillon, Stark County, where, in connection with Mr. Ridgeway, he purchased the Massillon Furnace property, and became engaged in the manufacture of pig-iron and coal mining. In 1876 the Burton Furnace Company was formed, and he became its president. In July, 1879, the Ridgeway-Burton Company was organized and incorporated, for the purpose of operating in coal, iron, and iron ores. Of this company, also, Mr. Burton was made president. He is one of the most extensive operators in his part of the State. In politics he is a Republican; formerly a Whig, he joined the new party on its organization. Not an active politician, he can not be prevailed upon to accept office, and with the exception of being a member of the City Council, he has not held any office. Mr. Burton was married in Philadelphia, in 1845, to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Jenkinson, Esq., of Maryland. She died in 1867. His second marriage was in February, 1871, to Mary E., daughter of Jonathan Zerbe, Esq., of Massillon. To them have been born four children—Alice, Clara, Jonathan Prescott, and Courtney. In his business career Mr. Burton has been highly successful; endowed with all the characteristics that insure success, he has made the most of his opportunities. Far-sighted, cautious, discreet, perfectly reliable—a man whose word is as good as his bond—he is widely known and highly esteemed in business circles. In his beautiful home, surrounded by his charming and happy family, loved and beloved, he enjoys the well earned competence secured by industry, integrity, and application to his business pursuits. To such men as Mr. Burton the great State of Ohio is largely indebted for the development of her wonderful resources.

MEANS, THOMAS WILLIAMSON, capitalist, son of John and Ann (Williamson) Means, was born November 3d, 1803, at Spartanburg, South Carolina. The name Means is of Scotch origin, and was at one time preceded by the syllable Mac. Considerable diversity also has appeared in its orthography at different periods and among different people. In America, Mayne and Maynes are traceable to the same origin; and the Irish are disposed to spell, as they pronounce, Main or Mains; and at Glasgow the name of John Mains appears in the record of 1666 among the martyrs of the Covenant. The ancestors of the family settled in the north of Ireland about the time of William the Third, and have always been Presbyterians when they had any connection with Church organizations. Many of the family were prominent in the professions and in public and business life in the old country. In America they appear in two or three branches, one having originally settled in New England, another in Pennsylvania (a part of this one subsequently removing to South Carolina), and another came to Carolina from Ireland. William Means settled in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, afterward removed to South Carolina, and was the earnest partisan of the colonies in the early trouble with Great Britain. Several of his sons participated in the war of the Revolution.—His youngest son, Colonel John Means, a native of Union District, South Carolina, became an influential and prominent man in that State; was an extensive planter, an officer in the State militia, and member of the South Carolina Legislature in 1815 and 1816. Thinking it better to rear his sons in the free States, he moved to Ohio in 1819, gave his slaves their freedom, and settled in Adams County; was

a member of the Legislature of Ohio from 1825 to 1827; was a farmer and iron manufacturer in that State; one of the pioneers of the iron business in the Hanging Rock iron region; was largely interested in building and operating the Union Iron Furnace, the first furnace in that region; and laid the foundation for the large fortunes acquired by his sons. Ann Williamson, his wife, was a Carolinian by birth, whose mother, Ann Newton, was a relative of Sir Isaac Newton. Colonel Means died at Manchester, Ohio, March 15th, 1837. His wife died August 17th 1840. They had six children, one of whom was Thomas W. Means, the subject of this sketch. He spent six years in a select school, established by his father, chiefly for the education of his own children, and acquired not only a fine English education, but also a very respectable knowledge of the classics. In 1826 he commenced his business career, at the Union Furnace, then building, and he had the honor of "firing" it. Since 1855 the old Union has not been in operation, yet the lands belonging to it are held by a corporation, in which he is the principal owner. In 1837 he and David Sinton became the owners of the Union Furnace, and rebuilt it in 1844. In the following year they built the Ohio Furnace, in Scioto County, adjoining. In 1847 he built Buena Vista Furnace, in Kentucky. In 1852 he purchased the Bellefontaine Furnace, Kentucky; in 1854 was one of the owners and builders of Vinton Furnace, Ohio; in 1863, in connection with others, bought the Pine Grove Furnace and Hanging Rock Coal Works, and in the following year, with his associates, the Amanda Furnace, Kentucky; and is now the principal owner in companies representing some fifty thousand acres of the choicest property in the Hanging Rock region. He has since built the Princess, a stone coal furnace, ten miles from Ashland, in Kentucky, and is now, with his associates, engaged in building a large coke furnace at Hanging Rock, the village in Ohio which gives name to the Hanging Rock region of Ohio and Kentucky. The Ohio was the first charcoal furnace in the country which produced as high as ten tons a day, and was the first that averaged over fifteen tons. In 1832, when the Union had been worked up to six tons a day, the Pennsylvania furnaces were averaging but two tons. In the first year of Union Furnace three hundred tons of iron were produced; in the last year, 1855, it reached twenty-five hundred. Three hundred tons in 1827 was as large yearly production as had been reached in the United States, and this rate was fully up to that of England. Under the supervision of Mr. Means and Mr. Sinton experiments for introducing the hot blast were first made, and at their Union Furnace they put up the second hot blast used in the United States. This was probably the greatest step forward that had yet been made in the manufacture of iron. Again in 1860 he introduced at the Ohio Furnace the Davis hot blast, which has greatly improved the charcoal furnace business of the country. He has been longer engaged, is the most successful, and is more extensively and directly concerned in the growth and prosperity, of the iron business than any other man in the Ohio Valley. He was the originator and first president of the Cincinnati and Big Sandy Packet Company; founded the town of Ashland, established the old Bank of Ashland, and originated the Second National Bank of Ironton, of which he has been president ever since its organization in 1864; was one of the incorporators and principal stockholders in the Norton Iron Works, and until recently was one of the largest owners of the stock of the Ironton Iron Railroad. In 1882 he moved



Engraving from the original

Thomas W. Means

from Hanging Rock to Ashland, Kentucky, where he has since resided. He cast his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams, and was identified with the Whig party. He has been a Republican since the formation of that party, and during the war of the Rebellion was an ardent supporter of the national government. He attends the Presbyterian Church, but is not a member of any denomination. He has fine personal and business habits, a strong constitution, and is able to sustain a long life of incessant activity. Possessing a high sense of social and business integrity, his great fortune is the legitimate result of uncommon business ability and judgment. He is a man of fine bearing, about six feet in height, agreeable in manners, and wholly void of ostentation. Mr. Means was married December 4th, 1828, to Sarah Ellison, a native of Buckeye Station, Adams County, Ohio, daughter of John Ellison, an early settler in that county. She died in 1881, at the age of sixty-one, in their home at Hanging Rock. Their children now living are John Means, of Ashland, Kentucky, who, after his father, is to-day the most prominent, successful, and upright business man in the Hanging Rock iron region; William Means, ex-Mayor of the city of Cincinnati, and president of the Metropolitan National Bank, of that city, who socially and as a financier ranks with the foremost men of the State; and Mary A. and Margaret, residing at home with their father.

GREENWOOD, MILES, iron-master and capitalist, son of Miles Greenwood, of Salem, Massachusetts, was born in Jersey City, March 19th, 1807. On his father's side he was of English extraction, and on his mother's of Huguenot French and German. In 1808, the family removed to New York, and in 1817, to Cincinnati. While quite a youth he worked at various employments, and supported an invalid father and the family. In 1825, when eighteen years old, he went to the New Harmony Community, governed by Robert Owen, where he remained, working for the community four years. In 1827, he left New Harmony and went to Pittsburgh, where he obtained employment in an iron foundry, and gained the knowledge of iron working that determined his future business career. In the fall of 1828, he returned to Harmony and opened a foundry. It was shortly closed, and he returned to Cincinnati, entering the employment of T. & J. Bevin in the business of iron-founding. Three years later he commenced on his own account, employing about ten hands the first year. The business proved successful from the start, and the capacity of the establishment was soon increased, new branches being added from time to time, until nearly all departments of iron-making were included. By the year 1850, the number of hands employed had grown from ten to over three hundred. In 1861, the entire establishment was turned into a United States arsenal for the manufacture of arms and implements of war, a great variety of which was there manufactured. Upward of seven hundred hands were employed, and among the goods turned out were forty thousand Springfield muskets, improved by percussioning and rifling, over two hundred bronze cannon, the first ever made in the West, hundreds of caissons and gun-carriages, and also a sea-going monitor. In addition to his connection with the great iron works established by him, he was largely interested in many other industrial and public enterprises. He constructed the Ohio Mechanics' Institute building, and was one of the most prominent in the establishment and successful career of that institution. To Mr. Greenwood the Cincinnati fire depart-

ment is mainly indebted for its efficient organization. The pay fire department, now in general use, is really his creation. From being a leading spirit in the old volunteer department he saw the inevitably demoralizing tendencies of it upon the youth of cities, and conceiving the idea of adopting steam as a motive power in the extinguishing of fires, he next determined to have a paid, rather than a volunteer, department. In this he met with a weight of opposition, both in the city council and from the volunteer firemen, that would have completely discouraged a man of less determination of character and persistence. For three months after the organization of the paid fire department of the city, the city council refused to recognize the change, or appropriate money to pay the men, and during this time Mr. Greenwood advanced for this purpose \$15,000, to keep the men together by paying them regularly. Night and day he was constantly engaged fighting the opposition to the organization. He had no time to attend to his own business, but paid a man \$1,500 to attend to it for him. Of this sum the city subsequently reimbursed him \$1,000, which he at once paid into the funds of the Mechanics' Institute. Eventually he triumphed over every difficulty, and to-day such a thing as a volunteer fire department is unknown in any city of the first class in Europe or America. His labors in the city council were, during the time he held a seat there, ever directed to lessen unnecessary expense, while introducing every improvement required in the various departments. For twenty years he was president of the Cincinnati Fuel Company. In 1859, the Cincinnati and Covington Suspension Bridge Company was chartered by the Kentucky legislature. He was chosen its president, and continued on its directory. He was one of the directors of the House of Refuge, and furnished means liberally for its support. In 1869, he was appointed by the court one of the directors of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, and then made president of the board of trustees, which office he continues to hold. He performed the duties of county treasurer for the term commencing in 1867, gratuitously, that the emoluments of the office might go to the family of the treasurer, who died soon after his taking office. In politics, he was an old line whig during the existence of that party, and after its demise he became a member of the republican party. At the same time he was no politician, although taking an active interest in the establishment and maintenance of good government. He was connected with no church organization, but was among the foremost in all works of charity and benevolence. Of fine physique, he was capable of performing an enormous amount of work daily, and labored incessantly in his business, and in the numerous public enterprises in which he interested himself. He was a man of the highest commercial integrity; eminently a self-made man, and one of the representative iron-masters of the United States. All benevolent enterprises and institutions shared largely of his means and labors. In all his transactions, public and private, his desire was to be strictly just to every one, and in his seventy-seventh year he undertook to build a new foundry and introduce a new cooking-stove, which he claimed would revolutionize the labor of the kitchen throughout the country. He is now at the head of the iron works which he built, in which he makes light and fancy castings a specialty. He also manufactures steam-fittings, plumbers' goods, and oddities. Mr. Greenwood's knowledge of the mechanic arts and his practical acquaintance with the manufacture of iron render him a valuable director of the Cincinnati Southern Railway,

to the management of which he has constantly devoted much of his time. Few men of Cincinnati have given more of their energies or their means to the advancement of the city's interests, and his name will always stand high on the roll of its public benefactors. He resides in Avondale, one of the handsomest suburbs of Cincinnati, surrounded by all that elegant refinement and cultivated taste can gather. In 1832 he married Miss Howard W. Hills. Two children born of this marriage died in infancy, and their mother also died soon after. In 1836 he married Miss Phœbe J. Hopson, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are living.

FOSTER, CHARLES, the twenty-seventh governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Seneca township, Seneca county, Ohio, April 12th, 1828. His parents, Charles W. Foster and wife, were natives of Massachusetts, and the former came to Ohio in 1827, where he spent the first year in Seneca township in the service of his father-in-law, John Crocker. In 1832, he went to Rome, in Seneca county, now known as Fostoria, but then a settlement of a few houses, where Mr. Crocker had entered eighty acres government land. There the father of our subject commenced the business of a country merchant, and by prudent management and close attention to his business, he was, as the county became settled, enabled to increase his trade and establish his character as an honorable merchant, and which character he still lives to enjoy. His son Charles had only the opportunities for education that such conditions of life anterior to the present style of common schools afforded, and had spent but nine months at the Norwalk (Ohio) Seminary when he was, by general sickness of the family, required to go home and enter life as the fourteen-year old assistant and soon after manager of his father's store. Thus he was cut off from enjoying the college course that his father intended he should enjoy, and preparatory to which he had entered the seminary. So rapid was the development of his business capacity that when but eighteen years old he assumed charge of making the necessary purchases of goods in the Eastern markets, and which he continued to do until a few years ago. The business under his management increased to an extent unknown to any similar establishment so situated—within fourteen miles of the county seat—and at present is one of the most extensive interior stores in the State. A few years since, the adjoining and rival towns of Rome and Risdom were consolidated, and, in honor of its most prominent citizens, the new corporation assumed the name of Fostoria. Though never indifferent, naturally, to public affairs, and always participating in political movements, Charles Foster was never a candidate for any public position, beyond that of a purely local character, until after repeated declinations and protests, he was induced, in the summer of 1870, to accept the nomination of the republicans of his district for Congress, and his reluctant acceptance was only secured by assurances of his political supporters that he was probably the only man of sufficient personal popularity to overcome the recognized democratic majority in the district. The result indicated the wisdom of the choice, for the election gave Charles Foster 776 majority over his democratic competitor, Hon. E. F. Dickinson, a gentleman who two years previously was chosen to represent the district by 1,645 majority over his republican competitor. In 1872, Mr. Foster was renominated by his party for Congress, and, after an exciting contest, reelected by 726

majority over Rush R. Sloane, who received the votes of both democrats and Greeley republicans. This victory was a great surprise, attracted much attention, and regarded as a strong evidence of Mr. Foster's personal popularity. In 1874, being for the third time nominated, he was opposed by Hon. George E. Seney, a gentleman who was believed to have in an equal degree with himself the confidence of the people. The election throughout the State went heavily against the republican party, the operations of "Grant's kitchen cabinet" having greatly and generally disgusted the people all over the country. The democratic majority on the State ticket was 17,202, and out of twenty members of Congress, the democrats had elected thirteen. Mr. Foster's district was naturally democratic, and it was supposed that he had of course gone under in the general wreck, but, on the contrary, when the ballots came to be carefully counted, it was found he had won by 159 majority. Henceforth, it was decided that Charles Foster in a district election could not be beaten. Consequently, in 1876, he of course was again nominated and again elected, beating his democratic competitor by 271 votes. The following year the democratic party having for the first time in many years a working majority in the State legislature, redistricted the State for Congress, and by so doing, shouldered Mr. Foster into a district every county of which except one was democratic. In this way the leaders of that party had arranged to beat him should he again be a candidate, and though it was regarded as on his part defiantly hopeless, the district having gone 4,247 democratic majority the year before, everybody felt that it would be a gain for him to even cut down this majority. The result of the election indicated that he had done so to a great extent when it was found his competitor won by a majority of only 1,255 votes—the party thus losing about 3,000 through the general popularity of the republican candidate. In 1879, the State election approaching, the attention of the republican party was engaged in favoring but two candidates for governor, and between whom the resulting nomination almost equally divided the votes. Judge Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati, a citizen of great worth and eminence, and whom President Grant, in 1876, had invited to a seat in his cabinet, and Charles Foster. A single ballot decided the nominating convention's choice, in which Mr. Foster received 280½ votes and Judge Taft 271, with 2½ scattering. On a second ballot Mr. Foster was unanimously declared the nominee. An active and exciting campaign followed, and drew the heaviest popular vote ever polled in Ohio, and, as the result, Mr. Foster was elected over his democratic opponent, Hon. Thomas Ewing, by 17,129 majority. He was installed into office January 12th, 1880, when he delivered a brief and sensible inaugural address. So well did he acquit himself in administering the affairs of the State during the term for which he was elected that when the republican convention met, in the summer of 1881, to nominate a candidate for governor, he was again nominated, and in the ensuing fall was triumphantly re-elected. He had at this election a majority over John W. Buchwalter, the democratic candidate, of 24,309 votes—thus showing his popularity and at the same time the verdict of the electors upon his official conduct. Governor Foster was at the time of his second election prominently spoken of in connection with President Garfield's cabinet. Several interviews were held between the President-elect and the governor; but the best citizens of Ohio thought that Governor Foster should not dis-

appoint the large constituency that had selected him as their choice for the first office of the State, by accepting another. Still, the President would have honored himself by calling him to Washington City, as one of his permanent confidential advisers. Ohio has no reason, however, to regret the final action of President Garfield. With courteous manners and a gentlemanly bearing, affable in his personal address, ready at an off-hand talk, unassuming in official life, Governor Foster is one of the most popular occupants that has filled the gubernatorial chair. He leaves to his successor a seat unstained by corruption and an official record that slander can not tarnish.

EGGLESTON, BENJAMIN, of Cincinnati, merchant and legislator, was born January 3d, 1816, at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York. He grew up and was educated among the romantic hills that border the Hudson. In 1831 his parents removed to Hocking county, Ohio, where, at the age of sixteen, he engaged in commercial pursuits, and was, for some years intimately associated with the business of the Ohio canal, then the only means of transportation between the great lakes and the Ohio river. He removed to Cincinnati in 1845, and entered into partnership with James Wilson, a leading merchant of that city. The firm of James Wilson & Co., continued their successful career until the death of James Wilson in 1867, when he was succeeded by his sons, and the style of the firm was changed to that of Wilson, Eggleston & Co., which still enjoys the untarnished reputation and unlimited confidence it has so long sustained in the mercantile world. Occupying numerous positions of trust and responsibility in the Queen City, State and National governments, during the last twenty-seven years, he has been the recipient of unusual marks of respect and esteem from his fellow-citizens. As chairman of the board of public improvements, of the finance committee; president of council, and as representative in the Ohio senate and in Congress, he has been intimately associated with almost every public measure that concerned the welfare of the city of Cincinnati. During his term as chairman of the finance committee, in 1857, the coal famine occurred, and with his usual energy and humanity, he proceeded to secure an appropriation of \$100,000 to relieve the distressed, and which he obtained, despite the most determined opposition of interested parties, and at once reduced the price of coal from eighty cents to twenty-five cents per bushel. In 1863, a repetition of the coal famine occurred, and again Mr. Eggleston came to the front as the champion of the oppressed, and by his indomitable energy secured an appropriation of a similar amount, and averted the threatened calamity. Again, at another period of distress, incident to the outbreak of the war of Rebellion, when the families of the men who had gone forth, in response to their country's call, were left dependent upon those who remained at home, he devoted himself assiduously by his eloquence and determination, to the succor of these helpless women and children, from their impending peril. He secured an appropriation of \$100,000 from council, and disbursed it in small weekly sums to some 3,700 families, in this way preserving them from actual want until employment could be obtained. In January, 1862, a bill was presented in the Ohio senate to levy a tax of half a mill for the relief of the families of volunteers from the State. An amendment was offered making the amount three-fourths of a mill, which Mr. Eggleston supported with all his characteristic energy,

and finally succeeded in carrying. He has always taken a leading part in the city improvements. It was due to his efforts that the legislature ceded to Cincinnati that portion of the canal extending from Broadway to the Ohio river, and the city council appropriately recognized this service by unanimously naming the street constructed over the sewer constructed through it "Eggleston avenue," in accordance with a suggestion coming from the legislature. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the first Ohio district, defeating his democratic opponent by over 3,000 majority, though the district had been considered democratic. In 1866 he was unanimously nominated for reelection by the republican party, and was elected; his opponent this time being Hon. George H. Pendleton. His career in Congress was characterized by the same fearless ability which he had exhibited in the discharge of his other official duties. He drew and obtained the passage of the bill making Cincinnati a port of entry, and secured the first national appropriation for the enlargement of the Louisville canal. He stood firmly by his conviction of right and justice, during the impeachment of Andrew Johnson; and gave unremitting attention to securing the back-pay of soldiers, and the pensions of the widows and orphans of those who had sacrificed their lives for the Union. In 1868 he was renominated by the republicans, but General Peter W. Strader, his opponent, succeeded in securing the seat. Mr. Eggleston, however, did not relax his efforts for the promotion of the interests of his former constituency. He was largely interested in the *Cincinnati Chronicle* Company previous to its purchase of the *Cincinnati Times* in 1872, and consequently became a heavy stockholder in the later *Times* Company, of which he was elected president from its organization. He sold out his interest in this company in 1878. In 1875 he was reelected to the board of councilmen, and is one of the most active members of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a Senator from the First District (Hamilton County) in the General Assembly of Ohio for the session of 1880-81, where he carefully looked after the interests of the State, and especially those of his constituency in Cincinnati. He is at present engaged in the pork-packing and commission business, in the firm of which he has for so long a time been a member. He resides in a beautiful and retired home on Walnut Hills, where he dispenses his hospitality with no grudging hand. His intercourse with his fellow-men is marked by that frank and generous manner that leaves no doubt in the mind of any as to his real feelings and motives; and his speeches, like all his actions, possess that nervous energy that seldom fails to accomplish the desired result. Mr. Eggleston married at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1837, Miss L. M. Wagar, who died in 1864, leaving him two children. In April, 1867, he married Miss Mary E. Davis, daughter of the late John H. Davis, of Cincinnati, who also has borne him children.

WHITE, JAMES S., lawyer and horticulturist, was born in Cumminsville, Hamilton County, Ohio, May 5th, 1816. He is descended from Edward White, of Somerset County, New Jersey, who figured in Revolutionary times, and was the father of four sons and one daughter—Captain Jacob White and his brothers Amos, Ithamar, and Edward, and Elizabeth White. At an early day the family removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where three sons grew to manhood, before the Declaration of Independence was adopted. They encountered the harassing life of frontiersmen, as well as

participated in the sanguinary conflicts for American Independence. About the year 1788 Captain White was one of the earliest settlers in the Miami Valley. White's station was a block-house, built by him in 1792, upon the site where Carthage now stands, in Hamilton County, and was one of the centers of the settlement in that valley. He died in Gallatin County, Kentucky, July 20th, 1849, in the ninety-third year of his age. Amos White, his brother, and grandfather of J. S. White, settled upon a farm between Glendale and Sharon, in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he reared a family of eleven children, of whom may be named Benjamin, who was the father of James S., his only child. He died at the age of twenty-four, when his son was only five months old. He had previously served in the war of 1812, when he contracted typhoid fever, from which he never fully recovered. He belonged to Hull's army, and served six months. In 1814 he was married to Miss Mary Smith, of Laurels, Virginia, then living in Hamilton County, with whom he lived only eighteen months before his death. She was a cousin of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Representative from Pennsylvania. She was born March 25th, 1793, and came from Pennsylvania when but a child. She was afterward married to Joseph Ludlow, a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He died in 1862. In 1816 she was converted at a camp-meeting, held by Rev. Russel Bigelow, and continued for fifty-one years a faithful Christian, when she died in the seventy-fourth year of her age. She taught her son, James S., the alphabet by directing his attention to the initial letters of chapters in the Bible. Mr. White is a self-made man. His step-father, who was a builder, chose for him the same occupation, a trade too heavy and irksome for one of his physical abilities. He learned the trade, and in his early years worked vigorously at it. There are houses standing in Madisonville which he helped to build. Being of studious habits and endowed with quick perceptions, he was earnestly advised by Dr. John Jewett, for whom he was then working as a carpenter, to study medicine as a profession. He accordingly studied medicine with him until the doctor's death, which interrupted his further prosecution of study in that direction. He was then advised by Dr. Alexander Duncan to study law; but feeling the need of a collegiate education, before entering upon that profession, he determined to enter Miami University. For the purpose of enabling him to do so, he worked at his trade to earn the money for his tuition. He entered college at great disadvantage on this account, but by working during vacations, and by native determination and tenacity, he accomplished his purpose, and finished his course in 1841. He began the study of the law, but was compelled to labor at his trade to help him through. He studied with Judge Joseph Cox and the late Henry Snow, of Cincinnati. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar, after a creditable examination, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, and is now one of the most useful and valuable members of the bar. His specialty is the settlement of estates, and his honesty, faithfulness, intelligence, and promptitude have given him an enviable reputation in this line, and brought him many valuable clients. His discharge of business, in which he displays the qualities of a safe counselor and trustee, insures his re-employment by all those who once intrust him with such matters. Mr. White was married in 1846 to Sarah A. Stewart, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Stewart, early pioneers of this county. He is the father of six living children, two sons and four daughters.

His son, Benjamin S. White, the oldest, is a lawyer. The younger son, J. S. White, Jr., manifests an inclination for general business pursuits. Mr. White has always taken an interest in horticulture and fruit growing. His residence is beautifully situated on a plat of several acres of land, in Madisonville. He has been an active member of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, and American Wine Growers' Association for many years. He is hospitable and generous, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow-men. His life has been an honorable and useful one, and few men to-day surpass him in the quality of imparting pleasure to others by conversation and the hospitalities he so cheerfully accords his friends at his fireside or wherever he may be met in social or business circles.

WOOD, WILLIAM, President of the Eagle White Lead Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been one of the leading merchants and manufacturers of that city for the last fifty years. About the year 1800 his father, the late Captain Ebenezer Wood, lived in a red brick mansion of his own construction, upon the east bank of Hudson River, in Dutchess County, State of New York. It was surrounded by about ten acres of land, consisting of orchards, meadows, and woodland. From its porch could be seen the Hudson, moving in majesty, in the midst of scenery unsurpassed for its natural loveliness, beyond it meadows and woodlands rising and rising, until in the distance they culminated in the blue-robed summits of the Catskill Mountains. Here lived Captain Ebenezer Wood, engaged partly in merchandizing, and partly in running a line of sloops between Rhinebeck Landing and the City of New York, carrying live stock, produce, etc. for his neighboring customers to that market, and selling the same on commission for them. In the midst of this enchanting scenery, and to parents thus living and employed, Mr. William Wood was born September 18th, 1808. His residence now is Woodlawn, a lovely homestead, situated in the midst of eighteen acres, upon East Walnut Hills, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati, at whose southern base flows the Ohio River, with a far view southwardly, recalling in striking resemblance the unforgotten scenery around the home of his childhood. In this sketch we purpose to trace only the principal events in his life, from the time Mr. Wood left that old homestead upon the Hudson until he founded this beautiful home upon the Ohio. Until he was fourteen years of age he lived there, drinking in that fresh, invigorating air; playing upon the banks of that river, fishing in its waters from a favorite projecting rock (now a portion of the road-bed of the Hudson River Railroad); cultivating fish in a self-constructed dam across the outlet of a bountiful spring; eating fruit from trees—especially the green gage—that embowered the old home, and the taste of which yet lingers in imagination upon his tongue; in skating upon that river—an accomplishment that afterward contributed to his pleasure when he had become a youthful resident of Cincinnati; in attendance upon the neighboring schools and churches; in occasional trips down the Hudson with his father to New York, upon one of which he took his first salt-water bath, and saw the *Firefly*, one of the first steamboats that navigated that river. His father was an active, public-spirited citizen, as may be inferred, and as such belonged to the De Witt Clinton party, as distinguished from the "Buck Tails," in the matter of public improvements. He favored the canal projects of that day. He was also a man who had succeeded in acquiring some prop-



Western Bldg Pub Co

Wm Wood

erty. Besides the mansion on the Hudson, he owned private residences, and wharf-houses, and stores. In 1822 he exchanged his property at Rhinebeck and Long Dock for two thousand five hundred acres of land in Athens County, Ohio, six hundred and fifty acres of which were included in the tract belonging to the Ohio University, and located in that county. Upon doing so he determined to emigrate to Ohio. He first moved to Albany, New York. There he remained one year, during which he completed his preparations to move. Captain Wood proceeded with all his family (excepting his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Spencer, and young William) by canal to Olean Point, on the head-waters of the Alleghany River. The household furniture, and the stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., which were to constitute the stock-in-trade of a store in the new country, were loaded in two wagons, one of which was placed in charge of young William, and the other of his uncle, Spencer. These they drove to the same point, where the whole family became reunited, and remained two weeks, in which time two boats were built for the purpose of navigation to place of destination. They first stopped at Marietta, with a view to settlement; but almost immediately afterward proceeded to Cincinnati, where they arrived Christmas eve, 1822. The father at once engaged in the dry goods business, upon Lower Market, then the principal business street of Cincinnati. At that time that city had a population not much in excess of ten thousand. All the present limits west of Main and north of Seventh Streets—excepting the St. Clair mansion—was farm land; while upon the hills beyond—now crowned with magnificent residences and pleasure resorts—young William hunted squirrels and trapped for quails, little dreaming that he should one day live in such a home as he now owns, perhaps upon the very spot where his youthful footsteps wandered nearly sixty years ago. Some time afterward his father bought a vacant lot, thirty feet in front, upon the south-east corner of Sixth and Race Streets, in that city, for which he paid one hundred and ten dollars, in dry goods out of his store. This was thought to be an extravagant price. Upon it he built a house, which is still standing. He sold it afterward for twenty-nine hundred dollars. The father gave young William this money with which to start in business for himself. And thereupon he purchased a stock of goods, and leased the store containing them, upon the north-east corner of Sixth and Main, then belonging to the late R. W. Lee, Esq. Here, in 1831, Mr. Wood first engaged in business as an auction and commission merchant, under the name of William Wood & Co. He subsequently removed to the old building that stood where Tyler Davidson's block now stands, upon Main Street below Fourth. Here he and his partner, George Pomeroy, transacted a large business in the auction and commission trade. At one time they sold an entire cargo of tea, consisting of one thousand packages, and vast quantities of boots and shoes. This required hard work. Often he and his partner were up until three and four o'clock in the morning, arranging and cataloguing their goods for the rush of each succeeding day. The next move was to Main, above Fourth, where he was the head of the well-remembered firm of Wood, Lockwood & Co., which transacted a dry goods business exclusively, operating in connection with a branch house in New York, known as Lockwood & Co. Upon the dissolution thereof Mr. Wood commenced in the auction and commission business again, on Pearl Street—this time as Hopper, Wood & Co., which

continued until 1843, when Mr. Wood withdrew, and formed a partnership with Edgar Conkling, then engaged in the manufacture of white lead, where their present factory is located. Some time afterward Mr. Conkling withdrew. Then the firm of William Wood & Co. was formed, to carry on the same business. In 1853 some of the factory buildings were destroyed by fire, but were immediately rebuilt upon the same ground. They are known as Nos. 20, 22, and 24 Spring Street. In 1867 "The Eagle White Lead Company" was organized under the laws of Ohio, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, of which Mr. Wood himself is president; his son, William C., is vice-president; and his son-in-law, Mr. John E. Douglass, is secretary and treasurer. This is the first company incorporated in that city for that purpose. At the head of this establishment we find Mr. Wood, closing a business career covering more than half a century, and which is remarkable alike for the energy with which it has been prosecuted, the integrity that has characterized and the success that has attended it. In addition to building up a large business which had a beneficial effect upon the commerce and industrial growth of that city, he has invested his means, from time to time, in substantial improvements. He built seven houses on the north-east corner of Fourth and Sycamore Streets, in that city; also the double residence upon Ellen and Third Streets, now owned and occupied (in part) by Joseph F. Larkin, Esq., his brother-in-law and president of the Cincinnati National Bank, and in which Mr. Wood's mother died, at the age of seventy-five, and afterward his father, Captain Wood, in his ninety-seventh year. Some of his early recollections are—skating upon the Ohio when it was frozen over in 1822-3, in company with two others equally skilled, in view of thousands standing upon the river banks, in which it was thought they displayed wonderful agility; seeing the landing of Lafayette, in 1824, and the grand ovation then tendered him; going to New Orleans in a flat-boat, thereby missing the opportunity to accompany his father to Middletown, to meet his old friend, Governor De Witt Clinton, when he formally began work upon the Miami Canal; paying four cents per pound for butter and flour, and one dollar per hundred for pork and flour; riding to New York City and back in the old-fashioned stage coach; seeing and hearing some of the most distinguished preachers of the past generation, who were guests at his father's hospitable fireside, among whom may be named Bishop Joshua Soule, Bishop H. B. Bascom, Bishop Thomas A. Morris, William B. Christie, Edmund W. Sehon, John S. Inskip, Dr. Charles Elliott, James Quinn, Arthur W. Elliott, John N. Maffitt, Maxwell P. Gaddis, John A. Collins, John F. Wright, Granville Moody, Bishop D. W. Clark, and Bishop Edward Thomson. Mr. Wood married Miss Mary A. Hopper, April 8th, 1831. She was a daughter of the late Aaron Hopper, of Mount Washington. This venerable wife and mother still lives, the companion of his early and later years. They lived to observe in a quiet but memorable way their golden wedding. And these are the names of their children: Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. James S. Burdsal; William Christie, vice-president of the Eagle White Lead Company, and who married Miss Fannie, a daughter of Captain John Good, formerly a prominent merchant in Cincinnati, but now of the State of California; Caroline Frances, intermarried with Mr. John E. Douglass, secretary and treasurer of the same company, and for fifteen years connected with John Shillito & Co.; Edmund Sehon, a gallant officer in the 4th Ohio Cav-

alry during the late war, and serving as aide-de-camp upon the staff of Brigadier-general Eli Long, who married Lizzie Bowen; Charles H., who married Miss Sarah S. McKee; Alice S.; Virginia Trimble; and James Franklin. To these dutiful children as descendants may be added twenty-five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. Mr. Wood has always taken a deep interest in educational matters. He was one of the originators and incorporators of Wesleyan Female College, and gave liberally to its endowment, and is now one of its trustees. Once upon a time a poor boy, with a bright face and fine head, at work in the Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati, attracted the attention of Mr. Wood. Becoming more and more interested in him, he resolved to give him an opportunity to acquire a collegiate education, and thereupon placed him in the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which in time he graduated. He became a Methodist minister, subsequently a Doctor of Divinity, then United States minister at a foreign court—married, and thereby became a brother-in-law of General U. S. Grant. But for the observation and practical sympathy of Mr. Wood these honors might not have been won and worn so worthily by the Rev. Dr. M. J. Cramer. Mr. Wood is now president of the board of trustees, Walnut Hills Methodist Episcopal Church. When the General Conference of that Church ordained that lay delegates should be admitted to its deliberations, Mr. Wood and the late Harvey De Camp were the first delegates from Cincinnati thus permitted to take their seats in an annual conference in the State of Ohio. Mr. Wood joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in the winter of 1832-3, during a three months' revival, conducted by Rev. J. N. Maffitt, in Wesley Chapel, on Fifth Street in Cincinnati, Ohio. Since that time he has been an active, consistent, useful member thereof. For twenty-five years he was a class-leader; and for twenty years superintendent of its Sunday-school, and as such was conspicuously connected with the Hamilton County Sunday-school Union, visiting different localities and making addresses in behalf of the cause of the moral and religious welfare of the young. During his connection with his Sunday-school many went from under the sound of his voice, with his prayers in their behalf tenderly cherished, with his example as a follower of his divine Master, and as a devout, unresting laborer in his vineyard, ever-remembered, into the Church—into the ministry—into the different secular callings of life—into the better land. It needs hardly be added that all of Mr. Wood's children are members in full connection with the same Church in which their father has worshipped and worked so long and faithfully. The cause of temperance has always had in him a powerful and prayerful friend, and at one time he was a candidate for the Ohio Legislature upon the temperance ticket. Thus has his life been twofold—while active and energetic in business he has also been active and energetic in matters that pertain to the highest and best interests of that community to whose material growth he contributed so largely. For more than fifty years he has been a builder—morally and spiritually, in a mercantile and in a political sense. He has seen that city radiate from the immediate banks of the Ohio, surmounting the hills or leveling them, until it threatens to be coextensive with Hamilton County as to its corporate lines. Thus that great and growing city has had in Mr. Wood one of its most useful as well as honorable citizens. And as the day of his earthly life goeth away, and the shadows of the evening are stretched out, there is falling upon his pathway a light that

shall grow brighter and brighter unto the perfect day, while within the "deep, still chambers of his soul" he doubtless hears a voice saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant." For of him it may likewise be said: "He is one who with every morning's light opened the Bible, that light from heaven might shine upon the sacred page, and formed his life by that perfect law; and who, however busy in doing whatever his hand found to do, kept his eye on the land that was very far off—who saw on the distant horizon the shining gates of the heavenly city—

"And nightly pitched his moving tent
A day's march nearer home."

ESTEP, JOSIAH MORGAN, a lawyer of note, was born February 19th, 1829, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. His parents were James S. and Sarah (Gaston) Estep, both of English extraction. James S. was a physician, and represented the third generation of the family of Estep in America. Robert Estep was the first of the name to come to the United States, first settling in New Jersey, and removing thence to Washington County, Pennsylvania. The family of Gaston were contemporaneous with the Esteps in their appearance in this country. They also made their permanent settlement in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and entered lands adjoining those occupied by the Esteps. Our subject was taught the elementary branches in the common schools, and received his classical training at Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College, quitting the institution in 1850. The education there acquired was supplemented by private studies, diligently pursued at home. In 1852, having decided upon the law as his profession, he entered the law office of Hon. John P. Penny, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to prepare for the bar. Shortly afterward, having occasion to visit his relative, Samuel P. Peppard, Esq., a lawyer in practice at Cadiz, Ohio, who was seriously ailing in health, he was persuaded by him to continue his studies in his office. Mr. Peppard directed his readings until his admission to the bar, December, 1854. Shortly afterward Mr. Peppard died, when Mr. Estep succeeded to the practice. He early acquired prominence as a lawyer in Harrison County, and was employed, on opposite sides, with John A. Bingham in all the important litigations tried in those courts for a number of years. He became justly recognized as a careful pleader, from the circumstance that out of a large number of appealed cases, extending over the entire period of his practice, the higher court seldom failed to sustain him. He was soon accorded by his legal brethren the prominence which the leadership of the bar confers; and he sustains that relation not only with reference to the *personnel* of the present bar of Cadiz, but as well as regards the composition of that bar ever since its organization, which has numbered among its members men of very extended reputations. The year 1869 was a period when the social status of the colored people, but recently radically changed, as a result of the late civil war, was not clearly defined or adjusted in the minds of the people. A case involving an alleged abuse of the special statute prohibiting intermarriage of the blacks with the whites was brought to trial before the Court of Common Pleas sitting at Cadiz. Mr. Estep was the only member of the bar who did not hesitate to undertake the defense, in the face of an excited mob, determined to take the prisoner's life. His determined defense of the accused, which secured an acquittal on technical grounds, in a trial by jury, was a circumstance



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Yours truly
J. M. West

which attracted wide attention, especially in the Southern States. His success as a lawyer extends to all parts of practice. Mr. Estep is Democratic in politics, and in his party connection is allied with the minority in his section. In 1868 he accepted a nomination for Congress, in opposition to John A. Bingham, and succeeded in reducing the usual Republican majority of two thousand votes to four hundred, in a hotly contested campaign, during which Mr. Estep addressed sixty-six political meetings. The only other occasion on which Mr. Estep was induced to run for office was in 1871, for the Common Pleas Judgeship for his sub-district, in which he was defeated, though leading his ticket some five hundred votes, his successful competitor being Judge Miller, of Steubenville. Considerable pressure was brought to bear to induce him to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in his district, in 1882, it being thought that his great popularity would operate with the local disaffection in the Republican party to overcome the large Republican majority in the Seventeenth District. He has persistently and consistently declined to entertain any project looking to his political advancement, preferring to occupy the less conspicuous but no less honorable position in the public eye, that of an able and conscientious lawyer and good citizen. He was married September, 1857, to Amanda J. Crabb, and has had issue five children, namely: Charles J., lawyer; William Gaston, student; Josiah M., student; Junius D.; and Miss Jenny. Mr. Estep is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

TURNER, NELSON J., was born at Circleville, Ohio, November 7th, 1820, and was a direct lineal descendant of Daniel Turney, a French Huguenot, who, with two brothers, left behind them a considerable estate, fled from papal persecution a few years before the revolution of the edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV, and landed in Philadelphia in 1668. That class of emigrants are well known to have contributed as much, if not more, in proportion to their numbers, to the culture and prosperity of the United States than any other. Wherever they settled, they became men of mark in their respective occupations and professions, and their good qualities have been transmitted to the fourth and fifth generations of their descendants. No less than three of the seven presidents of the Philadelphia convention during the war of the revolution, were of Huguenot parentage, to-wit: Henry Laurens, John Jay, and Elias Boudinot. Nelson's only brother, the late Dr. Samuel D. Turney, who died in January, 1878, was an eminent man in his profession, and a sketch of whose life, including that of his father, will be found at another page. Educated at the public schools, and subsequently at the private academy of Dr. Washburn, in Blendon, Franklin county, Ohio, Nelson, by the death of his father, was thrown on his own resources. When fifteen years old he was employed as clerk in the Columbus post-office under Bela Latham, an old-time friend of his father, and the father of Hon. Milton L. Latham, one of the well-known California millionaires of the present time. In 1837 he entered the long established house of Fay, Killbourne & Co., of Columbus, of which firm the late Dr. Lincoln Goodale was a member and the original founder. Here he remained until 1840, when, with his mother and her family, he returned to his native town and entered the establishment of H. & W. Bell, where he remained until appointed collector of tolls on the Ohio and Erie canal at Circleville,

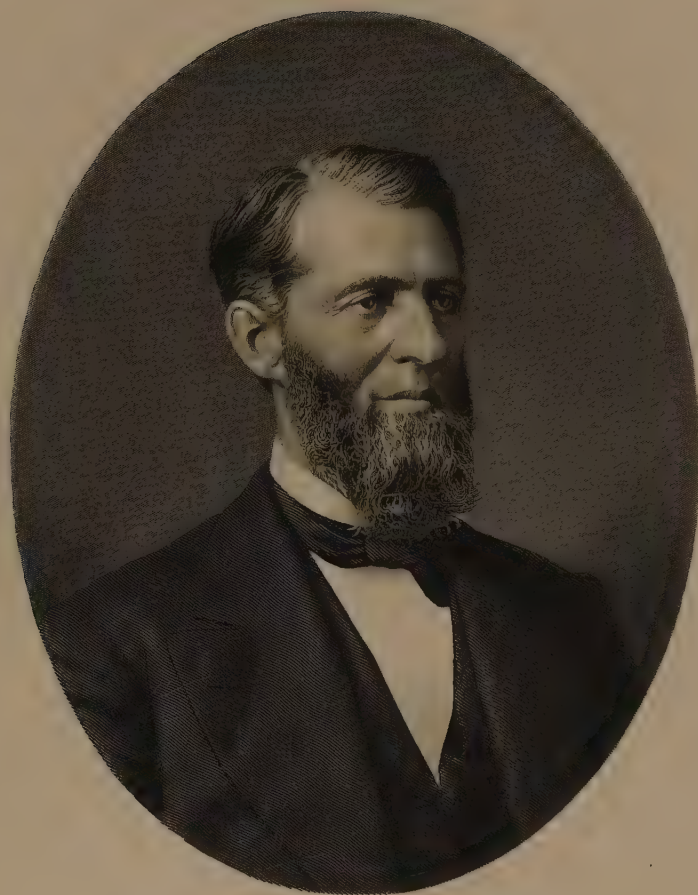
in which position he continued until a political revolution rotated him out of office. In 1843 he entered the employ of the well-known firm of Neil, Moore & Co., stage-coach proprietors and mail contractors. A difficulty having occurred between the Ohio and Missouri stage companies, Mr. Turney was sent to Missouri with a full equipment of horses and coaches, to organize and run an opposition line in that State. This prompt action of the powerful Ohio company brought the Missouri company to terms, and Mr. Turney had only reached Indianapolis on his western trip, when he was ordered to the north and distributed the teams and coaches along the lake shore between Sandusky and Detroit, the office of the line being established at Toledo, where Mr. Turney remained in charge until the spring of 1844. He then returned to Columbus, remaining in the employ of the company until the succeeding year, when he removed to Philadelphia and entered the wholesale dry goods house of Miller, Cooper & Co., in whose employ he continued until his return to Ohio the following year. He then married Miss Dorothea Renick, daughter of George Renick, Esq., of Chillicothe, and engaged in business on his own account at Circleville, where he remained until, having sold out, he removed to Chillicothe. In 1850 he returned to Pickaway county, and engaged in farming upon an extensive scale, giving his attention more particularly to stock-feeding. Twenty years later, being desirous of retiring from active business, he sold his farm and removed to Circleville, where he erected the commodious and comfortable dwelling, where the widow now resides, surrounded by every comfort. Mr. Turney for many years exhibited a deep interest in, and was a member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1862 to 1870, and was its president in 1863-4. Few citizens of Ohio enjoyed in a greater degree the respect and esteem of the people of the State than Mr. Turney, and few were more worthy of confidence. He occupied many positions of honor and trust, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity and rare good judgment, and, singularly, all of his more important positions were without any compensation whatever for his services. By appointment of Governor Brough, Mr. Turney was a member of the military committee of his county during the most trying period of the war, and he was one of the most devoted and unselfish of men in that position. Whitelaw Reid, in his "Ohio in the War," says of those committees: "The services of the military committees throughout the war were most valuable, as during all the years of the war there were enemies at home as well as at the front who had to be met and overcome." As a member of his county committee, Mr. Turney was actively engaged in providing for the equipment of the various contingents of troops which Pickaway county was called upon to supply, and otherwise sustaining the State executive in the darkest days of the civil war. He was one of those who at all times was as prompt and ready to obey the call of the governor as the good soldier is to obey the order of his officer no matter at what sacrifice of time, nor how unpleasant or inconvenient the service. In 1871 he was selected by Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, to investigate the business operations of the Indian agencies of the Upper Missouri river, including the Yankton, Santee, Cheyenne, and Grand river Sioux agencies, and subsequently the agency at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and the so-called "Pine contracts" with the Menomonee Indians of Michigan. In the fall of the same year, in company with Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, he visited and appraised the Cherokee lands

in the Indian Territory, west of 96° west longitude. In 1872, in company with Assistant Secretary Cowen and Major J. W. Wham, of Illinois, under appointment of the Interior Department, he visited the Teton Sioux, then under the leadership of the notorious Sitting Bull, and spending three months with the very wildest of the wild tribes of roving Sioux, three hundred miles from any military post, and entirely without escort or protection, led away three thousand of Sitting Bull's people, and brought thirty of his most influential chiefs to Washington. In 1873 he served as chairman of the special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the lumber contracts made between E. P. Smith, commissioner of Indian affairs (while agent of the Leech Lake Chippewas), and A. H. Wilder, Esq., of St. Paul. In 1871, Mr. Turney was chosen by President Grant as one of the ten eminent citizens selected to serve on the Indian commission. This was a position of especial distinction, and of which any citizen might be proud. The members of this commission were chosen for their well-known philanthropy and zeal, and served the government without compensation. Mr. Turney served on this board until failing health compelled him to retire in 1875. He was appointed by Governor Hayes trustee of the Central Ohio Asylum for the Insane, and served until the democratic legislature of 1874 legislated the board out of existence. In 1859 he declined the nomination for member of the house of representatives of Ohio, and in 1868 was the republican nominee for congress, but his district being overwhelmingly democratic, he was defeated by a strict party vote. In his early youth and manhood he was a whig in politics, and he affiliated with the republican party on its organization. In 1872 he was a delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia, which nominated Grant a second time. Wherever the representative men of his party were gathered together, Mr. Turney was generally found among them, and his counsel was ever valued, because dictated by unselfish and patriotic motives. Mr. Turney was brave and generous to a fault, but in his devotion to principle he was unyielding. In the discharge of duty, no matter what may have been the danger which threatened him or the emergency which he was called upon to confront, he never hesitated at any personal danger or sacrifice. A man of the most unimpeachable integrity and morality, he fully vindicated in his own personal characteristics the purity of his descent from those sturdy and unconquerable French Calvinists who could leave home and fortune and country under the bloody persecution of a papal despotism, but could not surrender or conceal their deep-seated convictions of right, nor forego the enjoyment of the God-given freedom of conscience. Mr. Turney's death occurred March 4th, 1883.

KING, CHARLES GREGORY, bank president, Cleveland, was born in the town of Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, New York, September 27th, 1822. He was one of a family of fourteen, all of whom reached the age of maturity. His father was a farmer, who died when the boy was but sixteen years of age, leaving behind him bereaved hearts and an encumbered estate. Owing to his father's early death his educational advantages were but small, and pecuniary means limited; but with the rest of the family possessed of stout hearts and indomitable courage, they provided a home for their beloved mother and younger brothers and sisters. Seven years of his life were thus occupied when his desire for mental improvement would brook no further delay, and

having placed the more dependent portion of the family in comfortable circumstances, he felt at liberty to devote both time and money to attend the Brockport Collegiate Institute, in Western New York. Until 1849 he spent his time in alternate teaching and study, when he started westward in search of occupation. After a long and tiresome trip, which extended into Michigan, he returned eastward without having accomplished his object. At length his courage and perseverance were rewarded. At Erie, Pennsylvania, he was engaged as buyer for a firm which was shipping lumber to the Albany market. His latent ability as a man of business soon manifested itself, and after various promotions, he, in 1852, removed to Cleveland, where he became a partner in the afterward well known firm of Foote & King, who established their lumber yards on River Street. In 1862, owing to the failing health of Mr. Foote, the firm was dissolved, Mr. King continuing alone for three years, when Mr. D. K. Clint became a partner. In 1866 a new yard was established on Scranton Avenue, the firm being Rust, King & Co. In 1874 the old River Street yard being given up on account of the building of the Viaduct, the firm became Rust, King and Clint. On February 22d, 1883, the charter was granted for the new bank in Cleveland, the Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The organization was completed on March 27th, 1883. Mr. King was chosen president of the corporation, and they commenced business May 8th, 1883, their capital stock being seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the directors and shareholders comprising men of the highest standing. Mr. King has been uniformly successful in all his undertakings, and is well known as an honorable, upright, Christian gentleman.

BOYCE, HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON, lawyer, ex-member of the Ohio Legislature, and a member of the prominent law firm of Boyce & Boyd, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a gentleman who has risen rapidly in popular and professional esteem, by reason of his qualities as a man, acquirements as a lawyer, and ability as a public speaker and debater. His parents, Isaac and Jane (Brady) Boyce, were Protestant Irish, who, upon emigrating to Ohio, settled first in Columbiana, and afterward in Athens County. At Wellsville, in the former county, George was born, March 3, 1840. He worked upon his father's farm in the latter county until he was about seventeen years old, and while thus employed determined to obtain an education. In this resolution he was encouraged by a loving and sympathizing mother. How much he owes to her encouragement, intelligent oversight, and practical suggestions touching his studies, and when and where they should be prosecuted, he can not compute; but to him, for this reason, it was an unspeakable pleasure to return to the old home in after years, and have them realize that at length upon his name the world had bestowed the honors implied in the titles of A. B., A. M., and LL. B. At seventeen he began to teach, but only twenty per cent of his earnings were allowed for his own use—the rest and residue went cheerfully, on his part, to the support of the family. At eighteen he went to Coolville Academy, where he met his present partner, Mr. W. F. Boyd, beginning his academic career poor and friendless, but as determined and studious as himself. Mr. Boyce paid his way, in part, by assisting the principal, devoting his extra time to the study of the higher branches. At twenty-one he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, but he remained only one quarter, owing



C. G. King

to the expense attending it. In the fall of 1862 he entered Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, sustaining himself thirteen weeks upon eleven dollars! This rigid economy, vigorous self-denial, and persistent endeavor continued until the close of his junior year. During his vacations he would work in the harvest field, demanding and receiving extra compensation for swinging the cradle; or he would engage in teaching—making up for lost time by redoubled diligence and application upon returning to college. As he was about to begin his senior year an observing and sympathizing friend advanced him money with which to complete his college course. This relieved his mind to such an extent that he was enabled to give his time exclusively, devotedly to study. In consequence he took high standing upon final examination. Could the degree have been more worthily conferred? Yet he was fourteen hundred dollars in debt! This was the price he had paid, in addition to his toils and labors and privations, for his education. During his last year he had determined to study law. But the first resolution formed after graduating was to rid himself of debt. He did so by instituting and teaching an academy, at Guysville, Athens County, the first year after leaving college. It was undertaken under the most discouraging circumstances. It resulted in an astonishing success. In one year he made fifteen hundred dollars. He was out of debt. This experience was most valuable to him. During that time he was principal, Sunday-school superintendent, president of a literary society, lecturer, and active in regular Church work. "Boyce's Academy" was on a good footing. At the close of the first quarter of the second year (in which he made five hundred dollars) he sold his interest therein, and went to Cincinnati to begin the study of law. He had formed the acquaintance, at Athens, of the late Judge Storer, upon whose advice he acted in going thither, and who, until his death, was his true and valued friend. He and Mr. Boyd went to Cincinnati together in the fall of 1868. By extraordinary application they succeeded in graduating from the Cincinnati Law School at the end of the first year, taking up and mastering the whole course in one half the time usually allotted to the task. They thus received the degree of LL. B. in 1869. Soon afterward the partnership of Boyce and Boyd was formed, the question as to priority of firm names being determined, by drawing "cuts," in favor of Mr. Boyce. They immediately opened an office at No. 3 West Third Street. In the fall of 1870 they moved to their present location, the north-east corner of Fourth and Walnut, which consists of two large offices and one consultation room, where they are now conducting a large and increasing business, numbering among their clients many of the wealthiest citizens and corporations and companies in that city. Upon the death of his friend, Hon. Judge Storer, Governor Allen appointed Mr. Boyce trustee of Ohio University in his stead. In 1873 he was elected by the Democratic party as a Representative from Hamilton County to the Ohio Legislature. While there he participated in all the proceedings, was a clear and able speaker and debater, and upon the expiration of his term was prominently mentioned by his party in connection with the State Senatorship, but having determined to give his time and attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, he declined. Mr. Boyce is a member of St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cincinnati, and has for years been connected with its official board. His firm, by proceedings in court, changed the name of Morris Chapel to

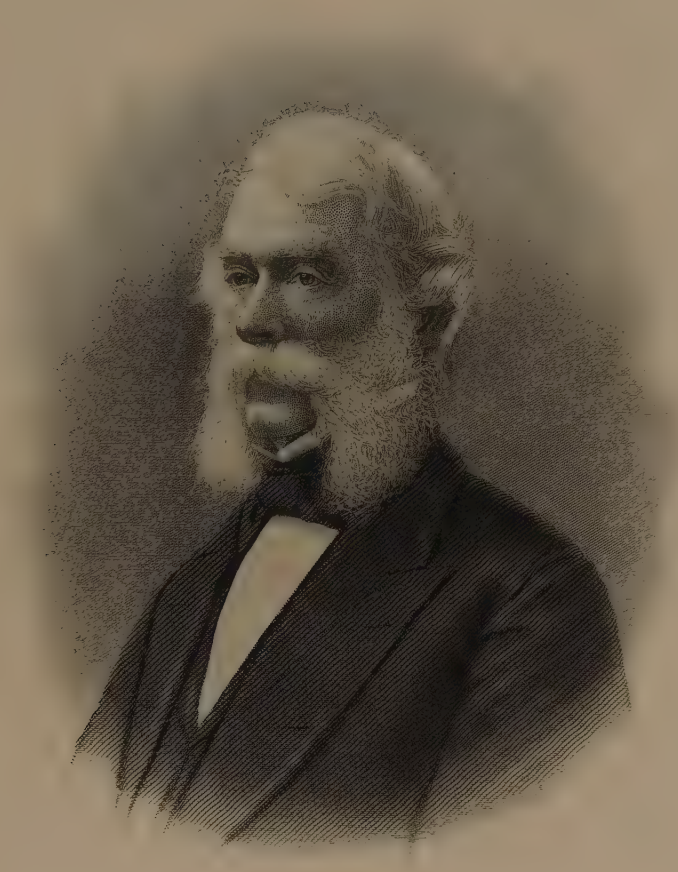
St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a 32° A. A. Scottish Rite Mason; also a Knight Templar, having taken all the degrees in York and Scottish Rite Masonry. There are a few facts in connection with the career of these lawyers that may not go unmentioned in a sketch of either. Both are of Protestant Irish extraction; both were born the same year; both were farmer-boys; both determined to obtain a collegiate education, at the same age, at all hazards; both were school teachers; both attended Coolville Academy at the same time; both attended Ohio University at the same time; both are graduates therefrom; both taught after graduating, the one as tutor in that University, the other as principal of an academy; both went to Cincinnati together, and graduated from its law college, in 1869; both in debt to about the same extent after graduating from college, and after admission to the bar; both are members of the same Church; both have same name save the terminal letters; both are now out of debt, and are equally possessed of property; both are members of Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity; both are examiners for Boston University; and both are bachelors *de facto* as well as Bachelors of Law. No accounts have ever been kept between these gentlemen as to their individual expenses. Their earnings are considered property in common, upon which either can draw. This state of affairs has continued about fifteen years, without any interruption. The statement of this fact alone is sufficient commentary upon the character on these gentlemen for integrity, honesty, and trustworthiness. This has brought its reward. Faithful and true to themselves, they have proved themselves faithful and true, as well as able and painstaking and assiduous, in transacting the business intrusted to them by their clients. Thus has Mr. Boyce achieved success—determined upon acquiring a broad and liberal education; upon building up at the same time a moral and Christian character; upon seeking and doing good upon every pathway his feet should tread; to add to his faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, until his name should be honored by his fellow-men; upon continuous, laborious application at the bar, until from a legal eminence he might survey the field of his struggles and his triumphs. These things have all come to pass, for Mr. Boyce has thus more than realized the dream of his boyhood, when toiling upon his father's farm, less than thirty years ago.

BOYD, WILLIAM FLETCHER, lawyer, is a member of the well known law firm of Boyce & Boyd, Cincinnati, Ohio. His father was of Protestant Irish descent, and came to America in 1819. He walked all the way across the mountains, from Philadelphia to Steubenville, Ohio, and finally located upon a farm in Athens County. He earned his first money in this country by teaching school. He married Jane Elliott, of like descent, who came to Ohio with her parents, in her twelfth year. She was a sister of the late Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., who for sixteen years was editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, in Cincinnati. The father died in 1867; the venerable mother is still living, in her eightieth year, in Athens, Ohio. From these pioneers descended, among others, John Elliott Boyd, who was a practicing physician at the time of his death, in 1855; Rev. Hugh Boyd, now president of Ohio University; Miss Kate, principal of the High School, Athens, Ohio; Miss Margaret, who was the first lady graduate of Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, and afterward a teacher in the Cincinnati Wesleyan Female

College; and William Fletcher, the subject of this sketch, who was born on his father's farm, February 15th, 1840, near the little village of Coolville. Young William worked upon his father's farm until his eighteenth year, excepting about two months of each year (after arriving at school age), which he was permitted to spend in school. His father was township librarian in the days of the Ohio Circulating Library. This afforded William the use of many good books, which he assiduously read, and which inspired him with an ardent desire for a general education. He taught his first school at eighteen years of age. One year afterward he entered Coolville Academy, where he met Mr. Boyce, his present partner, where they began that educational and professional career which, in some respects, is without a parallel in the history of any two citizens of Ohio, and from that time down to the present the history of the one is almost identical with that of the other. In the fall of 1862 he entered, as freshman, Ohio University, and graduated therefrom in 1866, with the degree of A. B. It was a hard struggle; his parents were poor, and he had to rely wholly upon his own resources, but the purpose to acquire an education nothing could thwart. Chill penury could not repress his noble rage, and what with teaching, and toiling otherwise, he managed to get through college, with a heavy debt upon his shoulders. Thus educated and equipped, he entered upon the world's broad field of battle stimulated rather than discouraged by his burden of debt. He graduated with a fine reputation as a Latin and Greek scholar, owing to which he was appointed tutor of languages in that university—a position he held for one year, upon a small salary. He next served as principal of the Eastern District of the public schools of Chillicothe. In 1868 he came to Cincinnati with Mr. Boyce (also acting upon the advice of Judge Storer), and with him entered the Cincinnati Law School. By correct habits, close application to study, rigid economy, and determined efforts, he succeeded in graduating therefrom in 1869—one year after matriculating—having doubled up on his studies, and passing with a high grade upon examination. He immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Boyce, drawing "cuts" as to whether the first name of the firm should end with "d" or "e." It went against him, and the alliterative firm name thereupon became Boyce & Boyd. Their first office was at No. 3 West Third Street, Cincinnati. It is now located at the north-east corner of Fourth and Walnut, and consists of two general offices and one consultation room, where they are enjoying a large practice and an ample income. Mr. Boyd is a member of St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, and connected with its official board. So is his partner. They both joined old Morris Chapel together, upon coming to Cincinnati, and their firm instituted the proceedings in court by which the name was changed from Morris Chapel to St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church. They have many important litigated cases upon the general court docket, besides many heavy matters in assignment, proceedings in partition, and the settlement of estates. Mr. Boyd is a Republican; a director in the Queen City National Bank; a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society in the Methodist Episcopal Church; a member of the Board of Directors Cincinnati Bethel; and of the Odd Fellows' Fraternity. He is held in high esteem at the bar and by his fellow-citizens generally. Among his clients may be named some of the wealthiest citizens and corporations of that city. His literary abilities have made their impression

upon society and the public. Before becoming engrossed with the pressing business of his profession he gave license to his pen, and contributed somewhat to the papers of the day. Touching his character for integrity and trustworthiness, nothing more needs be stated than the fact that no account has ever been kept between Mr. Boyd and his partner since they commenced business together, as to individual and office expenses. The funds of the firm are considered common property for each to draw from without accounting to the other for so doing. Thus Mr. Boyce manifests his confidence in the integrity and fair dealing of his partner; and it may be added that this feeling of trust is fully reciprocated on the part of Mr. Boyd. It may not be altogether out of place to state some of the points in common between Mr. Boyd and Mr. Boyce as partners: Both were born in the same year; both were farmer-boys; both determined at the same age to acquire an education, at all hazards; both began by teaching school, and first met each other at spelling-matches between neighboring schools; both attended Coolville Academy; both attended Ohio University, and both are graduates therefrom; both taught after graduating, one as tutor in his *Alma Mater*, and one as principal of an academy; both came to Cincinnati together to attend the Cincinnati Law School, by the advice of Judge Storer, and of which both are graduates; both in debt to about the same extent after leaving the university and the law school; both are members of St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church; both have the same name, except final letters; both are of Protestant Irish extraction; both are members of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity; both are examiners of Boston University; both are now out of debt, and entitled to share and share alike out of their mutual earnings; and both are bachelors *de facto* as well as Bachelors of Law. Add to his professional standing and his character as a Christian gentleman the qualities of a cultivated mind, a kind heart, a fine sense of honor, a just and equable temperament, and ability to speak and write gracefully and fluently, and you have in Mr. Boyd a lawyer capable of adorning the bench as well as the bar; a citizen that is an honor both to the State and the Church of his adoption.

FULLERTON, WILLIAM, physician, was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in November, 1802, and died on the 19th July, 1875, at Chillicothe, Ohio. His grandfather was a lineal descendant, in the third generation, of Major Humphrey Fullerton who, under William, king of England, was conspicuous for gallant conduct at the battle of the Boyne, and was a man of wealth and position in this country, owning a large landed estate in the Cumberland valley, Maryland. His son, the father of our subject, moved in 1804, with his family to Chillicothe, Ohio, and invested largely in real estate there, and in business also, all of which investments proving fortunate, greatly increased, but being a generous friend, and sympathizing with those of his friends less fortunate than himself, he was at the time of his death involved in financial difficulties occasioned by endorsing for those friends. Having been offered by the Mexican government large areas of land in Texas, providing he would settle them with emigrants, he went there and, in returning, the steamer upon which he had embarked for home at New Orleans exploded her boilers, and he barely escaped with his life. The shock he sustained, physically, was increased by the sight of so much suffering, and occasioned his death in 1830. His son,



Wm. H. Smith

our subject, having received his primary education, entered Chillicothe Academy, and was there fitted for college. This academy was then an institution of much importance, located in the capital of the State, and in which were educated in the classics and higher mathematics many who became statesmen and lawyers of distinction. Subsequently he entered the University of Ohio, studied the full course, and but for sickness would have graduated in 1822. Recovering, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Pinkerton, and having attended the lectures of the professors of Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, graduated in 1825. Transylvania Medical College was then the first institution of the kind in the Western States. In it Drs. Dudley and Drake, the elder Yandell and Caldwell were professors. Dr. Dudley was then regarded the most eminent surgeon in America, and Dr. Daniel Drake became eminent as a teacher and author. The elder Yandell and Dr. Caldwell, while of less fame, were no less masters of the especial branches they taught. Returning to Chillicothe, Dr. Fullerton began the practice of his profession, and at once rose in the esteem of those who engaged his services until in the course of a few years he stood among the first practitioners of his day, and being endowed with strong mental powers, unusually fine presence and address, and scholarly attainments, he inspired confidence in all to whom he ministered, through a long series of years, and until his health succumbing he had to withdraw, some years before his death, and completely retire from practice. Politically the Fullerton family were Federalists, and our subject imbibing the sentiment of resentment entertained by his father in consequence of the Federal leader, John Quincy Adams, accepting office under President Jefferson, and being of age, when Mr. Adams opposed General Jackson for the Presidency in 1824, he voted for the general and acted with his party until the slavery question assumed prominence. An ardent lover of liberty and justice for the oppressed, Dr. Fullerton became a strong abolitionist, and assisted freely in those preparations for the freedom of the slave, which to his intense satisfaction culminated in the emancipation proclamation of the lamented President Lincoln on the 1st January, 1863, and from that time until its close he felt that at last the proper object of the war was squarely announced to the whole world. In 1834 Dr. Fullerton married Miss Sophia Lyman, daughter of Giles Lyman, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, whose father was an officer in the Revolutionary war. This lady survives him. Of their children, Lyman, born in April, 1835, died at Kansas City in 1871; Sophia L., born in 1844, died in 1867; Margaret is the wife of Thomas N. Marfield, of Chillicothe; William D., a commission merchant, resident in Baltimore, and Lucy H., a young lady living at the old home in Chillicothe. Dr. Fullerton was a man of very decided character, but never in haste in forming his opinions, and these characteristics in consequence added weight to their expression. A loyal friend and model husband and father, in the social circle he was genial and courteous, and left, as a sacred legacy to his family and the friends he loved, his virtues and honorable record.

BARTON, CHARLES A., soldier and civil engineer, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Sidney, Maine, September 3d, 1824. He is the third son of Rufus Barton and Susannah Wyman, and grandson of Flynt Barton, of Worcester, Massachusetts. The years of his minority were passed under his father in the business of farming and lumbering, and his op-

portunities for education were exceedingly meager. At the age of twenty-one he started in the world for himself, and for several years was engaged in the lumber districts of Maine, New Brunswick, Pennsylvania, and New York. He was subsequently employed for a couple of years at the trade of a millwright. In the spring of 1854 he made his way to Ohio, rafting lumber down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Iron-ton, and the next year located in Portsmouth, and engaged with Messrs. Riggs and Thompson in the lumber trade and manufacture, in which business he continued till the breaking out of our late civil war. He then entered the army, in Company G, 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of the three months' service re-enlisted and went out as first lieutenant of Company B, of the 13th Missouri, which was afterwards changed to the 22d Ohio, serving till after the battle of Shiloh, when he resigned on account of failing health. In the fall of 1862 he raised an independent company of sharpshooters, and took them into the service. In November, 1863, he was attached to General Thomas's headquarters for general duty, and so remained until mustered out on July 25th, 1865. Returning home, he resumed the lumber trade for a short time, and then engaged in civil engineering and surveying, which for the most part he has continued to the present time. He was for a while employed on the turnpikes of Scioto county, in connection with Captain Gibbs, whose biography will be found in this work, and with that gentleman prepared a very excellent map of the county. In 1872-73 he had charge of the survey of the Ohio University lands, and, since they were ready for market, has been engaged in selling them, and also in various other matters pertaining to his profession. On February 25th, 1858, he married Miss Mary Jane, daughter of William Maddock, of Portsmouth, but originally from Wales. Captain Barton is a Master Mason, and has been connected with the Order for a quarter of a century. In politics, he is a strong adherent to the principles of the republican party. Among local offices held by him may be mentioned that of trustee of the Portsmouth water-works and member of the board of health, each of which positions he filled for five years. For three years past he has been a member of the Portsmouth city council. Captain Barton is emphatically a self-made man, and possessed of an unusual degree of sterling good sense. He is decidedly modest and retiring in manners, square and honorable in his business relations, trustworthy and efficient in his profession, and one of Portsmouth's substantial and much-respected citizens.

BUSHNELL, WILLIAM, physician and surgeon, Mansfield, Ohio, was born in Hartland, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the 20th September, 1800. His father, Sterling G. Bushnell, was a gentleman of scholarly attainments and great force of character, who removed with his family to Vernon, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1805. The school education of Dr. Bushnell was slight and irregular, as in the early days of the State of Ohio there were but few educational advantages available, the text-books being common place and inaccurate, and the teachers but slightly educated in advance of the scholars. With this condition in his childhood, it was by study at home he obtained that knowledge children now-a-days obtain in the public schools; and it was by earnest study under the paternal roof he laid the foundation for those attainments which have gained for him position and eminence in his profession. An incident that occurred in his early life made a deep impression on him. After Hull's surrender,

when in his twelfth year, the 1st regiment of the 3d brigade, and 4th division of the Ohio militia, on its way to the frontier, halted and took dinner at the residence of his father, who was adjutant of that regiment. William, believing he was old enough to go with the troops, pleaded his cause so earnestly to accompany the regiment, that he was allowed to do so, and marched with it to the vicinity of Cleveland, where the troops were encamped. A battle being imminent with the Indians, his father told him he must go back home, and very reluctantly he obeyed, as he desired ardently to take a hand in the fighting. All alone he retraced his steps through the dense wilderness, and guided only by the trail left by the regiment. Having decided on the practice of medicine as a profession, he began its study in the office of Dr. J. C. Wilcox, of Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, and defrayed the expenses of his college studies by teaching in the public schools. In 1825, he attended a course of medical lectures in the old Ohio medical college, at Cincinnati, to do so having walked from the extreme northeast to the southwest of the State, and graduated in 1827. Going to Point Coupee, Louisiana, he entered upon the practice of his profession, and after remaining one year he returned to Ohio, located at Mansfield, where he has ever since resided, and there established an extensive and successful practice. In 1835, Dr. Bushnell married Miss Mary, only daughter of General Robert Bentley, a man of much ability, who resided in Richland county, Ohio. Of the children born from this union only one is living, Martin B., resident in Mansfield. During his long and successful career as a physician, Dr. Bushnell has also devoted himself to public business, and held several positions of trust and responsibility. Many of the internal improvements in the northern portion of the State were either projected by him, or owe their existence to his energy and influence. He was one of the directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, not only during its construction, but for some years after its completion. The construction of this road involved great labor and expense, and it is acknowledged to be a road equally well if not better built than any other west of the Alleghanies. Its course lies through New York and Ohio; beginning at Salamanca, on the New York and Erie Railroad, and ending at Dayton, at the depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, its entire length is about four hundred and fifty miles. In 1849, Dr. Bushnell was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, and subsequently reelected and served several terms in that legislative body. After the establishment of the Cleveland medical college, he was connected with it as a censor for about fifteen years. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and also of the Ohio Medical Association; and as a physician and surgeon he ranks with the most eminent in the State, his personal skill and judgment being sought in consultations and operations in distant parts of Ohio, and adjoining States. Possessed of a remarkably vigorous constitution, he has been enabled to perform an unusual amount of work requiring patience and endurance. In the early days of his practice, with almost impassable roads to travel long distances and put up at the rude wayside taverns, required the exercise in a high degree of those virtues. Of fine personal appearance and distinguished, Dr. Bushnell commands the respect of the community where he has lived so long, and with satisfaction to his constituents represented them. In June, 1878, he was by Governor Bishop appointed the delegate of Ohio to the Inter-

national congress on prison reform, called by and under the auspices of Sweden, to take place in Stockholm. Provided by the United States Secretary of State with a passport, Dr. Bushnell, on the 29th June, took passage on the Inman steamer "City of Chester" to attend to the duties of his delegation, and as well make the European tour.

RUSSELL, JOHN WADHAMS, physician, surgeon, and banker, Mount Vernon, Ohio, was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 28th January, 1804. His father, the Hon. Stephen Russell was repeatedly a member of the Connecticut legislature, and his grandfather, Jonathan Russell, commanded a brig under General Lafayette's letters of marque in 1778. After rendering his country much service, he was captured and imprisoned on the prison-ship at New York, where the treatment of the prisoners was so severe that after vainly endeavoring to incite them to rise and capture the ship, Captain Russell jumped overboard and in that manner effected his escape. Dr. Russell's mother was Sarah Wadhams, of Goshen, Connecticut. His education until his thirteenth year was received at the common schools of Litchfield, whither his father removed in 1808. Then he was sent to Morris Academy, and under the Rev. Truman Marsh pursued his studies, and was prepared for and admitted to Hamilton College in 1821. He pursued his classical studies with the Rev. Mr. Langdon, of Bethlehem, Connecticut, one year, as his impaired health would permit, and in the fall of 1823 went South. He took charge of an academy at Red Bank, Colleton district, South Carolina, six months, and there commenced his professional studies with Dr. Sheridan, a scientific and noble-hearted Quaker. Returning to Connecticut, he attended the medical lectures at Yale College one course, and then going to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, there attended the lectures of Berkshire Medical College. Subsequently, going to Philadelphia he was a private pupil of one of that city's greatest physicians and surgeons, George McClellan, the father of General George B. McClellan, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College there in 1827. Returning to Litchfield he there began the practice of his profession, and continued so engaged there for one year, during which time he delivered a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology to a private class of young men. In 1828 he removed to Ohio, and began practice at Sandusky City, where he remained but a few months, when he moved to Mount Vernon in Knox county. Dr. Russell was led to locate himself in Mount Vernon on account of its proximity to Kenyon College, and his attachment to the teachings of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a member; but his mind was fixed when told by the oldest practitioner of Mount Vernon, with considerable spirit, "You can't earn your salt." No sooner was this said to him than Dr. Russell resolved "I'll try," and the gentleman who thus spoke lived to see him do a more lucrative business than he did himself. Dr. Russell's specialty is surgery, and during the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon he has performed a large number of important operations in various parts of the State. He is a member of the Knox County and State of Ohio Medical Societies, also of the American Medical, the Rocky Mountain, and the State of California Medical Societies, also was a delegate and member of the International Medical Congress of 1876. During the administrations of Governors Tod and Brough, he, with Dr. Weber of Cleveland and Dr. Murphy of Cincinnati, performed the functions of State board of



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examining physicians and surgeons, of which Dr. Russell was chairman, and subsequently president of the State Medical Society. On the organization of the First National bank, of Mount Vernon, he became a prominent stockholder and director, which connection he has maintained, having previously been president of the Mount Vernon bank, of which the First National was the successor. In 1828, Dr. Russell married Miss Eliza, daughter of the Hon. William Beebe, of Litchfield, Connecticut. This lady died in 1871, having been the mother of five children, one died in infancy, two others, sons, both regular physicians and graduates, died at the ages of thirty-three and twenty-nine. Only one son, a druggist in Mount Vernon, and one daughter, wife of Colonel W. C. Cooper, a prominent attorney in Mount Vernon, survive. In 1872, Dr. Russell married in San Francisco, California, Miss Ellen M. Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown, Esq. Dr. Russell says that his success in business is the result of economy, industry, and the constant study and practice of the profession of his choice. He still maintains the confidence of the community, and is actively engaged in professional practice.

REID, ALEXANDER M., PH. D., educator and divine, Steubenville, is a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was born April 20th, 1827. His parents were Henry Reid and Jane McCandless, the latter being a near relative of the eminent jurist of that name. Our subject came from Scotch and Irish ancestry, and acquired from his progenitors the characteristic Scotch-Irish qualities of energy and perseverance. His father was a Presbyterian elder, as was also his maternal grandfather, and the McCandless family as a whole subscribed to the tenets of the Presbyterian Church. Thus our subject was early influenced by precept and example properly to regard the observances of the Church. He pursued a partial academic course in Dr. Sloan's academy, at Frankfort Springs, Pennsylvania, which he completed at Hookstown Academy, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. By alternate teaching and attendance at academy he was enabled to enter Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1848; and having while teaching diligently improved his leisure time with supplemental studies, he entered college with his course half completed, and was graduated from the institution the year following. He then commenced a course of theological study at the Western Theological Seminary, an institution of high repute, under the direction and patronage of the Presbyterian Church. He was there two years, when he resumed teaching, at Sewickley Academy, near Pittsburg. In 1855 he traveled extensively in Europe, and corresponded for American journals. In 1856, immediately after his return from Europe, he became associated with the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Beatty, as teacher of Latin and natural science in the extensive Female Seminary at Steubenville, Ohio. He continued as professor of Latin and natural science until 1857, varying his labors, however, by teaching astronomy and rhetoric. In 1857 he became principal of the institution, and henceforth held the responsibility of administering its affairs, although Dr. Beatty was still proprietor of the seminary and continued a desultory connection as teacher until 1866. In that year Dr. Reid purchased the seminary from Dr. Beatty. This disposition of the institution by Dr. Beatty was governed by other and more important considerations than those usually involved in financial transactions. The seminary had acquired a high

standing among the institutions of learning in the United States. Its practical benefits extended not only to almost every accessible part of this country, but reached as well to foreign countries and the isles of the sea. Dr. Beatty and Dr. Reid had been co-laborers together, and each was instrumental in his way in securing for the institution the great prestige which it commanded, and maintains at the present time. To remove any apprehension of its usefulness becoming impaired, for at least many years to come, Dr. Beatty took this precaution to transfer it to competent hands while he was yet alive and able to have his desires consummated. Dr. Reid has given the labor of almost a lifetime to the Steubenville Seminary. His time has not been devoted exclusively to imparting technical instruction to the pupils under his care; his efforts have been directed largely to assisting his pupils to a proper appreciation of the duties and responsibilities which belong to woman's sphere. His interest in this feature of education is indicated in the following extract from a public lecture:

"Every woman may not do the work of a Browning or a Nightingale, of a Miss Dix, or Elizabeth Fry. But, 'what she can,' she can do; and it concerns us more to know what she can do in the family, the school, the Church, and society. In these spheres her influence is greatest for weal or for woe, because here it is infinitely multiplied. Silent and gentle as the dewdrop and the sunshine it may fall; or loud-toned and harsh as the echoing thunder; it may clothe hearts with verdure and lives with fragrance; or it may fill the one with shuddering and shroud the other in darkness. The light of a beautiful life falls upon the heart like a heavenly benediction, the influence of it reaching farther and wider than we know."

In this endeavor he has been ably seconded by Mrs. Reid. Through their joint efforts the seminary has been divested of much of the formality—and this, too, without destroying the discipline—which attaches to public institutions of learning. In its stead reigns an air of domesticity. A prominent citizen of Eastern Ohio once remarked: "I do not doubt that Dr. Reid's seminary has educated and sent into the world more noble women than any similar institution in the West." In 1857 Dr. Reid was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian Church, and he held for a number of years a pastorate at Holliday's Cove, West Virginia, the labors of which he performed in addition to his regular work at the seminary. In 1869 Washington and Jefferson College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1875 Dr. Reid was appointed to represent the Northern Presbyterian Church in the Pan-Presbyterian Assembly, at Edinburgh, Scotland, and at the close of the meeting traveled extensively on the continent. In 1880 he again visited Europe, when he extended his travels into Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Greece, Turkey, and Austria. While in Spain he was a witness to the barbarous practice of bull-fighting, and during the progress of one such contest gave public expression to his horror and disgust at the proceeding. For this act of indiscretion he actually became in danger of bodily injury at the hands of those whose national custom he had thoughtlessly reflected upon. In 1880 Dr. Reid was made Moderator of the Synod of Cleveland—a position which confers upon the incumbent a very high distinction among ministers. He has acquired note as a lecturer on various subjects, notably astronomy and zoölogy. His lecture on "Success," together with his published sermons, have still further brought to public notice his scholarly acquirements. He was married in October, 1855, to Sarah Lambert, and has had issue three children,

namely, Hetty Beatty, a young lady who excels in music and French; Charles Beatty, who graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, in 1883, with the highest honors of his class; and Mary Phillips.

BELL, THOMAS JEFFERSON, general manager of the Bell Waterphone Company, assistant superintendent of the Cincinnati Water Works, and vice-president of the American Water Works Association, is descended from English ancestors. His grandfather, Joseph Bell, was a drill-master in the British army. His sympathies, however, were with the Americans during the war of 1812, and he accordingly emigrated to the United States about that year, bringing with him his father, John Bell, who died in Cincinnati, in 1834, aged one hundred and eight years. He located at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and there Joseph Bell, Jr., was born July 12th, 1813. He is the father of Thomas J., and has risen in local distinction in Cincinnati as a mechanical engineer. A few facts touching his career are here introduced as bearing upon the remarkable success that has attended the career of his son. Old Fort Washington was standing when the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of Thomas J. arrived at Cincinnati, in 1816, having made the journey in wagons across the country. Around the old fort still lingered some of the old soldiers of St. Clair's and Wayne's army. His father, Mr. Joseph Bell, inherited from his ancestors a mechanical and mathematical turn of mind. His first step was to learn the trade of millwright, under a man named Wilson, near his father's farm, back of Rising Sun, Indiana. He was seventeen years of age. Soon after he worked upon the coffer-dam upon the Miami Canal, in Cincinnati. In the fall of 1832 he applied himself regularly to learn the business of machinist, under Wilder, Lyon & Tatem. He afterward engaged in building saw-mills, and built one back of Vevay, Indiana, when two brothers were killed by an explosion of its boilers. He built other mills in the South, and then engaged in bell and brass-foundry business, managed by himself, which burned down in two years after starting. He then built two steamboats, the *Osage Valley* and *Admiral*. In 1847 the firm of Lyon & Bell was started, and manufactured stationary machinery of all kinds; then it changed to the name of The Miami Works, and is now known as the Cincinnati Stationary Engine and Hydraulic Works, managed as a stock company, of which Mr. C. H. Kilgour is president, and Mr. Joseph Bell superintendent. Thus Mr. Bell's father is a practical as well as skilled machinist, having led an active life in that line for more than fifty years. He is still living. He married Miss Mary Jane Folley, who died leaving three sons—James E., Thomas J., and Charles K. James E. Bell received his early education in the common schools of Cincinnati, and finished his course in Woodward High School, in June, 1869. He graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic School, at Troy, New York, in June, 1873. After leaving Troy he was engaged three months in surveying for the Cincinnati Southern Railway. For one year he had charge of a party in surveying the route of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad. In July, 1874, he made a survey of the Big Sandy River, from its mouth to Warfield, Kentucky—afterward, under an act of Congress, extended this survey to Dismal Creek, in Virginia. On the 10th of July, 1878, he was appointed superintendent of the Cincinnati Water Works. He died, while discharging the duties of his office, June 9th, 1879, at the early age of

twenty-nine. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and upon his death the following tribute—written by Colonel William E. Merrill—was paid to his memory by that society:

"Of a genial disposition, his business relations were always pleasant; but his kindness of heart never caused a relaxation of official vigilance. Sternly honest himself, and animated by a keen sense of duty, shirking contractors found no weak spots that would excuse them from a complete and exact performance of their engagements. Full of zeal for his profession, with the best available training and an increasing experience, and already the incumbent of one of the highest professional positions in his native city, life seemed to present for his acceptance the highest honors of his chosen career. But the destroyer seized the strong man in the vigor of his youth, and in a few short days his honors had faded, his place had been filled by another, and his memory alone was left to the friends that loved him and had rejoiced in his early success."

Thomas J. Bell was born in Cincinnati August 8th, 1852. He early evinced a turn for mathematics. As a boy he was an observer of machinery—reared, as he was, within the sight and sound of rumbling wheels and resounding hammers. His first employment consisted in serving as clerk, book-keeper, time-keeper, etc., in the Stationary Engine and Hydraulic Works, on the corner of Third and Lock Streets; then superintended by his father. The next position was that of clerk under R. T. Scowden, and afterward A. M. Warden, engineer of the Water Works. Upon the death of his brother, Warden became both superintendent and engineer of the same. Thereupon Mr. Bell became a clerk in the Water Works Department at the City Buildings. Upon the appointment of Arthur G. Moore as superintendent and engineer, *vice* Warden, resigned, Mr. Bell was appointed to his present position—an office he has filled with singular intelligence, fidelity, and acceptability. Mr. Bell passed through the common and high schools of Cincinnati. Since leaving school he has devoted much time to the study of hydraulics. This led him into a field of investigation which he has pursued with remarkable zeal and success. His want of a thorough scientific education seemed to be supplied by the suggestions of genius. He is mainly a self-educated man. In the pursuit of his investigations he has acquired a large library, consisting of scientific and miscellaneous books. The possession of these self-acquired literary attainments make him a valuable officer. His intelligence, his facile pen, his fund of information touching the history of water works system and the principles involved in its management, his great industry, genial disposition, and enthusiasm in the pursuit of his profession constitute him an important factor in the official management of that water-supply upon which a vast city depends for its existence. In 1880 he wrote the "History of the Cincinnati Water Works." This book has passed to the third edition. This interesting work, consisting of about sixty pages, is illustrated with cuts and diagrams, showing the progressive steps from its humble beginning to its present magnitude. It is a curious page in the history of that city. We give the following extract to show his literary treatment of the subject:

"A water supply is a primary consideration in the establishment of a settlement, and this want our settlers found in the natural sources of springs. As the town enlarged other means were resorted to in the sinking of wells, the construction of cisterns, and providing mechanical devices to supply the deficiency from the river during the season of drought. When it became a city of some importance its demands re-



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quired the application of a water supply, conveying the water under pressure through wooden pipes; the utilization of ox and horse power for raising the water from the Ohio River; the early adoption of steam as a motive power; the recognition of all improvements in engineering science, in its new extensions, and always keeping pace with the advancement of the age—the recording of these events, therefore, makes the history useful as well as interesting to all. It is presumed our forefathers contended with the difficulties of the present day in providing a water supply commensurate with the growing town; for the first fountain of supply in springs having become insufficient they forced nature to deliver up its hidden treasures by sinking wells. But this resource necessarily entailed an expense for construction and maintenance which few, in those days, were able to bear. From this came the origin of our water tax, for those enjoying the pleasures of a well, from pecuniary motives, obliged others to pay for the privilege of the new system. One of the early examples of this kind of water supply may be found in the *Western Spy*, of May 17, 1799, in the following card inserted by Griffin Yeatman:

“OBSERVE THIS NOTICE.—I have experienced the many expenses attending my pump, and any family wishing to secure the benefits thereof for the future may get the same by sending me twenty-five cents each Monday morning.”

“Jealousy in trade excites competition, and even the water traffic of this period was not an exception to the rule, for as early as 1802 James McMahon, an inventive Celt, constructed a drag for the transmission of water from the river, to supply the people, in opposition to the exorbitant demands of well owners. In 1805 Mr. Gibson enjoyed almost the exclusive monopoly of supplying about seventeen hundred inhabitants with river water transported by his portable water works—a cask on wheels.”

This pamphlet was followed, in 1882, by a book containing about one hundred and fifty pages, upon “The Water Supply of the World; containing a description of the various methods of water supply, pollution and purification of waters, and sanitary effects, with analyses of potable waters; also geology and water strata of Hamilton County, Ohio, statistics of the Ohio River, proposed water supply of Cincinnati, together with a number of valuable tables and diagrams.” The next literary production of public interest was a lecture delivered by Mr. Bell before the “Section of Mechanics and Engineering,” January 23d, 1883, at the Mechanics’ Institute, upon the “Wasteage of Water.” He also delivered a lecture upon “The Use of Iron and Steel Tanks,” before the American Water-works Association, at Buffalo, in May, 1883. Mr. Bell is an assiduous student. His knowledge thus acquired upon those scientific subjects is made use of in a way that, while it enlightens others, brings its rewards. One result was the invention of the “Waterphone,” which is proving of great value to this utilitarian age. Upon its appearance it attracted the attention of other scientific gentlemen. November 4th, 1882, a company was organized for its management, to which was given the name of the “Bell Waterphone Company,” in recognition of the genius of the inventor, and of which Captain A. Q. Ross (so well known in scientific circles) is the president. The objects covered by this patent are “prevention of waste of water, discovering of leaks in water crafts, and detection of defects in mechanical movements.” This invention was adopted by Cincinnati April 18th, 1883, mainly upon the suggestions of Arthur G. Moore. It is now in operation in New York, Buffalo, Jersey City, Rochester, Brooklyn, Milwaukee, Chicago, Memphis, Toledo, and other important points, and is thus rapidly making its way to universal adoption. Mr. Bell married Miss Julia P. Foster, and is now a resident of Walnut Hills, a suburb of the city.

He maintains an unexceptionable character as a citizen and public officer, is highly esteemed for his amiable qualities, his industrious habits, his devotion to scientific pursuits, and his acquirements in a literary point of view. He is a worthy representative of the younger class of citizens, and an embodiment of this thinking, inventive, progressive age. If the age of steam is passing away, if we are entering upon the age of electricity, it is because of the fact that the genius of a Franklin survives him in the person of many an explorer in scientific fields—such as the Morses, the Fields, the Edisons, and the Bells, both of the telephone and the waterphone.

JONES, THOMAS C., lawyer, legislator, and agriculturist, of Delaware, Ohio, was born in the parish of Myfod, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, February 9th, 1816. His father, Robert Jones, was a large farmer and freeholder, as his ancestors had been for many generations. The father's mother, whose maiden name was Nicholas, was of an old Merionethshire family, related to the family of Chief Baron Richards. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Williams, who was also a farmer of Montgomeryshire. Fondness for horse-racing and hounds reduced the father's fortune, and in 1822 the family emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia after a tedious voyage of nine weeks. Here, among the articles found necessary to dispose of to realize sufficient money to complete the journey to Ohio were his mother's silverware and some of her jewelry. After many hardships in making the trip across the Alleghany Mountains, by way of Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Zanesville, etc., the family arrived at Delaware village early in the autumn of 1822. His father's brother, David, had purchased a farm in a Welsh settlement in the vicinity of Delaware, in 1820, but, in pursuance of his father's purpose in immigrating with his family to America, to become Americans, they determined to make their home in a neighborhood of New England people, some miles east of Delaware, the county seat. At the early age of thirteen years our subject had to earn his own living, working for farmers, as opportunity offered, in spring, summer, and fall, and attending school in winter. At the age of eighteen years he had learned the trade of a carpenter, and leaving home went to Cincinnati, and from there to St. Louis, then a town of about fourteen thousand inhabitants, where he worked two years, during which time he was a diligent student. He then returned home, where he arrived in the autumn of 1836, and the next year entered as a law student in the office of his brother, Edward Jones, at that time a young lawyer of excellent promise. His brother dying in 1838, the following winter our subject taught a district school, and in April, 1839, started for England to dispose of the remnant of his father's estate, which had been saved by an entail upon it. Crossing the mountains on horseback he arrived safely at Philadelphia, where he sold his horse and took passage for England, where he arrived in the usual time, and spent the following eighteen months studying law, and constantly attending as a student the sessions of the courts with great personal advantage. In the spring of 1841 he returned to America, and having passed an examination before the Supreme Court of Ohio, then holding its session at Gallipolis, with Justices Peter Hitchcock and Thomas S. Grimke, and also Hon. S. F. Vinton as one of his examiners, was licensed to practice, and opened an office in Delaware with good prospects. In a few months, upon the invitation of the late Judge Sherman Finch, one of the soundest and best educated jurists of

the State, he entered into a partnership with that gentleman that continued with the most perfect accord and cordial friendship for the next five years. In the autumn of 1842 he married Harriet, second daughter of the late Judge Hosea Williams, of an old Massachusetts family, whose ancestors were the original proprietors of Williamstown, in that State; Judge Williams's wife, Charlotte Elizabeth Avery, being a half sister of ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, originally from Berkshire, Massachusetts. In 1843, having removed to Circleville, Pickaway County, Mr. Jones continued there in successful practice of his profession over thirteen years, having as large a share of business as any other lawyer, and being frequently employed in important cases with such lawyers as the late Hon. Thomas Ewing, Judge H. H. Hunter, Hon. Henry Stanbery, Judge Thurman, and Hon. C. N. Olds, sometimes associated with them, but more frequently engaged in opposition. In 1856, having returned to Delaware County, Mr. Jones purchased a farm near town, where he engaged (at first with Mr. C. Hills, his brother-in-law,) in breeding thoroughbred short-horn cattle, Southdown sheep, and other fine stock, for which he always had a taste, inherited through many generations from his ancestors. The same year he formed a partnership in the practice of the law with H. M. Carper, Esq., of Delaware, the firm at once acquiring a business equal to any in the county. In 1859, being urged by the Republicans of Delaware and Licking counties to become a candidate for the State Senate, he was elected by a large majority, though the district, at the preceding senatorial election of 1857, had been carried by a decided majority by his Democratic opponent. In the Senate as a member of the judiciary and finance committees, and chairman of the committee on public works, he was a hard-working member, and absent from duty but a single day during the two sessions in which he served. At the January meeting of the State Agricultural Society, 1859, he was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and continued such for eight years, being one year president, and another year acting-president of the board. In the fall of 1861 he was elected Judge of the first subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Delaware, Licking, and Knox, and re-elected in 1866, thus serving for the term of ten years, with general satisfaction to the public and the bar. Though a man of decided convictions, as a Whig and subsequently a Republican, holding fast to the faith delivered by Washington, Marshall, and Daniel Webster, and opposing the heresies of Jefferson, Calhoun, and Jefferson Davis, and always taking a lively interest in the results of elections, no man can say that he ever asked for his support in a nominating convention or at an election. He was a member of the Republican convention, and chairman of the Ohio delegation at Chicago, in 1868, which nominated Grant and Colfax, and he supported Senator Wade for the second place. He was also a member of the national convention in 1876, and a strong supporter of Hayes, whom he had known from his childhood, and with whom he had been at school in Delaware, his native town. Since the expiration of his second term on the bench he has been engaged in agriculture and duties connected therewith, and other business affairs. As trustee of the Ohio Agricultural College at the first organization of the board, and as chairman of the executive committee, and member of the committee on faculty and instruction, he is largely responsible for the design and erection of the college buildings, as well as the selection of the original corps of professors and the character of the course of study.

In 1876 he was one of the jury selected to award the honors in the cattle department of live stock at the world's fair, at Philadelphia, and chosen chairman of the same. In 1880 he visited Great Britain with his wife, and with the aid of a letter from President Hayes made extensive observations with reference to our live stock trade with that country, and the effect of the British restrictions upon our exports. The result of his observations was furnished in a letter to the President, which he caused to be published for distribution among breeders and others interested in this most important branch of our export trade. In the year 1881 he was appointed on a commission under a special act of Congress to examine and report upon the agricultural needs and resources of the Pacific States; in this work being associated with Professor E. W. Hilgard, of the University of California, and ex-Governor Robert Furnas, of Nebraska. In the Government's earnest endeavor to solve the Indian question the wisdom of Judge Jones was recognized in his being appointed on several commissions. He was an official visitor to the Naval Academy of Annapolis. As a writer on agricultural topics, especially in the department of animal industry, he has a national reputation. The Ohio Association of Breeders of Short Horn Cattle conferred the honor upon him of electing him as its first president, he having been the leading spirit in its organization, and likewise in the publication of the Ohio Herd-book. The judge is a man of sincere and earnest convictions, liberal and public spirited, of genial temperament, loves intercourse with his fellow-men, and in the social circle is always a conspicuous figure. Being an extensive reader he is at home on most questions of living interest; and, blessed with conversational powers of a high order, his words always command attention, while his retentive memory for anecdote and illustration and his powers of entertainment are rare and well used. Religiously, too, he is no negative character. He and his household are identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church, belonging to that branch of the Church that lays great emphasis upon the term "Protestant." With clear views of the doctrines of grace, he antagonizes, as if by instinct, all that is Romish or rationalistic, and is a sturdy champion for what is usually known as orthodox religion. In all enterprises that aim after truth and righteousness he may be counted on; and, with the broadest sympathies, and without regard to ecclesiastical names, he fellowships all who fear God and hate iniquity. He for many years was a trustee of the Theological Seminary, and of Kenyon College, established by that Church, at Gambier more than half a century ago. His family has consisted of four children—the eldest being Hosea Williams, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and Arthur Hamilton, a farmer; while the family now consists of a daughter, Charlotte Martha, and a younger son, Thomas Clive.

FORAKER, JOSEPH BENSON, lawyer and jurist, of Cincinnati, and Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland County, Ohio, July 5th, 1846. His parents, who are still living, represent the sturdy agricultural class of our population, and upon their farm, on the Rocky Fork of Paint Creek, he spent his earliest years. It is said that sometimes those traits of character by which distinction is afterward attained are not at all shown in boyhood. This is not the case with Judge Foraker. He was a leader in his boyhood. His schoolmates at the country school-house he attended in the winter remember him as



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foremost in the sports and games of the school, and as eager in the pursuit of such learning as could be had. He early began to take part in the labors of the farm and the mill operated by his father, and while but a small boy could manage horses and ride like a Camanche. Samuel Newell, for a long time miller on the Fork, was young Foraker's prime favorite in those early days. A great reader of the newspapers, and a man well informed on all the questions of the day, he never tired of answering the countless questions put to him by the boy, who was insatiate in his thirst for information. His questioner's interest in politics began almost with his infancy, and as a boy he acquired a most unusual knowledge of this complicated subject. When he was fifteen the war of the rebellion broke out, and his elder brother, the lamented Captain Burch Foraker, went into the army. Ben (for by that name he was known in the family and the neighborhood) wanted to go too. His parents very naturally objected. He was too young—besides, one son was already gone, and might never return. But Ben chafed under the restraint, and finally, fearing he would go anyhow, his parents gave a reluctant consent. By this time the second year of the war had rolled round. The 89th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was being recruited in Clermont, Ross, Brown, and Highland Counties, and Captain (afterward Colonel) W. H. Glenn was raising a company at Hillsboro for this regiment. In this company, which became Company A, Ben Foraker volunteered. The commissioned officers of the company were then selected, but those who first put down their names were informed that the man who brought in the most recruits for the company would be first or orderly sergeant, the next second sergeant, and so on through the list of non-commissioned officers. Foraker brought in the most recruits, and thus was entitled to be orderly sergeant. He was but a boy, sixteen years old, and knew nothing whatever about soldiering, as he said, and voluntarily gave up that place to the man who was next to him in the number of recruits, and who had some experience as a soldier, and took the second sergeantcy. The 89th went immediately into active and severe service. Its terrible marches and camp privations, as well as losses in battle, rapidly thinned the ranks and made way for promotions, by loss of commissioned officers. Ben Foraker had taken part in all this service, and had become successively orderly sergeant, second and first lieutenant, and finally captain. As such he commanded two companies in the attack at Mission Ridge, and led them over the ridge into the enemy's works, being the first man of the regiment to enter. He was with Sherman in his celebrated march to the sea. He was at the fall of Atlanta; afterward an aid to General H. W. Slocum, who commanded the left wing of Sherman's army. He did many acts of bravery, which were duly recognized by prompt promotion. The war being over, Foraker came home and at once began his efforts for a better education. In this he was assisted by his brother Burch, who had also passed through the perils of war, and had successfully started in business in Hillsboro. He studied awhile at South Salem, Ross County, and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, as a freshman. He remained here two years, after which he went to Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, where he graduated with its first class, in 1869. At college he was an earnest student, stood high in his classes, and was popular with the boys. He was also popular with the professors, and was both brainy and courageous. He belonged, at Cornell, to the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and was one of three men who

founded the chapter of that fraternity there. At Delaware he met Miss Julia Bundy, a daughter of Hon. H. S. Bundy, of Jackson, Ohio, and they were married October 4th, 1870. They have four children, and reside on Walnut Hills. He studied law while in college, but finished under Judge Sloan, at Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar three months after his graduation. He advanced rapidly in his profession, and, becoming active in local politics, attracted considerable attention. In 1878 he was appointed supervisor of the congressional elections at Cincinnati, which duties he discharged fearlessly and with fairness and impartiality. He was nominated for Common Pleas Judge in 1876. General disaster overtook the ticket that year, but Foraker made such a remarkable run, and came so near an election, that the party instinctively turned to him as an available leader, and in 1879 he was nominated and elected Judge of the Superior Court, at Cincinnati, in which position he gained distinction as a Judge of ability, clearness, and impartiality. In May, 1882, he resigned on account of impaired health. Having recovered his health he resumed the practice of his profession, at Cincinnati. When the Republican Convention met in Columbus, in 1883, he was nominated as candidate for Governor without opposition. Judge Foraker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In personal appearance he is tall and straight, with rather dark complexion, keen black eyes, and dark hair slightly streaked with gray. He is a fine speaker, and has a wonderful amount of personal magnetism. Without the airs of a demagogue or any sacrifice of dignity, he yet makes a friend of every man he meets. His speeches before the convention which nominated him, and before popular assemblages during the political campaign, are marked with calmness, self-poise, and deliberation. No hasty utterances, no striving after tumultuous applause, no appeals to personal prejudices and passions, spoil his style; and what he says reads well in print, besides furnishing food for thoughtful minds. Having so far maintained a high position, it will be no strange thing if the people shall say to him: "Come up higher."

PENDLETON, GEORGE F., lawyer and jurist, Findlay, Ohio, was born in Knox County, Maine, September 27th, 1840. He is the son of Colonel Darius Pendleton, a soldier of the war of the Rebellion, and Rachel (Philbrook) Pendleton, who was of a prominent New England family of Scotch-Irish descent. His paternal ancestors were English. In the early days of the colonies his great-grandfather emigrated from England, and landing on South Fox Island, adopted it as a permanent home. On that island of the Atlantic the subject of this sketch was born. There, too, was the birthplace of his parents, and also of his grandfather, James Gilkey Pendleton, he who was among the pioneers of Licking County, Ohio. George's father was a boat-builder, and for a number of years "went down to the sea," as ship carpenter. He quitted the ocean about the time his boy was a year old, and moving the family to Ohio, settled on a farm in Hancock County, and died there in 1876. Young Pendleton grew up, assisting at his home in the cultivation of the land, and was in a fair way of becoming—what his father intended he should be—a farmer. But the lad had a fondness for books. He possessed a retentive memory, progressed rapidly in the studies of the school-room, and when fifteen years old had received the diploma or certificate of a teacher. At that early age he was intrusted with the entire care of a school. He was success-

ful. Henceforth he continued to teach, at the same time extending his own knowledge in the languages and higher mathematics. In 1862, upon the call for troops, he promptly responded, by joining, as a private, Company G, of the 118th Ohio Volunteers. John Pendleton, a younger brother, to whom he was much attached, a member of the same company, was killed in battle, at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia. Throughout the war George Pendleton was at no time absent from active duty, either by sickness or on furlough. During the encounters, the long marches, the exposures, and the hardships of the Tennessee and Kentucky campaigns, he was always at his post, with knapsack and rifle—a citizen-soldier, sustained alone as a private by loyalty to the old flag and an unswerving devotion to the Union. He served his captain as company clerk; assisted, for a while, the post commissary, at Kingston; was ordered by Burnside to special commissary duties in East Tennessee; and, near the close of the war, was detailed as chief commissary clerk at the head-quarters of General Tilson. Returning to civil life, he applied himself to the obtaining of more thorough education, and occasionally accepting a situation as teacher. Dr. Hiram McDowell, a prosperous physician, of Indiana, was among the pupils of Mr. Pendleton's youthful teachings, as was also J. H. Johnston, a successful lawyer, of Findlay. In 1867 Mr. Pendleton was appointed Deputy United States Collector of the Seventh Congressional District, with head-quarters at Findlay. He was a popular and efficient officer, and discharged the duties of that trust for two years. About this time he entered upon the study of law. He began with Henry Brown, but before getting through went into the office of W. H. Anderson, with whom he completed the course, and after passing a critical examination, was admitted to the bar, by the Supreme Court, at the December term, 1870. The same year he was chosen Mayor of Findlay. In 1871 Mr. Pendleton was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and after serving one term in that office his countrymen showed their appreciation of his services by re-electing him for the same office in 1873. During the four years he was State's Attorney his procedure throughout was characterized by justness, impartiality, and marked ability. He prosecuted many peculiar and difficult cases, and it was seldom an evildoer escaped; and he convicted the first prisoner tried for murder in the first degree in Hancock County. In 1876 he was admitted to practice in the United States Court, since when he has been of counsel in numerous cases of great importance. For a number of years he was associated as law partner with W. H. Anderson, and he was the junior member of the legal firm of Brown & Pendleton. He has the reputation of being a careful attorney and reliable counselor. Politically he is a Democrat. The members of the bar respect him, and his party, which is in the majority, seek to do him honor. He has recently (July, 1883) been nominated for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill a vacancy in the Tenth Judicial District, occasioned by the resignation of Judge McCauley, now of the Supreme Court Commission. In religious matters he adheres to the faith of his forefathers. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has always taken a lively interest in the educational affairs of Hancock, and was for a time its School Examiner, and he still holds a position of that nature in the union schools of Findlay. Mr. Pendleton was twice married. His first wife, Emma F. Galloway, to whom he was united in 1871, died three years afterward. The second marriage was

in 1877, with M. Belle Sutphin, daughter of Joseph Sutphin, an extensive paper manufacturer, of Middletown, Ohio. He has two children—a son and daughter—Charles S. and Emma. Mr. Pendleton is gentlemanly in his address, courteous and free in his manners, temperate in his habits, liberal in his opinions, and is considerate, kind, and just.

MILLER, JACOB, manufacturer, Canton, Stark County, was born in Lake Township, Stark County, Ohio, September 26th, 1827. His parents were John and Mary (York) Miller. His father, who was a native of Maryland, was a farmer, cabinet maker, house builder, and builder of fanning mills. He subsequently settled in Pennsylvania, from which State he removed to the West, and was one of the pioneers of Stark County, in 1812, where he became a prominent man in the community, and died in March, 1875, greatly esteemed for his sterling qualities as a man and citizen. Mr. Jacob Miller was the second in a family of three sons, and a brother of Lewis Miller, Esq., of Akron and Canton. His early life was spent at the parental home, assisting his father on the farm and in the shops. His education was received at the common schools. He early in life evinced great aptitude for mechanics, and being possessed of fine mechanical and executive talent, in the fall of 1851 he became a partner in the manufacturing firm of Ball, Aultman & Co., of Canton, who were formerly located at Greentown, Ohio. In the fall of 1858 the establishment was reorganized as the firm of C. Aultman & Co., which, in 1865, was merged into a stock company, with a capital of \$450,000, and incorporated as C. Aultman & Co. The capital was subsequently increased to \$1,000,000, and later on still further increased to \$1,500,000. From 1856 to 1864 Mr. Miller was engaged as superintendent of the wood department of the works, and since that time, with the exception of one year, he has been general manager and superintendent of the entire establishment. It is one of the most extensive of its kind in the country, and has shops also at Akron, Ohio, in which Mr. Miller is a director. The firm are manufacturers of the world-renowned Buckeye Reaper and Mower, of the improved Sweepstakes Steam Thresher, Binders, etc., as also several other very valuable labor-saving machines. Their goods go throughout the entire country; their machines may be found in use all over the land, North, South, East, and West. The volume of their business is simply immense. The general excellence of the work turned out by this firm has contributed to the almost unprecedented success with which they have met. Quite a number of patents have been taken out by Mr. Miller on reapers, mowers, threshers, horse-powers, and other valuable farm machinery. He is also a director in the Akron Iron Company at Akron, a director in the First National Bank of Canton, and is interested in other enterprises of minor importance. Mr. Miller was first married April 23d, 1873, to Maggie, daughter of Hugh Hayes, of Starke County. Mr. Hayes, a native of Ireland, came to America at an early day, was for a number of years a merchant in Philadelphia, and removed to Ohio in 1848. Mrs. Miller died October 11th, 1878. August 5th, 1880, Mr. Miller was married to Alice N. Newton, of Canton. In political sentiment he is a Republican, having come over from the old Whig party. He has been a member of the Canton City Council; for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of Mount Union College, Mount Union, Ohio; a trustee and on the executive committee of



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the Chautauqua Sunday-school Assembly. His religious connection is with the Methodist Church, of which he has been a long time member, one of the trustees, a teacher in the Sabbath-school, and toward which Church he has given most bountifully of his means. An earnest and devout Christian, possessed of excellent business capacity, the higher and nobler attributes of head and heart, the record of his life, and business career is a living monument of what industry, intelligence, honesty, and uprightness can accomplish. Kind and benevolent, he is known and honored among his employes and in his community by that highest of all titles, "a Christian gentleman."

WALDEN, WILLIAM ALLEN, a prominent lawyer, at Steubenville, Ohio, is a native of Jackson County, Ohio, and was born March 1st, 1834. His parents were Jonathan and Sarah (Milliken) Walden. The former, though a native of Virginia, where he lived until he reached his majority, in the midst of the slaveholding element, early allowed his sympathies to be influenced in favor of abolition; and on his removal to Ohio, in 1828, became known as one of the earliest and most uncompromising advocates of abolition in his section of the State. His life was marked by the circumstance of his acquiring the rudiments of an education after he had reached manhood. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Jackson County, and in select schools in the town of Jackson. In March, 1856, he commenced to read for the bar, under the direction of R. C. Hoffman, of Jackson (now of Columbus), and was duly admitted to practice by the District Court sitting in Scioto County, April 27th, 1858. He shortly afterward became associated in practice with Messrs. Hoffman & Mackley, the partnership lasting until October, 1860, when Mr. Hoffman moved to Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Walden practiced alone until July, 1861, when he entered the volunteer service, in Company D, 36th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as first lieutenant. He served in West Virginia for a short time, and was afterward attached to the Army of the Potomac, under General Pope; and still later participated in the Maryland campaign, under General McClellan. He was a participant in a number of severe engagements, including South Mountain and Antietam. He resigned the service October 3d, 1862, and in March, 1863, moved to Steubenville, where he engaged in practice with R. C. Hoffman, the partnership lasting until April, 1865. In 1864 he re-enlisted in the hundred day service, going out with the 157th Ohio National Guard, commanded by the late George W. McCook. The service of this regiment was principally the guarding of prisoners at Fort Delaware. October, 1865, he formed partnership with Isaac Wright, lasting three years; January 1st, 1869, he formed a partnership with Joseph Gill, of Steubenville, which lasted two years; and January 9th, 1871, formed partnership relations with Asa H. Battin, Esq., which continued three years. His last partnership was with James Elliott, which continued from April, 1877, to June 1st, 1883. He has brought to the practice of his profession unusual diligence, and his success at the bar extends to all parts of practice. He practices in all the courts of his section, and the State courts of West Virginia. He was one of the attorneys for the defense in the great Winchell murder trial, in Jackson County, in 1860, and was also retained for the defense in the McDonald-McCoy murder case, at Steubenville, in 1867. In politics he is Republican. He served as Prosecuting Attorney of his county two

terms, but has held no office outside of the line of his profession. He is named among the leading civil lawyers of his section. He married April 11th, 1861, Mary Trago, of Jackson, Ohio.

GOSHORN, ALFRED TRABER, LL. D., late Director-general of the United States Centennial Exhibition; originator, and for three years President, of the Cincinnati Industrial Expositions; Director of the Cincinnati Museum Association; President of the Union Board of High Schools, of that city; Vice-president of the Cincinnati College of Music; President of the Anchor White Lead Company, etc. was born in Cincinnati, July 15th, 1833. His father, Nicholas Goshorn, Esq., still living, at an advanced age, came originally from Pennsylvania, and was one of the leading business men of Cincinnati in his earlier years, and even now exercises a wise and constant oversight of the business transacted by the company of which his son is president. He is an honorable citizen, and is possessed of an ample fortune—a pioneer that has observed with pride the city of his adoption extend her borders until he fails to see hardly an original landmark save the humble, historic homestead which he built years ago upon what was then known as the Cutter farm, lying on the outskirts of the city. That farm now consists of a series of streets and endless rows of residences. He married Miss Lorenia, a daughter of the late Seth Cutter, well remembered as one of the wealthy land-owners of early Cincinnati. At one time Mr. Cutter was the owner of all the ground, as farm land, extending from Mound to Freeman and from Eighth to Clark Streets. Upon the south-east corner of that farm—now Cutter and Eighth Streets—was built what is known as the Goshorn homestead, which has never been out of the possession of that widely-respected family. Mrs. Goshorn, his mother, died in 1874. She was a woman of great force and excellence of character. Her life was one continued act of goodness and usefulness, and in her death the community felt the loss of an earnest, Christian worker. She was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and upon her funeral occasion her pastor said: "She was a woman born to command," basing the remark upon certain well known characteristics, such as her great determination, executive ability, and natural aptitude for originating and directing in Church and charitable enterprises. From such a mother Alfred T. derived, in the main, those leading traits in the exercise of which, in another field, he won that praise and distinction which in part belong to the mother who closed her eyes in death shortly after he entered upon the great work whose accomplishment carried his honored name to all parts of the civilized world. In that old homestead he was born. There he has always lived, excepting four memorable years. These were spent in Philadelphia, achieving that just and lasting fame for which he was thus endowed by nature, and to which he was called by the voice of his countrymen. During that period he reached an eminence upon which no other American citizen ever stood—that of being Director-general of the first National Exhibition observed by the people of the United States in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. His name is likewise found upon the brightest pages of the history of his native city. Indeed, the proud pre-eminence which that city maintains to-day as an art, musical, and industrial center, may be attributed no less to the genius for organizing, the

capacity for command, the taste for adornment, which find embodiment in such citizens as General Goshorn, Hon. Julius Dexter and Colonel George Ward Nichols, than to the munificence of such gentlemen as Reuben R. Springer, Charles W. West, Joseph Longworth, Henry Probasco, David Sinton, and W. S. Groesbeck. Mr. Goshorn was a student at Woodward College in 1848 and 1849. He graduated from Marietta College in 1854. He attended two sessions of the Cincinnati Law School, graduating therefrom in 1857. When the war for the Union broke out he was associated with Edward and Lewis E. Mills in the practice of the law, under the firm name of Mills & Goshorn. His literary tastes led him to join the famous Cincinnati Literary Club. The joining of this society was the beginning of Mr. Goshorn's military career. These are some of the names upon the roster of that society, which it gave to fame: Oliver P. Morton, Rutherford B. Hayes, John Pope, Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Corwin, Stanley Matthews, Manning F. Force, Edward F. Noyes, Alphonso Taft, Thomas Ewing, T. C. H. Smith, R. M. Corwine, Joseph Longworth, George Hoadly, Thomas Buchanan Read, and other distinguished persons which might be named. By a resolution adopted by that society April 17th, 1861, a military company was organized out of its members, and one of the first to enlist was Mr. Goshorn. It was called the "Burnet Rifles," in honor of R. W. Burnet, Esq., a prominent and wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, and a graduate of West Point. Mr. Burnet was their first drill-master, and Mr. Goshorn remembers him as a good one. Afterward a second company was organized out of the members of the society, of which private Goshorn was elected captain, and M. F. Force—that name so honored to-day, as a citizen, jurist, and general—was promoted to the position of corporal from the ranks of the Burnet Rifles. Some time after, Captain Goshorn was commissioned major of the 137th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, went with his command to the field, and served with characteristic zeal, intelligence, and intrepidity to the close of the war. He thereupon resumed the practice of his profession as a member of the well known law firm of Mills & Goshorn. The death of Mr. Edward Mills and the retirement of Mr. Lewis E. Mills brought about his professional association with Mr. Drausin Wulsin, a comrade in the war, whose soldierly bearing won his admiration. Major Goshorn retired from the active practice of the law, as a member of the firm of Goshorn & Wulsin, in 1867, to become the proprietor of the Anchor White Lead Works. Upon its organization as a stock company he became its president. He was President of the City Council of Cincinnati during 1869 and 1870, and originated the scheme for annual exhibitions in Cincinnati, and was president of these exhibitions up to the time of his departure for Philadelphia, to assume the duties of Director-general of the International Exhibition, in 1876, to which he had been chosen by the United States Centennial Commission. Marietta College conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1877. The great executive abilities of General Goshorn were fully displayed in the inception, progress, and management of the exhibitions held in Cincinnati, and which, prior to the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, were unequalled in this country. The appointment, then, of this gentleman, in 1872, as a United States Centennial Commissioner from Ohio, was a most fitting one—the results of that appointment were most satisfactory. By his own countrymen the recognition of his eminent services was full and complete; from other countries the acknowl-

edgments were no less satisfactory to him and his friends. Said the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, on behalf of the British Government:

"No one has more appreciated that success than myself; and I have good opportunities of knowing the feeling of satisfaction is widespread in this country among all classes."

The German Imperial Commission said of the Exhibition:

"It was, at the same time, a real source of instruction and an impulse to a new creation, to new ideas—especially, too, to the German nation; and while it furnished the most convincing proof of the greatness and wealth of your country, of the creative power, of the energy and love of country of your people, it was the most fortunate and worthiest thought celebration of the centennial existence of the American nation."

The following extract, from a letter of the Hon. N. M. Beckwith, United States Centennial Commissioner from New York, is equally emphatic:

"The best evidence, however, of good work and good administration was in the result, which was manifested to all who visited the Exhibition, and saw for themselves the method of its formation, its arrangement and organization, and its conduct from beginning to end. The large measure of success attained I consider due, greatly, to the well-poised mind, good judgment, constancy, and zeal of Mr. Goshorn, in his comprehensive department."

And at this day, we can say, that no praise bestowed on General Goshorn and his associates, by foreign nations and our own people, for the successful management of our great industrial effort need be abated. The successful termination of a great civil war and the Exhibition of 1876 are two events which especially mark this generation of American history. The International Exhibition having been brought to a successful close, there was a general feeling among the citizens of Philadelphia in favor of bestowing some public recognition of General Goshorn's services, and accordingly the following letter was addressed to him:

"PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1877.

"TO THE HON. ALFRED T. GOSHORN.

"DEAR SIR:—A very general desire of the citizens of Philadelphia publicly to testify, before you cease to reside among them, their appreciation of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of the office of Director-general, has led to the appointment of the undersigned as a committee to give some form to the popular wish. During the three years and a half of official residence in this city, they have had ample opportunity of observing the large ability, untiring fidelity, and uniform courtesy which you have brought to bear in the discharge of the arduous and delicate duties of your office. These qualities have caused those among whom you came a stranger, to regard you, on departure, as a dear and valued friend. They wish you, therefore, to take away to your home some tangible evidence of this feeling, and hope it will suit your convenience to meet them at Independence Hall, on Friday, May 11th, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, when, in the place filled with centennial memories, they may make their recognition of the services of one whose efforts contributed so largely to the complete success of the Exhibition. With distinguished consideration,

"We are, yours very respectfully,

JOHN WELSH,	A. R. LITTLE,	T. S. HARRISON,
T. A. SCOTT,	G. T. LEWIS,	W. W. JUSTICE,
W. H. RAWLE,	W. S. RUSSELL,	E. H. COATES,
C. L. BORIE,	C. H. CLARK,	J. B. MITCHELL,
C. J. STILLE,	L. P. THOMPSON,	F. B. REEVES,
C. MACMICHAEL,	E. T. STEEL,	W. E. LITTLETON,
LEWIS WALNSMITH,	A. L. SNOWDON,	L. T. DICKSON.

To this General Goshorn sent a courteous reply, accepting the invitation, and acknowledging the high compliment intended. It was determined by the gentlemen having the testimonial in charge that a well selected library, with book-

cases and furniture especially designed for a room in the residence of the Director-general, in the city of Cincinnati, would be an acceptable and appropriate gift. At the time designated a large number of ladies and gentlemen filled the chamber of the Common Council, in Independence Hall, to witness the ceremony of presentation. An orchestra was present to assist in the programme. At the hour of noon the Hon. William S. Stokley, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, escorted the Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn into the hall. They were accompanied by General U. S. Grant; his excellency John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania; members of the United States Centennial Commission and of the Centennial Board of Finance; the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia; members of the Board of Trade; and other distinguished gentlemen. Mr. Henry C. Carey, on behalf of the donors, then presented the testimonial, in a felicitous and complimentary address, to which General Goshorn responded in graceful terms. The following is an extract therefrom:

"No individual is entitled to the credit of the results of that Exhibition. It was the impersonal character of the management, and combination of favorable circumstances, that brought order to the organization, and harmony to the execution of its regulations. If it were judicious, I would venture to mention the names of many of my associates who are deserving of public recognition for their devotion, ability, and unwavering fidelity to the work confided to our keeping. I am glad of this opportunity, however, on this occasion, and in this place, to acknowledge my special indebtedness for personal and official support and co-operation in the affairs committed to my direction, to the municipal authorities and citizens of Philadelphia, to the press of the country (and especially this city), to the members and officers of the United States Centennial Commission, and Centennial Board of Finance, to the faithful officers attached to my personal staff, and to the women of the country—who, from the beginning, have been devoted friends of the enterprise. I accept, then, this testimonial, as an expression of your appreciation of the services rendered by the administration of the Exhibition, and assure you of my deep sense of gratitude for your friendship and kindness."

The donors consisted of nearly two hundred of the most prominent citizens of that city, in addition to those above-named. The room in which the collection of books is arranged is in the old family homestead. It was decorated and furnished entirely by a committee appointed by the donors. The effect sought is the simplicity and repose regarded as essential for a room devoted to library purposes. The books were selected by the donors, and supplied by Messrs. Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia. The bindings, which are of great variety and beauty, were mostly executed by Messrs. Rawson & Nicholson, of that city. Inside of the cover of each volume is the following engraved book-label: "Presented to the Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, at Independence Hall, May 11th, 1877, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, in grateful remembrance of his faithful, courteous, and efficient services as Director-general of the International Exhibition, 1876." General Goshorn has received the following decorations from the governments named, in recognition of his services and courtesies to foreign representatives in the late International Exhibition, to-wit: Belgium, Cross of the Officer of the Order of Leopold; Netherlands, Knight of the Netherlands Lion; Sweden, Knight Commander of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star; Russia, Knight of the Imperial and Royal Order of St. Stanislaus; Italy, Commander of the Order Corona d'Italia; Turkey, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie; Spain, Grand Cross of Isabel La

Catolica; Tunis, Grand Officer of the Order of Nishan El Ifihar; Japan, Kiyokee jitsu Cho-Kuo-Sho (Order of the Rising Sun of Meiji); France, a Gold Medal, struck to commemorate the French participation in the Philadelphia Exhibition. Upon his return to Cincinnati, a number of his fellow-citizens, desiring to express in a public way their appreciation of his services as Director-general, requested him to meet them at a dinner, at the Grand Hotel in that city, April 4th, 1877. About one hundred and fifty gentlemen thus assembled, of which the Hon. Alphonso Taft was chosen chairman. In his address of welcome he said:

"MY FRIENDS:—It is a pleasant duty to welcome home a man who has achieved success abroad, and returns bringing with him honor to his native city. In modern times, the want which the historic games of antiquity so well supplied has been secured by Expositions, which bring into competition the industries, the inventions, the arts, and the artists of the Republic and of the world. Perhaps no man in America has accomplished so much in this field of usefulness as our guest of this evening. He began with organizing the well-remembered Expositions of Cincinnati, and managed them so well that they became a permanent institution. When the hundredth anniversary of our national independence was approaching, and the people and government awoke to the importance of signaling that year in our history, a man was wanted who could comprehend the extent and difficulty of the enterprise, and feel the sentiment of the occasion. Fortunately, Cincinnati had the man, and the Government Commissioners had the discernment to find it out. They placed the work in his hands. For four years, laying aside every other care, he has devoted himself to this. It involved vast improvements, and vast expenditures of money. More than seventy acres of ground were to be covered with costly buildings. A single structure, known as the Main Building, was to occupy twenty-one acres. Legislation was to be procured. A great variety of men and interests at home were to be conciliated. Foreigners were to be dealt with, and treated with justice and firmness, and yet with such courtesy as to secure their harmonious co-operation. All this was occupied by the Director-general, with the support, it is true, and aid of the Board of Finance, and the United States Commissioners; and our city shares the honor of his success."

The following is an extract from General Goshorn's reply:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—After an absence of almost four years, engaged in an important national work, I have returned to renew an active interest in the affairs of my native city. I did not expect, nor have I thought that I deserved, the distinguished recognition which you have extended to me this evening. There is no compensation or reward more valuable to the citizen than the indorsement of his public acts by his friends and neighbors. Your friendly words and earnest expressions of approval of my public services have affected me most sensibly. I appreciate in the fullest measure your kindness, your friendship, and this cordial and sincere welcome to my home. I thank you for the compliment of this occasion, and for the distinction which it conveys to this community and to the country. I am not unmindful of how much I am indebted to the citizens of Cincinnati for their confidence, and for the official positions I have held here and elsewhere. When I was appointed by Governor Noyes, and commissioned by the President of the United States, as Centennial Commissioner from the State of Ohio, and more especially when I was chosen Director-general of the International Exhibition of 1876, the public understood, and I was glad to acknowledge, that these positions of trust were offered to me in recognition of my connection with the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. To the experience I acquired in that enterprise I am indebted in a large degree for whatever of success and honor have ensued from my labors in Philadelphia; and to that enterprise are we indebted, this evening, for this pleasant meeting. . . . The nations of the world came to join us in a celebration that will be remembered for all time as an occasion of peace and good will. May the concord and harmony that charac-

terized that assemblage of the nations remain with us as an enduring monument of international fraternity, and of the happiness, prosperity, and contentment of our united country."

The following toasts were proposed: "The International Exhibition,"—Response by Hon. W. S. Groesbeck. "American Art,"—Response by Hon. M. F. Force. "American Industries,"—Response by Murat Halstead, Esq. "Educating Influences of the Exhibition,"—Response by Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College. "The City of Philadelphia,"—Response by Thomas S. Harrison, Esq. "The State of Ohio,"—Response by General Edward F. Noyes. "Cincinnati, and her Expositions,"—Response by Mayor G. W. C. Johnston. "American Commerce,"—Response by Geo. F. Davis. Many letters were received and read from distinguished gentlemen, among them one from Hon. John Welsh, President Centennial Board of Finance, and late United States Minister to England:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 29th, 1877.

"GENTLEMEN,—No one can hold Mr. Goshorn in higher respect than I do, for his ability or excellence of character; nor can any one be more sensible than I am of the debt the country owes to him for his extraordinary services in the conduct of the International Exhibition. It is, therefore, with great regret (as I can not be with you) that I have to decline the invitation which you have had the kindness to extend to me, and that I shall be deprived of the pleasure of uniting with you on so interesting an occasion. Let me add, gentlemen, that no mark of appreciation which his fellow-townsmen may confer on him is unmerited; and if the Government of the United States is to be represented at the Paris Exhibition, in 1878, as it should be, there is no one who, as Chief Commissioner, could fill the position more ably, nor do more honor to the country, than Alfred T. Goshorn, Esq.

"With great respect, I am, your obedient servant,

"JNO. WELSH."

He is now serving his city and State in many relations that pertain to the public welfare. He is one of the trustees of Marietta College; also a trustee of the Woodward Endowment Fund—an appointment made under the will of Mr. Woodward; is president of the Union Board of High Schools; has been one of the trustees of the Springer Music Hall Association from its beginning, and is now chairman of its Executive Committee; he and the Hon. Julius Dexter constituted the Building Committee of Music Hall while it was in process of erection; is vice-president of the Cincinnati College of Music; and is a director of the Cincinnati Museum Association. It should be stated, also, that Mr. Springer resigned as trustee of Music Hall Association upon General Goshorn's return from Philadelphia, in order to have the General appointed in his place. He is also a Director in the Fidelity and Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of Cincinnati, and a member of its Executive Committee—consisting of himself and Messrs. Julius Dexter and Thomas Emery. At the dinner tendered him at the Grand Hotel, General Goshorn uttered these inspiring, if not prophetic, words:

"May there arise here, for the enjoyment and cultivation of our people, and as a natural outgrowth of our own and the International Exhibition of 1876, a grand Museum of Science and Art. The London Exhibition of 1851 gave to London the South Kensington Museum. May our Exhibitions give to Cincinnati a similar institution—a permanent attraction, and an honor to our city."

Soon afterward followed the princely donation of Mr. Charles W. West, for the purpose of building such an institution. The foundations are already laid, upon a commanding eminence in Eden Park. Upon this granite substructure are rapidly rising the walls that shall constitute the West Art

Museum of Cincinnati, and whose direction is wisely intrusted to the experienced judgment, the consummate taste, the *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re* of General Alfred Traber Goshorn. In charge of such an enterprise—one in which every citizen of Ohio feels an interest and takes pride—we leave him, concluding this sketch with two extracts made from addresses delivered at the complimentary dinner alluded to above. One from Hon. Judge Taft's remarks:

"Pericles exalted Athens above all other cities by making it the home of the fine arts, of intellectual culture, and of architectural and monumental beauty. He adorned it with imperishable edifices. He crowned the Acropolis with the Parthenon—a temple of the Virgin goddess Minerva—built, however, not so much to be a place of worship as to form a central point and home of the Athenian expositions, known as the Panathenaic contests and festivals, which were peculiar to Attica. The Parthenon, itself a work of unparalleled art, he filled with statuary and paintings. It stood upon the summit of the city, a thing of permanent interest and beauty, attracting visitors from Greece and from all nations. When he had completed it, and accustomed the people of Attica to gather around it and compete in music, in poetry, in oratory, and in other liberal arts and industries, he had secured to his beloved Athens immortal fame—a glory which neither time nor fate could take away. Let such be the destiny of our Queen City of the West."

And the following from that of General Force:

"Art is not trivial, it is not a mere pastime, an amusement, a luxury.

"The hand that rounded Peter's dome
And groined the vaults of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity."

The great works of art are the products of intense enthusiasm. Patriotism finds vent for its expression in public monuments, and the zeal of religious devotion reared the cathedrals that still breathe upon us the hush of awe and devotion. The walls of galleries are pictured histories. The colored canvas stirs, even in the unlettered, every chord that can be touched by narrative, drama, or homily."

SPENCE, GEORGE, lawyer, of Springfield, is a native of Clark County, Ohio. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Wones) Spence, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about 1817, settling in Cincinnati the same year, traveling by flat-boat from Wheeling, West Virginia, to that city. The family resided in Cincinnati only two years, during which the father was chiefly engaged in burning lime. In the mean time he had entered land in Pike Township, Clark County, where, in 1818, he removed his family. He was an active, energetic man; reared a family of thirteen children, eight of whom were sons; he kept a store, dealt in stock, and carried on different business operations in connection with farming, and became possessed of a large farm. His death occurred in 1847, and his wife died in 1852. George Spence was born May 22d, 1828. By dint of energy and perseverance he obtained a fair education during his early youth, or at least such as the country schools of that early day afforded. Being proficient in mathematics, he was appointed, at the age of seventeen, assistant county surveyor, which position he held for several years. During the fall of 1845 he met with a severe accident. He was caught in the "tumbling shaft" of a threshing-machine, and had both legs and the left arm broken, besides sustaining other injuries. From this injury he has never fully recovered. The following winter he taught school and studied Blackstone, his brother fortunately having a volume of that work; for young Spence, at this time, knew no lawyers from whom to obtain text books or advice. He also secured a copy of the



Geo Spence

History of England, which he studied very thoroughly in connection with Blackstone, and in the course of two winters spent in this way he became well grounded in these branches. In the mean time he was enabled to attend the Springfield Academy several terms, and in the fall of 1847 took a supplementary course of study at Gundry & Bacon's Commercial, Business, and Law College, at Cincinnati. In the following spring (1848) he entered the law office of Rodgers & White (both distinguished lawyers and jurists, now deceased), where he remained under their able tuition till 1850, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he began practice, and to-day occupies the same office in which he began his professional career. During the thirty-two years he has been engaged in the legal profession he has been associated with partners but for very brief periods, though since 1882 he has had as partner Mr. Willis S. Walker, son of General Walker, of Kenton, Ohio. During the first twelve years of his practice he was alone, and was successful. He soon came to the front in his profession, and for many years had the leading criminal practice in his part of the State. He was counsel in several noted murder cases. He has always carried on an extensive practice, and has accumulated a handsome fortune. In the trial of cases before juries he is almost invincible. He is a man of great energy, a fluent speaker, original in expression, abounding in repartee, wit, and anecdote, and when assailed by opposing counsel in the trial of a case can retaliate with telling effect. He allows nothing to disturb his poise of mind. Mr. Spence has been identified with the growth and history of Springfield and Clark County for over thirty years. He was a member of the city council for seven years, and took a leading part in establishing the street railway in his city, raising the first stock for the enterprise, and was for several years president of the company. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and has ever been an active and influential member of his party. He was a member of the Charleston Convention, in 1860, and took part in the exciting deliberations of that body, which ended in the rupture of the party. He was also a delegate to the Convention at Chicago, in 1864, that nominated General George B. McClellan for President. In 1865 he was the nominee of his party for State Treasurer, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In 1875 he ran for State Senate, but shared another defeat of the party, the district having a large standing Republican majority. Mr. Spence is a man of nervous temperament and possessed of remarkable energy. His organism is such as to make him one of the leading men of the town. He despises policy for policy's sake, and is himself emphatically independent as to his views on all subjects, political or otherwise, and advocates them vigorously, without regard to party or men. Mr. Spence married July 3d, 1855, Miss E. Jane Edmonson, of Dayton, who is related to the Bayard Taylor family. The great traveler and writer was during his life a frequent visitor of the family. Mrs. Spence is a lady of fine accomplishments, and has a well-earned reputation as a botanist. She has a large and valuable collection, which includes many rare specimens from all parts of the globe. Of two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Spence, George E., a young man, is the only one now living.

MUSCROFT, CHARLES SIDNEY, M. D., chief of the medical staff of St. Mary's Hospital; surgeon in charge of the Consolidated Street Railroads of Cincinnati, a position voluntarily tendered him by the management; one of the di-

rectors of Longview Lunatic Asylum; and late a medical director in the United States Volunteer Service, is a native of Sheffield, England, and was born in that part of the city known as Little Sheffield, February 14th, 1820. His parents were George and Hannah (Chapman) Muscroft. The father was one of the most successful manufacturing cutlers in that renowned city, but upon removal to America, in 1822, he became rather a jobber in that business. He came to this country in defiance of the prohibition of the British Government, which was opposed to the emigration of its skilled workmen; but departing ostensibly for settlement in Holland, he was enabled to get thence to the New World without opposition. Landing at Baltimore his sympathies determined him to join the community experiment being made by Robert Dale Owen, at New Harmony, Indiana, and he transported his family and effects in wagons to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, thence by river to Cincinnati, where he was persuaded by several gentlemen to stay his journey and settle in the rising young city. He was a man of superior intelligence and mechanical genius, a public-spirited citizen, and a very useful member of society and business circles in Cincinnati in that early day. He lived there continuously from the fall of 1825 until April 23d, 1845, when he died, being then in his fifty-ninth year. A singular coincidence was the fact that he died upon the anniversary of his birthday, as well as that of Shakespeare. He was at the time about to make a new and notable venture, in the manufacture of malleable iron in that city, and his untimely death was, for this and other reasons, justly regarded as a public calamity. He was a leading founder and member of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, and had sometimes lectured before that and other scientific bodies, on technical and other topics with which he was familiar; and upon his death a fitting series of resolutions was adopted by the institute, sent to his family, and published in the city papers. Charles Sidney was the youngest member of the family who lived beyond the period of infancy. He was trained in the private school of Mr. Neifs, in Cincinnati, then in the famous academy of Professor Milo G. Williams, and finally the yet more famous academy of Alexander and William Kinmont. For two or three years he assisted his father in mechanical operations, and then, at the age of nineteen, began to read medicine, with Dr. Charles L. Avery. He also matriculated at the Ohio Medical College, took three full courses of lectures, and was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, on the 1st of March, 1843. The young doctor began practice at once and alone, and has since continuously practiced in the city of his childhood and youth, and always without a partner. For about twelve years he was engaged in general practice, but near the year 1855 he began to turn his attention especially to surgery, in which his chief reputation has been attained. He has since been called to perform most of the grand operations known to surgical science. He has frequently and successfully accomplished the exsection of bones; in one or two cases the removal of all, or very nearly all, of the fibula. His operation for the removal of the entire ulna is noticed with interest in Dr. Gross's work on the "Centennial History of Surgery in America," published in 1876, in which only the names of Drs. Muscroft, R. D. Mussey, and George C. Blackman are mentioned among Cincinnati surgeons. He has devised a new method in the treatment of fractures, discarding the use of splints and relying solely upon the use of pillows and sand-bags, a method which in his practice has been most eminently successful, and has commended itself

extensively to other surgeons. He has also made important contributions to the literature of the profession, as in two papers on the "Use of Sulphate of Iron as a Local Remedy," and read respectively before the Ohio Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine, and others on the "Exsection of the Ulna," descriptive of the case mentioned in the "Centennial History," by Dr. Gross, the "Treatment of Asiatic Cholera," the "Osteosarcoma of the Superior Maxilla," two on the "Prevention of Syphilis," etc. He read a paper before the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, March 27th, 1882, entitled "A New Operation for Closing the Vulva in otherwise Incurable Cases of Vesico-vaginal Fistula." In the discussion which followed its reading Dr. Thad. A. Reamy, himself one of the most eminent surgeons for diseases of women, in a speech of some length, in which he exhausted the subject from the stand-point of surgical science, said:

"Both the patient and the surgeon are to be congratulated in the warmest terms; she for the inexpressible relief vouchsafed to her, he for the genius of conceiving and skill in executing an operation bringing such extraordinary results. Success is an end of criticism and a warrant for commendation which, for his own part, he would most cheerfully and enthusiastically express. Should it continue to be successful he would regard it one of the most brilliant surgical operations of the age."

As chairman of a committee of the Academy of Medicine to prepare an obituary notice of Dr. George A. Blackman, after his death in 1875, he wrote a sketch of the life and services of the distinguished dead, which was afterward used bodily in the report of the "Transactions of the American Medical Association," and without any credit being given its author. For many years Dr. Muscroft was one of the medical staff of the Cincinnati Hospital. He has maintained a general practice in medicine, with reputation and success, and is an active member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He was the first health officer and actuary of the Board of Health of the City of Cincinnati, in the cholera year of 1849; was for a time surgeon of St. John's Hospital, in that city; and during the late war was first surgeon of the 10th Ohio Infantry, and enjoyed the warm personal and professional esteem of its first colonel, the lamented General W. H. Lytle. He was successively brigade surgeon, medical director, and inspector of hospitals. He thus had large opportunities for public usefulness, which were industriously employed. Dr. Muscroft was united in marriage February 14th, 1850, the thirtieth anniversary of his birthday, to Miss Harriet, daughter of the late Thomas Palmer, under whose management the Cincinnati *Gazette* was first issued, July 15th, 1815. He was the friend and compeer of Charles Hammond, Dr. Daniel Drake, E. D. Mansfield, and others, in the early days of Cincinnati. Her mother was Sarah Franklin Bryson, a daughter of Major Bryson, first assistant postmaster during the administration of President Washington. Upon the death of her father she became the adopted daughter of Benjamin Franklin, at eight years of age, and was brought up in the family of that eminent statesman and philosopher. Mrs. Muscroft is a befitting companion of the doctor in his æsthetic pursuits, and has a private library betokening an acquaintance with standard English and American authors. They have had five children, one only surviving—Dr. C. S. Muscroft, Jr., a promising physician, who is associated with his father upon the medical staff of St. Mary's Hospital, and is now serving as Coroner

of Hamilton County, Ohio, to which office he was elected by the votes of his fellow-citizens. Dr. Muscroft is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was one of the founders of the Cuvier Club, and is now serving as one of the directors of Longview Asylum, to which office he was appointed by Governor Bishop, and to the discharge of the responsible duties of which he brings high intelligence, long professional experience, a tempered judgment, and the utmost faithfulness. As a practitioner and as a citizen he is held in high esteem by all who know him. Added to this Dr. Muscroft is a *savant*. While devoted to his profession, he yet so loves literature and the fine arts that he has laid both under contribution to enrich the mind and embellish his home. Ruskin says: "Painting is a noble and expressive language, and invaluable as a vehicle of thought. Its excellences are what rhythm, melody, precision, and force are in the words of the orator and poet." Believing this, Dr. Muscroft has made a rare and valuable collection of pictures, paintings, bronzes, etc., in connection with his large library of medical, surgical, and miscellaneous books. Within those unpretentious walls the poet and the painter, the musician and the *litterateur*, will meet with welcome and find companionship. The floors of his parlors are covered with druggets, one of which is over a hundred years old. We submit the names of but a few of these treasures which have been gathered by this *connoisseur*: "Achilles in Exanimem Hæctora Sævit," engraved by Cunego, in 1765, after a painting by Hamilton, brought from England by the doctor's father. "Diana sleeping after the Chase," a Titian, over three hundred years old. Four old paintings by Van-der-Werff, 1639, framed in Rotterdam in 1722. "Landscape," accredited to Nicholas Berghem, and two hundred years old. Two "Tempestas," by Muliero, wonderful in execution and coloring. "Washington," by Rembrandt Peale. "Cromwell looking into the Coffin of Charles I." "The Madonna," by Sassoferrato. Portrait of Hogarth, painted by himself. One old painting by Francisco Albani. "The Nativity," by Rubens. Antique Japanese altar bronzes, vases, candlesticks, and incense-burners, richly and wonderfully carved and inlaid with gold and silver, and surmounted by the "Dog Foo." "St. Jerome," an old Italian painting. "The Annunciation," "The Madonna and Child," by Leonardo da Vinci. Many Japanese ivory carvings; specimens of Chippo ware, colors inlaid with golden wire; fire-screen, one hundred years old, bearing a coat-of-arms identical with that borne by the doctor's English ancestors. "A Mexican Steed," painted in Mexico. "Fortuna," an old Holland picture. "Japanese God of Contentment." Antique pier table. A quaint old carving, entitled "The God of the Sea." A violin, Andreas Guarnerius maker, which sold in London, at one time, for one thousand dollars. "Locke's Works," three volumes, 1740. "The Commentaries of Cæsar," 1753, illustrated. "Collection of Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Antiquities," printed in Naples, 1767, richly illuminated illustrations. An old "Complete Work upon Heraldry," etc. Dr. Muscroft has been a collector of pictures and paintings from childhood. His innate taste and judgment have often availed him in detecting the merits of neglected works, and he has artistically reproduced paintings that, in consequence, have proved to be of great value. The *renaissance* of painting has many a remarkable instance in proof in the work of his hands. The Titian, so beautiful and so eloquent with the "still rhetoric" of art, escaped the observation of many a critical eye, be-



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William Mears

cause of its dilapidated appearance. He detected its faded merits, and by an intuitive touch restored it to its original, consummate loveliness.

MEANS, WILLIAM, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati, iron merchant and banker. The ancestors of William Means were natives of South Carolina. His grandfather was Colonel John Means, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, and his grandmother, Ann Williamson, a native of that State, and a relative of Sir Isaac Newton. Thomas Williamson Means, his father, located at an early day in Lawrence County, and married Sarah Ellison, a daughter of John Ellison, of Buckeye Station, Adams County, Ohio, one of the first settlers, and a prominent citizen of that county. The industry and energy of Thomas W. Means enabled him to accumulate a large fortune, and he is recognized as the iron-king of the Hanging Rock mining region of Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born at the Union Furnace, Lawrence County, Ohio. After the preparatory education, William Means entered Marietta College, and during his collegiate life spent one year at Farmers' College, near Cincinnati. In 1880 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Marietta College. Mr. Means began his business career at the Ohio Furnace, Scioto County, Ohio, in 1852. After remaining there for about two years he engaged with his father and others in building a blast furnace in Vinton County, Ohio. His business judgment and foresight induced his father and himself early to withdraw from the undertaking, which afterward proved an unfortunate investment for the subsequent owners. He then entered the banking house of Dugan & Mackoy, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and became a partner there in connection with his father, and subsequently engaged in the banking business at Ashland, Kentucky, and later assumed the management of the extensive iron and coal interests of Means, Kyle & Co. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Means removed to Cincinnati, and has continued to represent that firm in his own name to the present time. It was while he was engaged in the management of the interests of Means, Kyle & Co. that he originated a form for ascertaining the cost and profits and losses in the manufacture of charcoal iron, which has since been printed and extensively adopted in the Hanging Rock iron region. The courage, deliberation, and executive ability which characterize the man were displayed while superintendent of all the furnaces and mines belonging to Means, Kyle & Co. There was but one strike among the employes during the whole time he was in charge, and this was so well managed that he left the men with their full confidence and esteem. Always kind and charitable to the poor, he was universally loved and respected by his employes. Years ago he met a ragged urchin in the streets of Ironton, who had known what it was from a bitter experience to travel miles, weary and foot-sore, to beg for leave to work, and look into a sad mother's face and ask for bread when there was none to give. He took the boy home and cared for him, sent him to school, and he is to-day a well-known lawyer in Southern Ohio. Through the war he kept his men armed and organized, and during the Morgan raid was virtually in command of a camp of about nine thousand men. In the spring of 1881 he was nominated by the Democratic City Convention of Cincinnati for the office of Mayor, without any solicitation on his part, and in the April following was elected by more than two thousand majority over the incumbent. The remainder of the ticket was de-

feated. His election to the mayoralty was the inauguration of the boom for the Democratic party, and he can justly be styled "The Mascot" of the Ohio Democracy; for it brought good luck to his party. He is known to be sensitive and high-spirited, but is never more quiet and deliberate than when deeply moved. Modest, calm, strong, and confident, he never feared to face a responsibility, nor turned aside from duty in order to swim with the current and go with the multitude. The administration of Mayor Means was marked by unusual executive ability. He fearlessly enforced honesty, economy, and efficiency in all the departments of the city government. He reduced expenditures, increased receipts, initiated practical reforms, and never hesitated to assume a responsibility which the good of the city required. His father early remarked of his son that William did his own thinking. In retiring from the office Mayor Means received a most flattering popular approval of his course. The local legislature, composed of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, were in session; every available foot of space was occupied by an assembly of interested citizens and friends of the retiring officer. The president's desk and the space in front of the clerk's desk were filled with floral tributes, beautiful in design and charming in effect. The demonstration was intended as a parting tribute to Mayor Means, whose official service for the past two years was about to close. After a brief farewell address to his official staff and the representatives of the various municipal bodies present, Mr. Means was about to introduce his successor, when Hon. Michael Ryan, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, arose and addressed Mr. Means, in the presence of the Common Council and other citizens who had gathered, in the following words:

"MR. MAYOR MEANS—Now that your term of office is ended, it has been deemed appropriate by your many friends to compliment you on the high standard of honesty, integrity, and capacity which has characterized your administration of affairs. None of your predecessors in office has left it with cleaner hands or with a clearer record than you have made. Your rule has been mild, yet firm, dignified, honorable, and just. You have commanded the respect and confidence of all our citizens, of every shade of political opinion, and now that your official term is closed, you can return to your duties as a private citizen, with the proud consciousness of having done your duty well and nobly as chief magistrate of this city. In the name and on behalf of your hosts of warm friends and admirers, I am requested to present you with these floral tributes as a mark of their esteem and regard. The flowers will soon perish, it is true, but the services you have rendered your fellow-citizens will be ever gratefully remembered, and this slight token of appreciation will serve you through life as a pleasant memory of the closing moments of your term of office as Mayor of Cincinnati."

Evidently taken by surprise, Mr. Means looked more closely at the beautiful tribute before him, and said:

"MR. RYAN—Your language, graceful and eloquent as it is, is not yet so eloquent and expressive as these fragrant tokens, and I am utterly at a loss to express my feelings at the sentiments you have expressed and for these testimonials from my fellow-citizens. I know not who have done this, but I do not hesitate to assert they are from the law and order loving citizens—in fact, that they represent the best people of Cincinnati. As you have so kindly and complementarily referred to my record as a public officer, I may venture to allude to it, and say that it is made; it might have, and I wish it could have, been better; and it might have been worse—but such as it is, it must remain forever. There it stands on the one side, my enemies and calumniators on the other; the people can take their choice. My great-hearted, eloquent friend and the noble contributors of those silent testimonials, have made their choice, and that choice

represents people who would uphold no unworthy record, and into such hands I cheerfully consign it. I can now lay my work down with satisfaction and without regret. I appreciate, in my soul, the honor that has this day been conferred upon me, and regard it as one of the greatest victories of my life. And to you, sir, to all my officers, and members of the municipal bodies represented here, permit me to express the hope, as I have been made happy to-day with flowers, that the thorns may be removed, and your paths scattered with flowers henceforward and forever."

The next day the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*—the *Commercial* having most persistently opposed his election—gave public indorsement of the official career of Mr. Means in the following editorial:

"Mayor Means retired from office yesterday. He pledged himself when elected to be Mayor, not of a party, but of the whole people, and his administration largely redeemed his promise. He made enemies, of course, as any man will do who is a man and refuses to be controlled by people who have political debts to pay, or ward workers who think they ought to control the municipal offices within the gift of the Mayor. One of the predictions made when Mr. Means was elected was that he would be as clay in the hands of the potter, and that a set of political managers would master him. Those who knew Mr. Means were aware that the weakness of submitting to management was not part of his character. As a business man he ranked among the foremost, and firmness was one of his characteristics. These qualities he displayed as the chief executive of Cincinnati, and he retires from the office with a clean record and with no enemies, except among those who would not be friends except upon conditions that an honest and high-minded man could not submit to. During the two years of his administration no one dared to approach him with a dishonorable proposition, and every dollar that came through his office is accounted for to the last cent. Fortunate indeed will it be for his successor, Mr. Stephens, if he shall be able during two years to represent the whole people as Mr. Means has done, and leave his office in as clean a condition as he finds it. If he shall do this, he will have many enemies, and bitter ones, among the bummer element of his own party, but he will at the same time have the satisfaction of knowing that he did right, and secured the respect of all classes whose good opinion is worth having. Mr. Means retires from office to business, and we wish him that success in the future which has always crowned his labors in the past, and that is all his best friends could desire for him."

The summer residence of Mr. Means, at Yellow Springs, is one of the most beautiful in the State, which is made more delightful by a charming family circle; and the elegant hospitality of "The Woods," directed by Mrs. Means, has become proverbial. Mr. Means has not only served the city in the capacity of chief executive, but he has never hesitated to discharge the duties of good citizenship in other positions. He was a Commissioner of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition and Chairman of the Committee on Rules for five successive years; Vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce; and as one of the incorporators of Music Hall was very instrumental in securing funds for the completion of the Exposition buildings. He is now president of several incorporated companies in Ohio and other States, the most important of which is a company of capitalists formed to co-operate with a French syndicate for investments in this country. Mr. Means declined a re-election to the office of Mayor, and, although his name was prominently mentioned as a strong and available candidate for Congress in the First District and also for Governor of the State, he retired from politics to assume the presidency of the Metropolitan National Bank, to which he had been elected before the expiration of his term of office. He continues in this position of trust and confidence.

McGUFFEY, JOHN G., lawyer, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, September 10th, 1832. He is the second son of John McGuffey, a sketch of whose life, containing the genealogical history of the family, is printed in another part of this work. In that sketch it will be seen how the parents of our subject made their own start in life among the wilds of Madison township, and how necessary it was for all the family, and especially the "first born," to exert every energy in the development of the new country. Of course John G. came in for his share of farm labor, to which he was inured, and continued at this with little interruption, from his infancy till he was twenty-two years of age. About a year and a half of this time was spent in academic schools and in the Central and Delaware Colleges, and one year he was engaged in teaching. At twenty-two he entered the Ohio University at Athens, and there graduated in the class of 1857. Soon after his graduation he began reading law in the office of Messrs. Geiger & Andrews, at Columbus. He pursued a zealous course of reading till October, 1858, when he entered the Law School at Cincinnati, whence he graduated in 1859, immediately thereafter being admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, and at once opened an office in Columbus, and entered regularly upon the practice of the law, and has continued in the practice of his profession ever since. The first three years of his professional career he practiced alone; from 1862 to 1868 he was in partnership with Judge E. F. Bingham, and from 1868 to 1875 Hon. John D. Burnett was his professional partner. Since the latter date he has been alone. September 10th, 1862, he was married to Miss Lida H. Snow, third daughter of the Rev. William T. Snow, of Worthington, and an intelligent and refined woman. The fruits of this marriage are the Misses Mary V. and Josie A. McGuffey, two bright and accomplished young ladies. Mr. McGuffey is a man of great energy and sagacious business capacity. He is a clear-headed and learned lawyer, and while his special merit, perhaps, lies in his ability as a fine pleader, he is also formidable as an advocate when debating legal propositions before a court. His arguments are always forcible and well delivered. His mind is largely analytical, and he delights in meeting and combating a good reasoner at the bar. When listening to an able, clear, and logical argument, he is wont to remark, "Plato, thou reasonest well," and then takes up the weakest points of his adversary and puts them to the severe test of an analytical argument. Mr. McGuffey is as far removed from the shy and pettifogging style of practitioners as it is possible for a man to be. He is free from every feature of hypocrisy, subterfuge, or chicanery, and as a result he always commands respect from judge and jury. Whatever success he has acquired at the bar has been the result of the justness of his causes and an honest and fair application of the law and the testimony to such actions. As a probate attorney he has served hundreds of clients, and is known as a kind and faithful servant to the poor and distressed. But it is not alone in the realm of jurisprudence that Mr. McGuffey claims our consideration. He is well versed in the natural sciences, history, and polite literature. Socially he stands very high. He is possessed of an agreeable, sympathetic, and generous nature, and has many warm personal friends, for all of whom he has a word of kindness and good cheer. He is a kind and beneficent husband and father, a firm friend and a good neighbor, a scholar, and a gentleman.



Anty Wayne

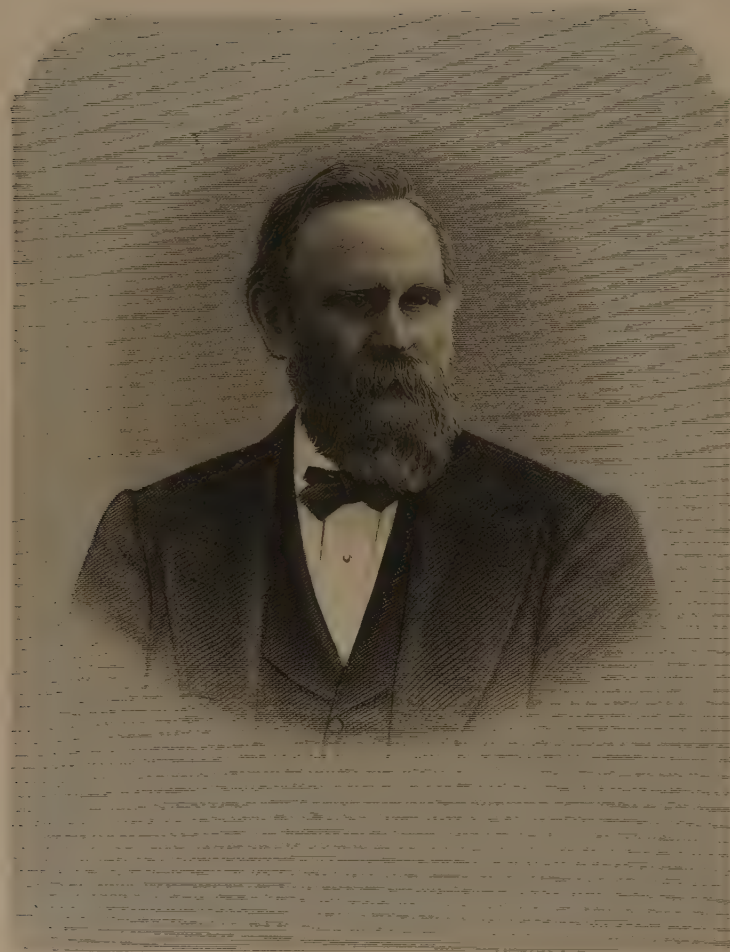
JONES, ELIJAH P., President of the First National Bank, of Findlay, Ohio, born in Genesee County, New York, March 6th, 1820, is descended of New England families, the ancestors of whom on the one side were English, and on the other Scotch. Both of his parents were natives of Connecticut, and his grandsires—paternal and maternal—were, in their generation, prominent citizens of the same State. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Pelton, was a granddaughter of Ebenezer Pelton, a commissary of the Revolutionary army. He was a son of the Connecticut Pelton—one of the three brothers of that name who came from Scotland, and settled respectively at Milford, Connecticut; Boston, Massachusetts; and Brooklyn, New York. Elijah Jones, the father of Elijah P., went from the Connecticut homestead to Pennsylvania. He was interested in the timber lands of that State, and shipped from there large quantities of lumber to Baltimore and other Southern cities. He subsequently removed to Genesee County, New York, where, in Rochester, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and also projected and carried on, among other industries, a pearlshell works, the product of which found its principal market in the countries of Europe. In 1826, when the subject of this sketch was six years old, his parents moved with him to Ohio. They settled at Willoughby, Lake County, near the then infant city of Cleveland. It was there the lad passed eight years of his boyhood, attending such schools as the place afforded, and embracing all the educational advantages within his reach. He was a steady youth, learned rapidly, grew in the favor and confidence of the neighbors, and at the age of sixteen was tendered the principalship of a district school. He taught in the winter months and during vacations prosecuted his own studies, until 1838, when he accepted a situation as clerk in the Cleveland Post-office. He was then eighteen. Three years later he quitted the post-office, and, desirous of increasing his knowledge, entered Norwalk Academy, his teacher being that eminent scholar, Rev. Edward Thomson, afterward bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. Finishing the academic course, young Jones was appointed agent of the Sandusky and Mansfield (Baltimore and Ohio) Railroad. In that capacity he served until a year later, when he accepted the position of agent for the Mad River and Lake Erie (now the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western) Railroad. The duties of both of these situations were discharged with marked ability, and he proved himself an efficient and acceptable officer. In 1849 he became the lessee of the Carey and Findlay Railroad. It was then just completed, and Mr. Jones took a lease for a term of two and a half years. That term having expired, and being satisfied with the results of this, his first, venture, he had the lease extended, and thereby operated the Carey and Findlay Road, in all, between seven and eight years. In 1852, attracted by the emigration to the Pacific Coast, he became interested in an extensive enterprise there. Associating with him as partners, his brother George and E. N. Cook, he embarked in general merchandising in Oregon, with headquarters at Salem. The undertaking was hazardous, as goods had to be shipped by sea from New York, around Cape Horn, and landed in a country of wild and hostile Indians. For four years the expedition progressed satisfactorily. But in 1855, the Indians being on the war-path, an improvised army was raised to suppress them. Having no commissary stores, the volunteer troops made incursions into the settlements for forage and clothing.

They seized mills and grain wherever found, took possession of the warehouse and store of the Messrs. Jones & Cook, and appropriated the contents for their imaginary as well as for their real wants, amounting, in all, to sixty thousand dollars. The officer in command of the volunteers gave a receipt for the goods taken, which, as Oregon was then a Territory, was ratified at Washington, and the claim for damage of Jones & Cook was, in its own way, adjusted by the federal government. In 1857 the partnership was dissolved, and going to New York, Mr. Jones acted in the capacity of a broker. By adopting the calling of broker he made no mistake. His foresight, sound judgment, coolness, and especially his unflinching integrity to every promise, drew to him numerous patrons and secured a large and lucrative business. He next turned his attention to banking, and when the National Bank Bill became a law he at once applied for a charter. He was the first applicant—so Secretary Chase told him—and although he tendered the required bonds, and presented an application in due form, yet the Treasury Department was not in a shape to perform its new functions—to receive the bonds or file the application—else Findlay would have had the first bank chartered under the act, in the country. Soon thereafter, however, Mr. Jones had the First National Bank, of Findlay, incorporated, and upon its organization was elected its president; and since then (1863) to the present (1883) he has continued to preside over the institution, and has been at all times its chief stockholder. The bank was the first to be re-chartered under the present national bank law, and consequently holds the oldest national bank charter in the United States. He owns lands throughout Hancock County, possesses valuable real estate in the city, and has interests in the enterprises that have had for their object the substantial welfare of Findlay. He has been careful, methodical, and punctual in all his business relations, and although full of energy, and prompt to act when occasion requires, yet his motto seems to be "Never do to-day what can be put off till to-morrow." In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and he contributes liberally to the support of that denomination, but he responds with his funds to demands upon him to assist other Churches, and educational and charitable establishments of the place. Politically he is a Republican. January 15th, 1862, he was married to Mellie E. Johnston, who comes of a prominent family of Scotch-Irish origin. She was the daughter of John S. Johnston, of Piqua, Ohio, and granddaughter of William Johnston, one of the pioneers of the same place. She is an accomplished scholar, and was graduated at the Wesleyan College, Delaware, in the classical class of 1861. Mr. Jones has had three children, two daughters and a son, all living. They are Cornelia Frances, Mary Gertrude (both attending Vassar College, New York), and George Pelton, the youngest. Mr. Jones is temperate in his habits, is thrifty, and his bearing is gentlemanly and unassuming. He is tall—fully six feet—and possesses a physique that indicates good health and a robust constitution. He resides in Findlay, where he has a beautiful home, the surroundings of which show evidence of affluence and refined taste.

WAYNE, GENERAL ANTHONY, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of January, 1745. He was the son of an Irishman, who emigrated to this country in the year 1722, and afterward became a member of the Provincial Assembly, and an officer in the various military expeditions

which were fitted out against the Indians. After leaving school, in which his attention to the mathematical sciences was marked, Anthony Wayne became a surveyor. That calling he followed for a number of years, devoting part of his time, however, to various county offices to which he had been chosen. In 1774 he was one of the Provincial Deputies who met in Philadelphia to deliberate upon the state of affairs, and was also a member of the convention and of the Legislature. In 1775 he was a member of the Committee of Safety. Before the close of that year he had raised a regiment for immediate service, and, as its commander, he joined General Sullivan, for duty in Canada. He was in the engagement of Three Rivers. He had command of five regiments at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, until May, 1777, when he joined General Washington, in New Jersey, and aided in driving the enemy out of that State. He was defeated at Paoli by a superior force, when in command, as brigadier-general, of fifteen hundred men. General Wayne led the attack of the American right wing at Germantown, and gave much efficient service to the American cause. He fought nobly at the battle of Monmouth. When Stony Point was to be captured, General Wayne was fixed upon by Washington as the proper man for the service, and he fulfilled the expectations of his commander. The place was defended by six hundred men and a strong battery of artillery. At midnight he led his troops, with unloaded muskets, flints out, and fixed bayonets, and without firing a single gun, carried the fort by storm, and took five hundred and forty-three prisoners. He was struck in the attack by a musket ball, in the head, and was supposed to have received a mortal wound. He called to his aides to carry him forward, and let him die in the fort. But he did not die. He recovered his health in time to take part in the Southern campaign, in 1781. After the surrender of Cornwallis, General Wayne was assigned to the command of Georgia, and succeeded in driving the enemy from that State. When the war closed he remained in Georgia, being a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State, and also served, for a short time, as a member of Congress. After the defeat of St. Clair, General Washington looked for some man who could recover the laurels we had lost by that disaster. His choice was finally fixed upon General Wayne. In the summer of 1792 that officer repaired to Pittsburg, when he proceeded to recruit and discipline an army. On the 30th of April, 1793, General Wayne moved from his winter-quarters to the neighborhood of Fort Washington. They set out for the North on the 7th of October. The next summer they negotiated with the Indians, but unsuccessfully. The British had promised them aid, and the red men relied upon them. On the 28th of July, Wayne having been joined by General Scott, with sixteen hundred mounted Kentuckians, moved forward to the Maumee. By the 8th of August the army had arrived near the junction of the Auglaize with that stream, and commenced the erection of Fort Defiance, at that point. The Indians, having learned from a deserter of the approach of Wayne's army, hastily abandoned their head-quarters at Auglaize, and thus defeated the plan of Wayne to surprise them, for which object he had cut two roads, intending to march by neither. At Fort Defiance, Wayne received full information of the Indians, and the assistance they were to derive from the volunteers at Detroit and vicinity. On the 13th of August, true to the spirit of peace advised by Washington, he sent Christian Miller, who

had been naturalized among the Shawnees, as a special messenger to offer terms of friendship. Impatient of delay, he moved forward, and on the 16th met Miller on his return with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Grand Glaize [Fort Defiance], they (the Indians) would decide for peace or war. On the 18th the army arrived at Roche de Boeuf, just south of the site of Waterville, where they erected some light works as a place of deposit for their heavy baggage, which was named Fort Deposit. During the 19th the army labored at their works, and about eight o'clock on the morning of the 20th moved forward to attack the Indians, who were encamped on the bank of the Maumee, at and around a hill called Presque Isle, about two miles south of the site of Maumee City, and four south of the British Fort Miami. The loss of the Americans in this battle was thirty-three killed and one hundred wounded—including five officers among the killed, and nineteen wounded. One of the Canadians taken in the action estimated the force of the Indians at about fourteen hundred. He also stated that about seventy Canadians were with them, and that Colonel McKee, Captain Elliott, and Simon Girty were in the field, but at a respectful distance, and near the river. When the broken remains of the Indian army were pursued under the British fort, the soldiers could scarce be restrained from storming it. This, independent of its results in bringing on a war with Great Britain, would have been a desperate measure, as the fort mounted ten pieces of artillery, and was garrisoned by four hundred and fifty men, while Wayne had no armament proper to attack such a strongly fortified place. While the troops remained in the vicinity there did not appear to be any communication between the garrison and the savages. The gates were shut against them, and their rout and slaughter witnessed with apparent unconcern by the British. The Indians were astonished at the lukewarmness of their allies, and regarded the fort, in case of defeat, as a place of refuge. On the 27th Wayne's army returned to Fort Defiance, by easy marches, laying waste the villages and corn-fields of the Indians for about fifty miles on each side of the Maumee. The battle of Fallen Timbers ended the Indian wars, and was followed the next year by the treaty of Greenville. This was a substantial and well-observed compact, and the people of Ohio and Eastern Indiana had no cause to complain of the Indian tribes until just before the war of 1812. It covered the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottowatomies, Kickapoos, Kaskaskias, Weas, the Eel River tribe, and the Piankeshaws. General Wayne died at Presque Isle (now Erie), Pennsylvania, of gout, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, December 14th, 1796, a few days before he was fifty-one years of age. His remains were interred, at his own request, under the flag-staff of the fort, on the shore of Lake Erie, but were removed by his son, Colonel Isaac Wayne, in 1809, to Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where an elegant monument was erected in his honor by the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania. "Mad Anthony" was one of the best generals of the Revolution. He was a man apparently of great rashness, and yet no one acted, in a time of emergency, with greater coolness and foresight. He thoroughly understood the Indian character, and was not deceived by their strategies. He kept the savages in check, and by one decisive blow crippled their power forever. His name is inseparably connected with the history of this State.



Sturby Matthews

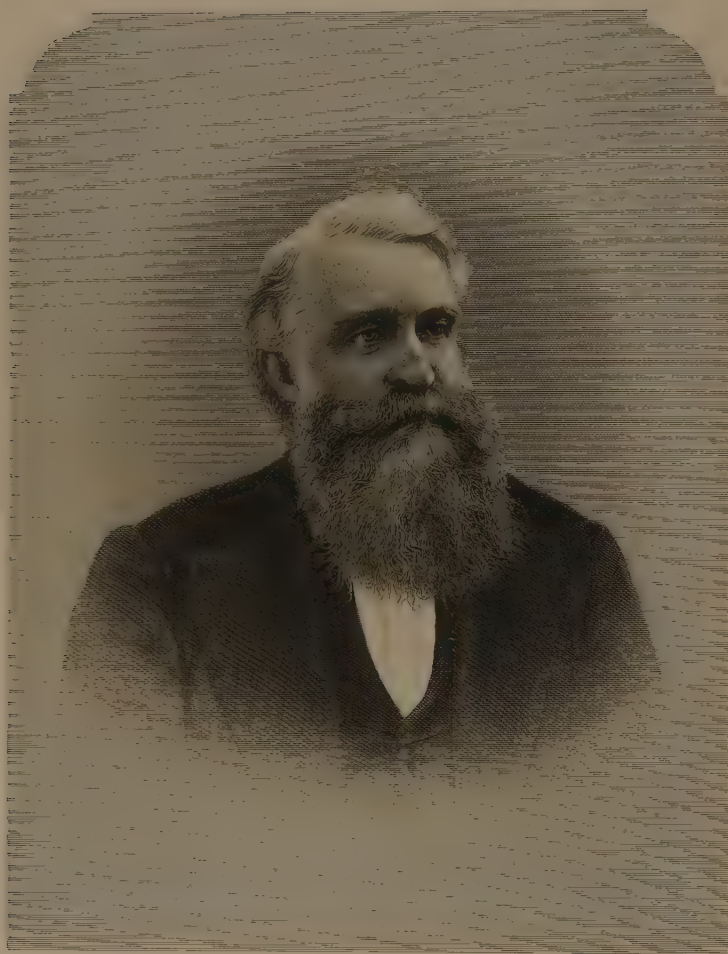
MATTHEWS, STANLEY, lawyer and statesman, the son of Thomas J. Matthews, mentioned elsewhere, was born at Cincinnati, July 21st, 1824. After passing his boyhood in Kentucky, he was educated at the Woodward high school and Kenyon college, joining the junior class in the latter institution in 1839, and graduating in August, 1840, in the fall of which year he began the study of law. Having pursued his legal studies during the interval, he went to Maury county, Tennessee, in 1842, and assisted the Rev. John Hudson, a Presbyterian clergyman, in the conduct of a school, near Spring Hill, called the Union seminary. While in Tennessee he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Columbia, where, however, he remained but a short time, having, during his stay, employed his leisure time in editing a weekly political paper, called the *Tennessee Democrat*. Returning to Cincinnati in 1844, he was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1845, forming a partnership with Judge Keys and Isaac C. Collins, under the firm name of Matthews, Keys & Collins. The first employment which brought him into notice as a lawyer of promise, was his appointment as assistant prosecuting attorney for a term of court, which he received from the judges through the friendly influence of their president, Judge William B. Caldwell, and from which he dated his early professional success. During the year 1846, however, he temporarily abandoned the law; for, having been a casual reader of the *Cincinnati Herald*, a daily newspaper then edited by Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, and became a convert to the anti-slavery doctrines for the advancement of which the paper struggled, Mr. Matthews—on the removal of Dr. Bailey to Washington for the purpose of establishing the *National Era*—undertook the conduct of the *Herald* himself, and continued in its editorial charge until the winter of 1848, when, having gained some political prominence in the State, through his editorship of the paper, he became clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives for the session during which Salmon P. Chase was first elected United States Senator. He resumed the practice of law in 1850, but in the fall of 1851, at the first election after the adoption of the new State constitution, he was chosen one of the three judges of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, and served as such until January 1st, 1853. He then resigned the judgeship and again betook himself to the active business of a lawyer, as one of the firm of Worthington & Matthews,—Mr. Worthington, his senior partner, having been his early legal instructor. In this connection, Judge Matthews continued the practice of his profession until 1861, although, meanwhile elected in the fall of 1855, he served a single term of two years in the Ohio Senate, and afterward, under appointment of President Buchanan in 1858, he filled the office of United States district attorney for the Southern district of Ohio, a position which he resigned shortly after the inauguration of President Lincoln. The war of Secession having begun, Judge Matthews tendered his services to the governor of Ohio, and, in June, 1861, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 23d regiment of Ohio volunteers, then organizing at Camp Chase, near Columbus, of which W. S. Rosecrans was at the same time made colonel, and Rutherford B. Hayes, major. Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews served in the campaign of West Virginia until October, when he was promoted to the colonelcy of the 51st Ohio, with it reporting for duty to General D. C. Buell, at Louisville, Kentucky. His regiment becoming part of the army of the Cumberland, Colonel Matthews attended it to Tennessee in the division of General Nelson, and acted

as provost marshal of Nashville until early in July, 1862. He then took the field, and was put in command of a brigade consisting of his own regiment, the 8th and 21st Kentucky, the 31st Indiana, and subsequently of the 99th Ohio. Colonel Matthews remained in the service until May, 1863, when he resigned his commission in the army to accept the place of judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, to which he had been elected, with Judges Storer and Hoadly as his colleagues. Colonel Matthews occupied the position of Superior judge until July, 1864, when resigning it, he again returned to his profession, of which he afterward remained an active and successful member, fairly ranking as one of the leaders of the Ohio bar. Previous to the war of Secession, Judge Matthews was a democrat, but, becoming a republican at its beginning, he did not cease to be a member of that party. In the summer of 1876, Judge Matthews was nominated republican candidate for Congress in the second Ohio district, but after a close political struggle, was defeated by his democratic competitor, General Henry B. Banning, whose majority, scarcely a hundred, having been obtained, as it was charged, by fraud at the polls, a contest for the seat was determined on by Judge Matthews, and notice to that effect was filed by him in the House of Representatives. Meanwhile, however, the memorable Presidential election of 1876 occurred, with a result which left it for some months extremely uncertain in the popular mind whether Rutherford B. Hayes, the republican candidate, or Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, the democratic candidate, would be declared elected, the decision depending on the disputed electoral votes of three Southern, and one Western, States. After the formation by Congress of the extraordinary commission composed by members of Congress, Senators, and judges of the Supreme Court, appointed to count the electoral vote and settle the vexed questions attendant upon this important act, Judge Matthews was chosen one of the republican counsel to argue the disputed points before the commission, and in his arguments displayed such legal ability and forensic skill as to attract attention and win admiration throughout the country. Partly to this prompt national recognition of his ability, perhaps, may be attributed the fact that after the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, and when the Hon. John Sherman had resigned his seat in the United States Senate to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Matthews was at once nominated to complete Mr. Sherman's incompleting term, and was elected by the Ohio Legislature, March 20th, 1877. He served out the term for which he was elected, and was succeeded, March 4th, 1879, by Hon. George H. Pendleton. He ranked high in the Senate as an able debater, and commanded the attention of the country for his statesmanlike qualities. Upon the retirement of Judge Noah H. Swayne from the bench of the Supreme Court, President Hayes nominated Senator Matthews as his successor. This nomination was made only a short time previous to the close of his presidential term; and contrary to usage when one who has been a member of the Senate is nominated to any office, that body, instead of promptly acting on the nomination, referred the matter to the usual committee. The presidential term ended before the committee was ready to report, and the nomination was not acted upon. When President Garfield succeeded to the presidency, the name of Senator Matthews was again presented to the Senate for the Supreme Judgeship. Much factious opposition was manifested against him, even by some members of his own party; but after

a few days' delay the nomination was confirmed, and the Judge received his commission May 12th, 1881. Judge Matthews possesses intellectual capacities of a high order. Close, comprehensive mental power, strength of will, and self-asserting force, are among the qualities which most distinguished him. He is a well trained and diligent student, a fine speaker, and a ready debater. In oral and written speech he excels in clearness and force of statement, in apt selection of language, and in the logical order and completeness of his discourse. He is, moreover, a man of well regulated life, of high aims, and laudable ambition. Belonging to the Presbyterian church, he is a member of the general assembly which met at Newark, New Jersey, in 1864, and in that body drew up and assisted in securing the adoption of the report and resolutions which committed the church to the policy of emancipation. Judge Matthews married, in February, 1843, Miss Mary, daughter of James Black, of Spring Hill, Maury county, Tennessee, and of this union ten children were the issue. The five eldest died; the names of the survivors are, William Mortimer, Jeanie, Eva, Grace, and Paul.

BARBER, GERSHOM MORSE, lawyer and jurist, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Groton, Cayuga County, New York, October 2d, 1823. His parents were Phineas B., son of Benjamin and Thankful Barber, and Orpha, daughter of Judge Gershom Morse, for whom the subject of this sketch was named. They removed to Ohio in 1830, coming from Buffalo by sail vessel, the trip occupying seven days. They landed at Huron, in what is now Erie County. The removal to Ohio was at the earnest desire of Mrs. Barber, that her children might have better opportunities of education under the Ohio free school system, than in New York, where no such system was then in existence. The family settled in Berlin Township, Huron County, now Erie, on a farm, all of which, except one acre around which was a brush fence and in the middle a log house, was a dense forest. Gershom lived there and helped clear the farm, until fifteen years of age. The last work done by him on the farm was to clear ten acres of heavily timbered land, plow, and sow it to wheat. When ripe, he returned and harvested it. At the age of fifteen, with only such education as a three months' term of country school each winter would afford, he left home to obtain an education by his own exertions. By teaching winters and studying summers he prepared for college at Norwalk Seminary, then under the presidency of Rev. Edward Thomson, afterward bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Having completed his preparation for college, he had no means with which even to begin his college course, and no friends able to aid him. Accordingly he went to Kentucky, and taught a select school in Shelby County, and thus obtained money enough to get him fairly started. He entered Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, in 1846, and completed the freshman and sophomore years. He found his opportunities for study seriously impaired by difficulties among the college authorities, in which his class was to some extent involved, and which afterward resulted in the removal of the president. He took an honorable dismissal, and entered the junior class at Michigan University, in 1848, where he graduated in 1850. He always stood first in his class in mathematics and the natural sciences, and was a good Latin and Greek scholar. He had a special liking for the modern languages, the study of which he commenced at Western Reserve, outside of his college course, under Professor Karl Ruger, and continued

under Louis Fasquelle, the author of "Fasquelle's French Course," at Michigan University, where he became master of the German, French, and Spanish languages. Immediately upon graduation he took the position of professor of mathematics and languages in Baldwin Institute (now University), at Berea, Ohio. He remained connected with that institution (two years of the time as principal) until 1856. When he took control of the institution as principal it was heavily in debt; but, by careful and judicious management, when he turned it over into other hands, all the debts were paid, and a considerable sum was in the treasury. During his connection with the school he always devoted the time between five and seven o'clock in the morning to the study of his future profession. In 1856 he resigned, to complete his preparation for and to enter upon the practice of law. He studied under the direction of Hon. Samuel B. Prentiss (since that time for fifteen years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cuyahoga County), and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was in the military service of the United States during the Rebellion, from October, 1862, to the close of the war. He entered as second lieutenant, October 12th, 1862; was elected captain of the 5th Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, which position he held until April, 1865; appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 197th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he organized and took to the field, and was in command of it during most of the time until it was disbanded, in August of that year. His military service was principally with the sharpshooters, of which he commanded a battalion, consisting of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Independent Companies, from March, 1863, to April, 1865. He took part in all the marches and battles of the Army of the Cumberland, during that period, being attached to headquarters from the day he reported to General Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, until April, 1865. He was personally recommended by General Thomas for promotion, and at the termination of the war received a brevet-commission as brigadier-general of volunteers. He was president of the Military Examining Court, under General Hancock, in June and July, 1865, which held its sessions at Dover and Wilmington, Delaware, and Havre de Grace and Baltimore, Maryland. While stationed at Dover, in the State of Delaware, in command of the 197th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a slave ran away from his master, and hired as servant to one of the officers of his command. The master came to Colonel Barber with an order from the Governor of the State of Delaware, directing the commanding officer of the brigade stationed there to surrender the slave to his master. The order was indorsed by the brigade commander to permit the master to take his slave, if found in his command. He at once sent to the officer who had hired the slave, and directed him to come with the colored man to headquarters, which he did. The man identified "his property," and ordered him to accompany him home. Colonel Barber asked the slave if he wished to go. He answered in the negative. He was directed to return to his quarters, and the claimant was notified that he could not take him out of that camp. He referred to the Governor's order, and asked if it would not be obeyed, suggesting that the Governor would take steps to compel obedience to it. He was informed that the Governor of Delaware had no jurisdiction in that camp, and that unless he got out of it and into the State of Delaware promptly he would be given quarters in the guard house. He acted on the word, and whatever efforts the



W. H. Mussey.

Governor may have taken to secure obedience to his order no other attempt was made to recover the boy, and he came with the regiment to Ohio, where he was finally discharged a free man. After the close of the war General Barber devoted himself entirely to his profession, and accumulated a large practice. In 1869 he formed a partnership with W. W. Andrews, Esq., which continued until 1873, when he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cleveland. During the existence of the firm of Barber & Andrews it received its share of the important business in both federal and State courts. In 1865 the Superior Court was abolished and its business transferred to the Common Pleas, and three additional judges were provided for in that court. To one of these positions he was elected, and took his seat on the Common Pleas bench November 1st, 1875. In 1880, his term of five years having expired, he was re-elected, and is now filling a second term, having, at this date, occupied the position of Judge of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts ten years. During that period he has decided some of the most important and sharply-contested cases ever tried in Cuyahoga County, among which are those known as the "Pelton Park" case, the "Forest City Land and Building Association" case, and the "Standard Oil" case. The *Toledo Commercial* said editorially of the District Court of which Judge Barber was the presiding judge in 1879:

"The Judges of the late District Court seem to have gained the universal respect and admiration of the bar, for their learning and conscientious and laborious investigation of cases argued before them. . . . To their other qualities were added a courtesy and kind attention to all, which combined to make the term one of the most pleasant and satisfactory ever held in Lucas County."

An editorial of the *Cleveland Leader*, reviewing the public officers of Cuyahoga County, speaking of Judges Prentiss and Barber, said:

"The other Judges of the Common Pleas are Hon. Samuel B. Prentiss and Hon. G. M. Barber. The former has long been officially connected with the courts of the county, and years ago acquired the reputation of being one of the fairest as well as ablest judges in the State. The latter is much younger as a Judge, but has a remarkably clear and logical head. He was formerly a general in the army, and resided for a while in Berea. He was one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Cleveland, and when that died was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the county. Both of these gentlemen are entitled to larger notices."

Again, in 1880, the *Leader* said:

"Judge Barber has been on the bench seven years, and has a good record for care, fairness, and impartiality in the hearing of causes. No man has a keener sense of the obligations which the judicial position imposes, and none endeavor more faithfully to regard them."

The *Cleveland Herald* said, in 1880:

"Judge Barber in his past services has given eminent satisfaction to all who have come in contact with him. . . . As a soldier, a citizen, a lawyer, and a Judge he needs no introduction to a people among whom so many years of his usefulness have been spent. A member of the late Superior Court, he was placed by popular vote upon the bench of the Common Pleas, and has made a just and able administrator of public justice during his occupancy of that high position."

Amid all the duties of professional and official life Judge Barber has found time for literary and scientific study, the love of which increases with his years, his favorite studies being the natural sciences, Latin, and French. He has ever been the advocate of the public school system of the State.

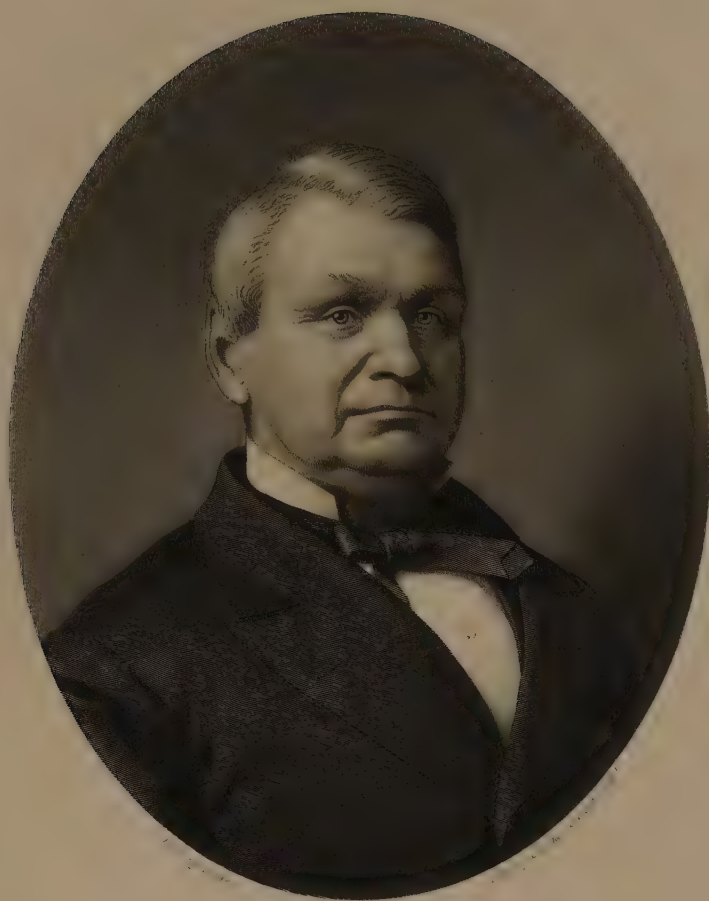
While a member of the City Council of Cleveland, in 1871-73, he was part of the time chairman of the Committee on Schools, and gave much attention to the wants of the schools, and secured the passage of several measures which have contributed largely to their success. His theory of education is that the school training of the youth should be provided for and controlled by the State; that while colleges and universities under religious denominations or particular associations of people should be promoted and encouraged, every boy and girl, whether of rich or poor parents, should have the same opportunity of reaching the highest grade of secular education, and so stand upon an equality with all others in the pursuits of life. Commencing with the primary grades, they should be led through the grammar school, the high school, the college, and the university, at the public cost, so far as teachers, text-books, libraries, and apparatus are concerned, leaving the matter of board and clothing to their own efforts or their parents and friends. In such a school system he believes the hope for the future stability of our State and government to consist. Another subject upon which he has positive opinions is that of taxation. In his view the burdens of government should be borne equally by all, in proportion to their wealth. No species of property should be exempt. Even that which belongs to the government, including schools, asylums, cemeteries, court-houses, and jails, parks, etc., should like other estate be entered upon the tax duplicate, and pay taxes the same as private property. Judge Barber is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been honored by the degree of Master of Arts from the Ohio Wesleyan University. He is a Republican in politics, but liberal toward all parties. He married July 1st, 1851, Huldah Lavinia Seeley, daughter of Jehiel Seeley, of Berlin, Erie County, Ohio. Their children are Clarence M., now chief engineer of the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad; Ida E., deceased; Marion L.; Arthur W.; and Ernest G., deceased.

MUSSEY, WILLIAM HEBERDEN, M. D., M. A., surgeon, born at Hanover, New Hampshire, September 30th, 1818. His literary and classical education was received in the New England academies; and his medical education was completed in Paris, after a thorough course of study under his distinguished father, and the usual curriculum of the Ohio Medical College, where he was graduated in 1848. Prior to adopting the profession of medicine, he engaged, for a short period, in mercantile life, but found the occupation unsuited to his tastes. He was associated with his father in practice until the breaking out of the war of Secession, when, immediately on the arrival of the intelligence of the firing on Sumter, he sought and obtained permission of Secretary Chase to establish a volunteer army hospital in Cincinnati. This he accomplished by occupying and furnishing the Marine Hospital on Lock street. He raised the necessary funds by private contributions, organized the hospital under the necessary boards of management, brought it into an effective working condition, and, at the end of three months, turned over to the United States Government the first and one of the best volunteer hospitals the country possessed during the entire war. He was subsequently called upon by the parent organization to establish the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, which he did most successfully. He then offered his services as surgeon to the government gratis, as long as the war should last. His offer being refused, he

repaired to Washington, was examined and commissioned as brigade surgeon, with the promise that he should assume the charge of the hospital he had founded in Cincinnati. But after arriving home he was ordered to the front, and, as medical director of a division in General Buell's army, he joined the forces in the field, and served at the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth. He was then promoted as medical inspector, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel United States army, and after serving at the second battle of Bull Run and the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburgh, he made a tour of inspection, during which he inspected every regiment from Washington to Florida. In the various military duties assigned to him, he was considered one of the most efficient medical officers in the service. In 1865 he was appointed professor of surgery in the Miami Medical College, a position which he retained until his death. He was also appointed surgeon to the Cincinnati Hospital, in 1863; vice-president of the American Medical Association, in 1864; surgeon to St. John's Hotel for Invalids, in 1855; surgeon-general of the State of Ohio, in 1876; and president of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, in 1876. In all these positions he gave universal satisfaction. In literary matters, Dr. Mussey was a valuable contributor to the medical societies and magazines. As a writer he was forcible and lucid, qualities which, added to patience and thoroughness, should also be accorded to him in his character as a lecturer. He cherished a deep reverence for and admiration of the character of his father, Dr. Reuben D. Mussey, whose noble traits he largely inherited. With the valuable museum of osteological pathology and a large library of rare medical works left him by his father, to both which he made numerous additions, he founded "The Mussey Medical and Scientific Library," in the Cincinnati Public Library. He resembled his father in some of his most striking characteristics. Like him, he was severely honest. If, in his opinion, the condition of a patient was such as to render medical treatment unnecessary, or if, through the utter hopelessness of a case it seemed to him that no hope of recovery could possibly be entertained, he promptly and plainly stated the facts, and advised that further expense for medical aid should not be incurred. He was also religiously careful and thorough in his operations, and distinguished for sound judgment, fertility of resources, ingenuity of contrivance, and gentleness of manipulation. A man of method, he was always rather slow, but very sure—prepared for emergencies or mishaps. Frankness being one of his chief virtues, he was ever willing and anxious to acknowledge and atone for an injustice he might have unwittingly done another. Politically, he attended strictly to the observance of his duties as a citizen. Socially, he was a Christian gentleman—charitable, genial, and hospitable; and again, like his father, he possessed a large and benevolent heart, which dispensed substantial benefit to persons and purposes needing professional or pecuniary assistance. "Conscientious carefulness," says one of his associates, "was the rule of his life, both private and professional. He was thoroughly devoted to his patients, and his careful after-treatment was as much the secret of his success in surgery as his accuracy of diagnosis and skillful use of the knife. He took a deep interest in the progress of medical science, and contributed largely to its literature. His interest in the young men whom he instructed did not cease with the end of the lecture term. But he kept their addresses, corresponded with many of them, filed and numbered their ex-

amination papers, and kept himself informed of their successes or failures in life." The Second Presbyterian Church, of Cincinnati, in which he was an elder, counted him among its liberal supporters, and regarded him as one of its best members. He married May 5th, 1857, Miss Caroline W. Lindsley, of Washington, D. C., and one son, William Reuben, is now living. He died at his home on Mount Auburn, August 2d, 1882.

COBB, AHIRA, Cleveland, shipbuilder and capitalist, was born at Tolland, Connecticut, October 12th, 1814, and died at Cleveland April 11th, 1882. He was the son of Jeduthan Cobb, Jr., a descendant of Dr. Samuel Cobb, a gentleman of fine education, who settled in Tolland in 1743, and became one of the most prominent citizens of that town, and Harriett Griggs, daughter of Stephen Griggs, an ensign in the Continental army, who died at New Rochelle, New York, in 1776. Jeduthan Cobb left Tolland with his family in 1819, and migrated to Ohio, where he bought a farm in Huron County, upon which the family settled, and where he died in 1827. At the time of locating in their new home the country was a wilderness, almost unbroken, occupied by Indians and wild animals. Many were the hardships and privations to which they were subject. At the time of the death of the father there was an incumbrance on the farm of some three hundred dollars, and a tax of seven dollars. The tax was due and must be paid, yet there was no money to pay it. Young Ahira, the subject of our sketch, then a lad of thirteen, took upon himself to raise this necessary amount. He yoked his oxen, gathered a cartload of apples and peaches, and tramped away to Sandusky, a distance of twenty-five miles. The tax money was raised and three dollars beyond. The year following the death of her husband Mrs. Cobb, with her family, returned to Tolland. There Ahira went to school to Alfred Newton, who afterwards, for twenty-five years, was pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Norwalk, Ohio. He spent his evenings in learning the tailoring trade in the establishment of Solomon Griggs and Luther Eaton. During this time he was the roommate of the eldest son of Luther Eaton, William W. Eaton, who after became a United States Senator. Young Cobb soon sickened of the tailoring business, and a year later returned to Ohio, where he entered the store of John Buckingham, of Norwalk, as clerk, holding this position for six years. In 1836 he formed a partnership with Mr. Buckingham and B. L. Hill, under the firm name of Cobb, Hill & Co., and opened a store at Birmingham, Erie County. Of this firm he was a member for twenty-three years. The town of Birmingham was incorporated by a company of New Yorkers. They had erected, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, a flouring-mill, a hotel valued at five thousand dollars, a saw-mill, a forge, and a large number of private dwellings. In 1837, the company failed in the distressing panic of that year; and in 1844 Mr. Cobb was a successful bidder for its property, thus becoming, at the age of thirty, the owner of nearly the entire town of Birmingham. At the same time he had large interests at Vermillion, a lake port seven miles distant, in connection with Captain Alva Bradley. At this port they built their first craft in 1841, the schooner *South America*. Each succeeding year they built and put in commission at least one vessel, until they became among the largest vessel owners in the Northwest. In 1852 Mr. Cobb exchanged his Birmingham mill and residence for the Forest City House, one of the leading hotels of Cleveland. He



A. C. M.

then removed with his family to Cleveland, built for himself an elegant residence on Euclid Avenue, entered as special partner the large boot and shoe firm of Crowell & Childs, and became interested in the erection of blast furnaces at Youngstown and Antwerp. In 1867 he bought out the interest of Mr. Armstrong in the wholesale drug firm of Strong & Armstrong, a firm which was originally established in 1833. The new firm was Strong, Cobb & Co., Mr. Cobb being the special partner. In 1873 he deeded to his eldest son, Lester A. Cobb, the half of his interest in the firm. Later on, his younger son, Ralph L., became a partner. In 1874 he and Captain Bradley built a magnificent and substantial business block on Superior Street, which is occupied by Strong, Cobb & Co. This firm is now the largest of its kind in the State, and one of the largest in the entire West, and among commercial men is most favorably known. Their sales aggregate nearly a million annually, and their trade extends through Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York. In all his undertakings Mr. Cobb was highly successful. He was married in 1839 to Miss Maria Briant, daughter of Jonathan Briant, Esq., of Birmingham. They had nine children. Mr. Cobb was a man of sterling character, of the strictest integrity, liberal in his charities, and especially interested in the cause of education. In politics he was a republican, never neglecting his political duties and never seeking for political office. Mr. Cobb had for a long time suffered from trouble of the kidneys, which finally resulted in death, April 11th, 1882, after an illness of only ten days. He left a wife and family of eight children, composed of six daughters and two sons, to mourn his loss.

PUGH, JOHN M., attorney-at-law and ex-probate judge of Franklin County, Ohio, was born in Truro township, in Franklin county, November 7, 1823. He is the youngest son of David and Jane (Murphy) Pugh. David Pugh was born and brought up in Wales, and at the age of thirty-three years emigrated to the United States, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, May 4th, 1801. He remained in Baltimore one year, and then (1802) he removed to what is now Radnor township, Delaware county, Ohio, being its first white settler. He gave his entire time to agriculture, and in 1814 settled on a farm in Truro township, where he died, October 24th, 1857, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His mother's family were natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish genealogy. John M. Pugh was educated, after the manner of his time, in the common schools, in Reynoldsburg high-school, and subsequently at Central College. He supported himself while attending these institutions of learning by teaching school during the winter season, and thus acquired a good literary education. His last school was taught at Kirkersville, Licking county, during the summer of 1848. September 4th of that year he began reading law in the office of Major Samuel Brush at Columbus, where he remained until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar at the November term of the Supreme Court, and sworn in by Peter Hitchcock, the presiding judge of the court. In the spring of that year he had been elected to his first official position, that of clerk of Montgomery township, which included the city of Columbus, and, although the whig party had a majority at that time, in the city, of nearly six hundred, he was elected on the democratic ticket by a majority of one hundred and fifty-nine votes. This surprising result was a clear manifestation of his personal popularity with all parties, a characteristic which he ever after

maintained. In 1853, when the contest in Franklin county between the two parties was very close, he was elected auditor of the county by the then unprecedented majority of 1,456. In 1855 he was re-elected to the same office. At the close of his second term he retired from public life in order to form a partnership in the practice of his profession with his old preceptor, Major Brush. Upon the withdrawal of his partner from active practice, he formed a second partnership with L. J. Critchfield. In 1863 he was nominated by his party to the office of probate judge of Franklin County, and triumphantly elected. Subsequently he was chosen five times successively to the same office, retiring at last in February, 1879, after fifteen years of consecutive service, being, in all probability, the longest continuous judgeship to be recorded for any man in Franklin county. He also served six years as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, two years of the time being its treasurer and one year its president. For nearly six years he was one of the commissioners of the State Reform School for boys, near Lancaster, Ohio, having been successively appointed to that position by Governors Allen, Hayes, and Bishop, being two years president of the board. For eleven years he was treasurer of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, and three years its president. Judge Pugh was married on Christmas day, in 1851, to Miss Martha F. Cook, by whom he has seven living children. This estimable lady, after a lingering illness of several months, passed away November 16th, 1881, deeply mourned by the family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Since his retirement from the bench, Judge Pugh gives his time again to practice, and is now in partnership with his son, John C. L. Pugh, and nephew, David F. Pugh. Judge Pugh's information is extensive and varied. In a long career of public service he has had the fullest confidence of the people, among whom he is universally held in high esteem as a man of unsullied honor and integrity. Although a steadfast member of the democratic party, he never permits partisan considerations to stand in the way of personal friendships. He has been a noble husband, a good citizen, and an honest man.

GREEN, HON. JOHN KESLEY, capitalist, and president of the Blymyer Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, is descended from English ancestors on his father's side. They were of Quaker persuasion as to religious tenets. At an early day three brothers named Green, having emigrated from England, settled in the colonies—one in Rhode Island, from whom General Nathaniel Greene descended; one in Virginia; and one in New Jersey, from whom came the subject of this sketch. His father, Marmaduke Green, emigrated from Philadelphia in 1811, and settled in Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, where John K. was born December 17th, 1812. His mother's name was Mary Kesley. Her grandfather was a citizen of Worms, in the German States. In order to prevent his son (her father) from entering the German army he sent him to the American colonies in 1774. When the Revolution broke out he enlisted in the Continental Army, in which he served five years. She was long a member of the Methodist Church, maintaining a consistent relationship, and acquiring a name that still survives her as a noble Christian woman, possessing great force of character, and doing good deeds until her death, in her eighty-second year. From this devout, thorough-going, high-minded mother, and from a father so descended, Mr. Green derived those characteristics which are so noticeable in him, and which

have led him on to the good name and fortune that he possesses to-day. He engaged himself, at fifteen years of age, to learn the trade of carpenter. His contract was for five years. At the end of three years he paid his employer one hundred dollars to be released from his obligations to him for the remaining two years. He took his first contract for building a house before he was twenty years of age. That house is still standing, on Harrison Street, in Cincinnati. He continued in this business for eight years, during which time it steadily increased, and when, in 1838, he resolved to relinquish it for the purpose of entering into the lumber business exclusively, he was building as extensively as any firm or company in that city. As a lumber dealer he began at the corner of Central Avenue and Hopkins Street. He continued for thirty-five years in the same business at that point and other locations. For a while he was associated with N. W. Thomas & Co., pork packers and commission merchants. His continued success in business resulted in accumulations which sought investment. As a consequence we find him operating as a capitalist in his later years. Having large interests in the Eagle Insurance Company of that city, he is one of its directors, and has been such for twenty years. The company of which he is president occupies a conspicuous place among the manufacturing industries of that great center of trade. Its works cover an entire square. This space is occupied by machine and boiler shops, foundry, blacksmith shops, offices, and warerooms. Its management requires enormous capital, and its trade extends from Asia to Australia, and from Canada to Brazil, and throughout all the States and Territories of the Union. Mr. Green served five years as director of the Hamilton County Infirmary; eleven years as director of Longview Asylum; was a delegate to the convention that nominated General Fremont for President; was presidential elector for Ohio in the campaign of 1864, and voted directly for the re-election of President Lincoln; was elected to the State Legislature in 1863-4, during the Brough campaign, and received over ten thousand Republican majority. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of Ohio. Mr. Green married Miss Jane T. Stewart, November 4th, 1841. She was the eldest daughter of Benjamin Stewart, one of the pioneers of the Miami Valley. He came to Cincinnati in 1800. During the Burr-Blennerhassett conspiracy he was one of the soldiers who was posted on the Ohio River to intercept their expedition, and was on duty for two nights as such. They have two children living—Kessley S. Green, now in Iowa, managing a large stock farm, and Anna Maria Cahill, living with them at their homestead. Mr. Green joined the Methodist Church at seventeen years of age, and he is now a member of St. Paul Church, in Cincinnati, to the erection of which he contributed liberally. His Church and charitable giving began in his early years. In 1834, when he had but three hundred dollars, he subscribed one-half of it to build Trinity Church, on Ninth Street, Cincinnati. But before he had it to pay he had made in his business more than twice that sum. He has given freely also to the endowment of the Ohio Wesleyan University, to the Wesleyan Female College, of Cincinnati, and in other ways has done good out of his ample store. Just as many others, Mr. Green attributes his success in life to the training of his mother, and the "line upon line, and precept upon precept," taught him under the sound of the gospel in the Church of his adoption in the days of his childhood. An incident should be related, giving an insight

into his positive character and the motives which impelled him to decide as to a course of action. In 1834 a Southerner came to Cincinnati, in search of a carpenter, to go to Mississippi, for the purpose of superintending the building of his mansion and plantation quarters. A well known citizen of that day immediately recommended Mr. Green to the planter, saying: "He is just the man for you, if you can get him." At an interview between the parties, the planter offered Mr. Green fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a horse, saddle and bridle, and a body servant as a consideration for his services as superintendent. At the time Mr. Green was not making more than one-third that amount, and the planter considered his offer equivalent to an acceptance. Mr. Green declined the offer. The planter was surprised, and upon pressing Mr. Green for his reasons therefor, he said: "All the capital I have is my brains and muscle, and I do not wish to go to a State where the use of them is regarded as degrading." He remained in Cincinnati, and that year made more at his trade than had been offered him by the slaveholder. The State has in Mr. Green one of its most estimable citizens, whose success in life may be traced to his inherent qualities as a man. He has lived a life divided between the city and the country. Much of his time has been given to the practical study of horticulture and agriculture. Four years he served upon the State Board of Agriculture. He organized the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, and was its president for two years. As a recreation from his business cares in the city, he superintends his farm, known as Remington Heights, consisting of three hundred and fifty acres, in the vicinity of Montgomery, a village near Cincinnati. For twenty-three years his country residence was maintained upon a farm adjoining Carthage, and upon which now stands the Hamilton County Infirmary. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens to a high degree; and as a believer in the doctrines of the Christian religion has sought to live up to its requirements in all his relations to his fellow-men.

HOLDEN, REUBEN ANDRUS, one of the leading merchants of Cincinnati, and, in a continuous sense, probably the oldest, was born August 9th, 1813, in New Ipswich, New Hampshire. By the death of his father he was left an orphan at three months of age. His mother, thus widowed, found herself dependent upon her own efforts for the support of herself and five children—Ira, Amos, Edward, Reuben, and a daughter, Ann. They lived upon a rented farm, and with the help of her older sons, she managed to provide food and raiment for her children, while she neglected not to impart that moral and religious training so peculiar to stern New England life. As a youth Mr. Holden worked upon the farm until his sixteenth year. During that time, in the love of nature, he held "communion with its visible forms," whether animate or inanimate; sometimes with the birds of the air and sometimes with the beasts of the field. A disposition to care tenderly for both, by training and petting them, developed into a characteristic which, in after years, designated him as a suitable person for positions which only the kind-hearted should fill. We refer to those pertaining to the management of charitable and reformatory institutions. A petted robin once, while sitting in its lowly nest, was wounded by accident, in the use of the scythe in the hands of a mower, and died. That incident is even now tenderly remembered as enlisting his profound sympathy, so much so



Engraved by F. D. M.

Very truly
R. A. Holden

as to then inspire a childish prayer that his poor pet robin might go to heaven. He got his first ideas of barter and exchange in carrying butter, eggs, berries, etc., to the village store, and selling them for groceries and dry goods. By a law of that household only the oldest son could wear new clothes. When he grew too large for them, they descended to the next in age, until they came to Reuben, who was the fourth, well re-enforced at the knees and elsewhere. The material itself was home-made. Some of the recollections of his childhood vividly recalled, are: making molasses candy in winter and selling it for a cent a stick; playing soldier, in imitation of the old militia musters; the deep snows of the New England winters, when the people were sometimes completely snow-bound, and had to open the roads by means of great plows drawn by oxen—both men and oxen being almost frozen by "the hard, dull bitterness of cold;" kindling their fires in the morning by making the old-fashioned flint-lock musket "flash in the pan;" thanksgiving-days, with their accompanying festivities in that hospitable land; going to the theater in Boston at twelve years of age for the first, and last time, while visiting a brother there; and walking two and a half miles to church every Sunday. At sixteen years of age he went to Weymouth to school, and made fire and swept out the office of a lawyer to pay expenses, for six months; went from there to Mason village, New Hampshire, to live with Mr. Elliott, who kept a country store, and here he took his first lessons in mercantile life. Here they sold every thing, "from a penny's worth of snuff up to a silk dress." It was, while thus employed, surrounded by many of the allurements and temptations of life common to the times, that he became convinced of error and was converted to Christianity, uniting with the Baptist Church. This was in his eighteenth year. At nineteen he left his native State with sixty dollars of his hard earnings and went to Boston, Massachusetts, and from there started for Ohio, then the far West, arriving in Cincinnati about the middle of April, 1832. His brother Amos, some years his senior, had preceded him about two years, and was keeping a shoe store in Noble Row, on the east side of Main, near Front Street, the firm being Holden & Bicknell. There he engaged as clerk, and studied bookkeeping by double entry, under Mr. Bicknell. When Holden & Bicknell dissolved partnership in 1834 he remained with his brother as bookkeeper and assistant in the store—sometimes making trips East to purchase stock. While getting a salary of six hundred dollars a year he married, at Oxford, Ohio, Miss Aurelia C. Wells, a daughter of Mr. Oliver Wells, who built the first type foundry in Cincinnati—the first west of the Allegheny Mountains. He began housekeeping in an humble two-story brick dwelling-house, still standing on the west side of Vine Street, the second door above Front—being now a square below the present business house of R. A. Holden & Co. This was about 1838. He then formed a partnership with his brother Amos in the wholesale boot and shoe business, at No. 4 Main Street, the firm name being A. P. & R. A. Holden. He continued in that business two years, when he and Mr. S. T. Smith built a steamboat called the *Zephyr*. It was started as a "temperance" and "Sunday-observing" boat; but public opinion did not sustain the enterprise. It was put in the general carrying business on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and the western tributaries of the latter river. On one occasion he went up through the great Red River Raft as far as Fort Towson,

in the Choctaw nation. While there the river fell, and they were left for six weeks, until a rise took them off again. They had to go through canebrakes twenty-two miles on foot to the nearest post-office. At that time postage was twenty-five cents a letter. He saw much of the abhorrent customs pertaining to the slave trade while thus employed and traveling—the whipping-post, the auction-block, the manacles. He sold the *Zephyr* and took an interest in the *Waverley*, of which, for a while, he was captain. It plied the waters of the Upper Mississippi. He finally abandoned seeking his fortune upon the river and returned to his family in Cincinnati. Here he engaged once more with his brother in the boot and shoe business, at the old stand, No. 4 Main Street, and remained until 1846, when they quit that business and went into partnership with Mr. Hoffman in the grocery and produce line, on Main Street, opposite the old Court-house. The firm name was Holden & Hoffman. Here they made "feathers and ginseng" a specialty. About 1849–50 they began shipping ginseng to China. Their shipments were made in sailing vessels. From four to six months were consumed in making the trip, returns from which were not received for a year or more. In 1848 Mr. Hoffman retired. The firm name then became A. P. Holden & Co. In 1852 A. P. Holden died, and the business was then conducted by Mr. Holden alone for a few years, when Mr. C. E. Houghton was taken into partnership, the firm then being R. A. Holden & Co. In 1861 the firm moved to 67 Vine Street, between Pearl and Second Streets. Upon the retirement of Mr. Houghton, in 1865, Mr. Holden gave an interest in the business to two of his employes—Henry Wahking and Samuel Wells—an act which shows strongly the generous side of Mr. Holden's life, for the business was then very lucrative, and the partnerships given not only carried with them position but large financial profit. The present well known house of R. A. Holden & Co. consists of these same partners, and the business is still continued at No. 67 Vine Street. In 1832 Mr. Holden united with the old Baptist Church on Sixth Street, near Walnut. He aided materially in building the Ninth Street Baptist Church. He bought his present beautiful homestead in Mount Auburn, and removed there in 1853. He is one of the pioneers of that lovely suburb. It then consisted of but a few houses. Soon after removing there he assisted in organizing a Sunday-school, under a large tree in a grove. That was the beginning of a religious movement which resulted finally in building the present Mount Auburn Baptist Church, toward the erection and support of which Mr. Holden gave, and continues to give, most liberally. While a teacher of a Bible-class in the old Sixth Street Church, he remembers having as a member thereof the Hon. Stanley Matthews, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Holden was one of the founders of the Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute; one of eight gentlemen who built it and established it on a financial footing, thereby securing to Cincinnati and the immediate vicinity one of its most desirable institutions of learning. He was a member of the jury in the celebrated suit instituted by the United States Government to fix the compensation to owners for property condemned as a site for the new Custom House in Cincinnati. The Superior Court of Cincinnati appointed Mr. Holden a director of the House of Refuge in 1863. He has served without interruption ever since, the court continuously reappointing him at the expiration of every three years. He has been president

of its board of directors since 1881; and it is but justice to say that during the twenty years of his directorship Mr. Holden has given a very large amount of valuable time to the interests of this institution—more than most men actively engaged in business would feel that they could afford. He has always appreciated the value of the Refuge, one of the noblest institutions of Ohio, and has given his services—gratuitous, always—freely, willingly, gladly. He has been, since its organization, one of the directors of the National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce; was a director of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad; is at present a trustee of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio; has been closely connected with the Associated Charities, being at one time president of the Mount Auburn branch; is a member of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children; and is also a director in the Home of the Friendless. Besides giving his time and attention to these various institutions, Mr. Holden has always been a liberal giver of "material aid," and not only to organizations in which he is personally interested, but to all charitable objects, to Churches of all denominations, to almost every worthy object his purse-strings have been loosened. Of him, too, it can truly be said that his left hand knows not what his right hand gives. His charities are of the unostentatious kind. Many a want has been supplied, many an aching heart gladdened, which none knew of but the giver and recipient. Thus is he, and thus has he been, serving his day and generation, and he has part of his reward in the high personal esteem in which he is held wherever known. At his advanced age he is still in the enjoyment of remarkable health. He has not been seriously sick since 1835. His family now consists of the faithful wife who through years of toil and care and prayer has walked by his side until, together, they can sit down in the enjoyment of that which has come to them in return for strenuous, honorable endeavor, as a competence for the evening of life—also, five children—Emma A., now Mrs. James C. Crane; Laura H., married to Mr. S. Phelps Cheseldine; Kate A., the wife of Major William E. Crane; Florence C., who married Mr. Charles E. Wilson, and R. A. Holden, Jr. These children all reside on Mount Auburn, the son with his father at the homestead, and the daughters in their own homes not far removed. It is one of the joys of Mr. Holden's life that his children are around him in the evening of life, for thus has he been the better enabled to share liberally his means with them. Quiet, modest, unostentatious, with frugal habits, his own requirements have been very limited, while he has been ever liberal to others. And it is one of his greatest sources of pleasure to see his family, while he is yet with them, enjoying the blessings Providence has placed in his path. Contact with the world, a long, hard struggle at first; many a disappointment in business, but never a failure; many a loss, doubtless through the faithlessness of others, but never a load too heavy to bear—these things may have grieved, but they did not discourage him. His Christian fortitude, his faith, never failed, never forsook him. In the possession of wealth, surrounded by a loving family, by troops of friends, spending his time partly in business, partly in Church enterprises, partly in noiseless, numberless ways of doing good—and notably in discharging the duties devolving upon him as director of the House of Refuge, where his name is both loved and honored—what life is more worthy of record in the State where he has lived for more than fifty years? His is a rounded,

complete Christian character. Whatever of success he has achieved he attributes to his adherence to the principles of the Christian religion. And for this reason his life has been as beneficent as it has been successful.

DE CAMP, DANIEL, builder and manufacturer, of Cincinnati, and as such president of the Hamilton County House Building Association, president of the Taylor and Faulkner Manufacturing Company, and the leading member of the firm of De Camp, Levoy & Co., wholesale manufacturers of saddlery, was born four miles south of Oxford, in Reily Township, Butler County, Ohio, December 28th, 1813. He is the oldest living male representative of one of the largest and most respectable families in the State. The De Camps are of French-Huguenot origin. His grandfather, Moses De Camp, was a soldier throughout the American Revolution, and as such rose to the rank of captain. His parents, Ezekiel and Mary (Baker) De Camp, emigrated from New Jersey in 1812; with them came also his grandfather, then in the seventy-seventh year of his age, with his wife Sarah De Camp. They came in wagons the entire distance. Upon arriving at Cincinnati the first suggestion was to purchase twenty-eight acres, then upon its outskirts but now in the heart of that city. But it met the emphatic protest of the grandfather, who had come to find a farm in the West. They therefore moved up the Miami Valley, and located upon a quarter section of land in Reily Township, Butler County. There they built an additional log cabin, and settled down to the hard and comfortless life of pioneers. The story of old settlers' lives was repeated in theirs. Amid the austerities and privations of uncultivated nature they struggled for self-subsistence and for the support of the seventeen children that finally constituted that family circle—Phebe, Hannah, David, Walter, Hiram, John, Harvey, Joseph, Margaret, Henry, Daniel, James, Moses, Sarah, Mary, Lambert, and Job—as noble and true-hearted, as honest and industrious and congenial a band of brothers and sisters as ever sprang from one household. Moses died at eleven years of age. The others all grew to man's estate, and married. Most of them settled in Cincinnati. It is a remarkable fact that a "family jar" never occurred in their history—a fact ascribable to early parental training, to meeting around the family altar, where prayer was daily made for daily bread, for forgiveness of sins, and deliverance from the evil that is in the world. Two reunions of this family occurred at the old homestead; the first in 1851, when one hundred and fifty-three were present; the second in 1870 (after the death of their venerable ancestors), when two hundred and sixty-one came together. They all gathered around one table, with chairs for the absent and the dead. Had all been living and present they would have numbered three hundred and sixty-three, and including connections by marriage, would have numbered four hundred and fifty-six. One month before the assassination of President Lincoln eight of these brothers—David, Walter, Hiram, Harvey, Joseph, Daniel, Lambert, and Job, visited Washington City, and were introduced to the President by Judge William Johnston, as "eight brothers from Ohio, who all voted for him, and who daily prayed to the Almighty that he might be guided by wisdom, and the Union preserved." Daniel was the first child born in that log cabin. He was rocked in a cradle made out of a hollow elm tree. He is to-day living in a tasteful, refined, and beautiful home in a suburb of Cincinnati which he founded,



Saml. Dr. Camp =

built, and adorned; possessed of wealth, an honorable record among his fellow-men, a Christian gentleman, who has exemplified his faith by his works; a business man with a stainless reputation; a tender-hearted father at his fireside; with malice toward none, and charity for all the world besides. We will now briefly follow his footsteps from that log cabin to his present home. Almost as soon as he began to walk he began to work, in the garden and field. At fourteen he drove alone the two-horse team to the mills upon the Miami, a journey requiring two days for its completion. He began to learn the trade of a builder, under his brother John, in the most primitive way—that of felling trees and squaring them with the broad ax, for building barns and hewed log houses. February, 1833, he made his first visit to Cincinnati, with a view to making his fortune. Some of his elder brothers had already preceded him. His first employment was under the Denman Brothers, builders, on George Street, between John Street and Central Avenue. In 1835 he formed a partnership with his brother Joseph, as J. & D. De Camp, builders, on Kemble Street (now Eighth), between John Street and Central Avenue. As he progressed in business he more and more felt the need of an education, at least such as pertained to his vocation. His educational advantages had been very limited. About this time (1836) he availed himself of an opportunity to take a few lessons in drawing, and afterward attended a course of lectures at Mechanics' Institute. In a class of forty none excelled him in point of application. This partnership continued until 1864. During its existence they built many residences, stores, school buildings, and churches—the most prominent buildings being the depots, round-house, and workshops of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad; also of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railway; the first Pike's Opera-house; Glenn's, Carlisle's, Bishop's, and Cleaneay's business blocks. In the mean time Mr. De Camp had become a resident of Glendale. Some of the principal residences of that suburb went up under his supervision—the residences of Justice Stanley Matthews, of Mrs. Daniel McLaren, Robert Clarke, Esq., and his own private residence there, now the home of Mrs. Dr. Patterson. In 1867 Mr. De Camp organized the Hamilton County House Building Association, of which he has always been president. It began operations by improving Wesley Avenue, in Cincinnati, building six houses there, and six on Everett Street. The next undertaking by the company, and the one in which Mr. De Camp figures conspicuously, was platting and laying out the grounds, and the embellishment and final upbuilding of the village of Hartwell, now one of the most desirable and beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati. Fifteen years ago—1868—the site of that village was a cornfield, with nothing but the presence of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to suggest its desirability as a place to build a suburb. The work of landscaping began according to his taste, and was carried on under his immediate supervision. For this he evinced the possession of a special talent. He comprehended at a glance the contour, and with reference thereto he laid out the streets and graded them, platted the entire village, planted trees, located the park, depots, church lots, and in a manner now completely justified by its beauty and popularity as a suburb. Thus about two hundred acres were transformed into a smiling village within a decade. During that time he planned and superintended the erection of more than fifty residences in that village, and he is still thus en-

gaged. As an incorporated village it now has a population of over five hundred, and is rapidly growing in popular esteem. Within the precincts of Hartwell proper, which he established, there is not an objectionable feature as a quiet, lovely retreat from the city. It would seem that in its upbuilding he had imparted to his handiwork some of his own individual characteristics—morality, order, temperance. It is an admitted fact that but for him Hartwell would not have been built. It is his work, as president of that association. He pressed the enterprise to completion, and that in the face of competing suburbs in its vicinity. Hartwell will always bear the impress of the hand and of the unconquerable will of the man that paused not, neither looked to the right or the left as he pushed forward to accomplish a predetermined purpose. Not many—perhaps not any—of his original associates remain with him now. His own beautiful typical home—of his own planning and construction—stands in its midst, comprehending a view of the park, the church, and of the entire village which he built by the "might of his power," and it may be said to the honor of his name. Mr. De Camp is also president of the Taylor & Faulkner Manufacturing Company, one of the most extensive establishments in Cincinnati, engaged in supplying all kinds of building material. It is a source of material prosperity to that city that can not be overestimated. He is also the head of the firm of De Camp, Levoy & Co., wholesale manufacturers of saddlery, one of the largest of the kind in the United States, and exercising an industrial influence of the highest importance to the commercial welfare of the community. Mr. De Camp joined the Presbyterian Church, in 1842, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. He first had become a member of the choir, then conducted by T. B. Mason, whither Mr. De Camp's love for music and talent in that direction had led him. He remembers saying to himself when he first appeared in that relation to the Church, "This is a good place to be." The next step was into the Church fold itself. He was a member also of the Eclectic Academy of Music, of which the late Judge Jacob Burnet was president, and of which Mr. Mason was the musical conductor. This well organized body of musicians, under such distinguished leadership, revolutionized the music of that city. They rendered Haydn's "Creation" for the first time in the West. As his love of sacred music had led him to join the Church, so there he found in the exercise of this talent an opportunity to do good. He became active at once in Church work, especially in local mission fields. At Dr. Beecher's suggestion prayer-meetings were organized at the homes of his elders. Mr. and Mrs. De Camp attended that which met at Elder Fifield's, on West Eighth Street. Soon after they met in a room over Merrill's drug store, on the south-east corner of Sixth Street and Central Avenue, where they held prayer-meetings and Sunday-school, and from which they distributed tracts, etc., in an effort to do good and build up the parent Church. They finally organized under Congregational polity, and subsequently resolved to build a church—now the Seventh Street Congregational Church. Upon the completion of its basement they worshiped there for a while. At the end of a long, hard struggle, the main building was finished. Mr. De Camp is a part of its history. He gave much of his money and time to its construction, and offered many a prayer in its behalf. He was one of its deacons and trustees, and an active, influential member thereof, until he removed to Glendale, whereupon he became

connected with the Presbyterian Church of that place, and where he still maintains his Church relationship. Mr. De Camp married July 23d, 1835, Miss Ellen Lee, a native of the north of England. She united with Dr. Beecher's Church at the same time that Mr. De Camp did, and with him has journeyed on the spiritual way to the present time. These are the names of their living children: Thomas Lee; Edwin Francis, Emma J. (now Mrs. George H. Taylor), Lyman Beecher (thus named to perpetuate his father's affectionate regard for Dr. Beecher, who baptized his son, presented him with a Bible, and inscribed a prayer therein that his namesake might meet him in heaven), Daniel Baker, and Freddie Storrs. Robert Osborn died in his fourteenth year, and Evalina, Ellen, and Ella in infancy. Mr. De Camp is a high-minded, conscientious, Christian gentleman, against whose character, either public or private, not one word of reproach has ever been justifiably uttered. A self-made, a self-educated man, his life has been crowded with work, and it is crowned with the most gratifying success. From early childhood work has been the law of his life. He worked his way to eminence and to affluence, and that while he was striving for neither, but making the best use of his time, and to the utmost of his abilities. Thus he ascended the eminence upon which he stands as a representative man, not over the wrecks of others, wrought in speculation, but by persistently pursuing his chosen vocation, and overcoming every obstacle that interposed between his resistless will and honorable success. The precepts of religion, so early inculcated, have been the rule, have formed the under-current of his busy, useful life. Such proverbs as these have been borne in mind: "Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eye-lids look straight before thee. Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be established." Therefore failure was never written of any enterprise in which he engaged. In view of his struggles and hardships, and final success, he would leave the following words of encouragement—the truth of which he has realized in his own experience—for those who may come after him: "Every life has its opportunity. At some time or other along the road, very likely at its hardest and dreariest point, success stands with outstretched hand. The man who uses every opportunity as if it were the great opportunity of his life, is sure not to miss the crown when it is offered, because its jewels may be undiscovered. Life is full of vicissitudes, changes, and discouragements; it is also full of rewards, prizes, and opportunities. These come often at the end of a long course of discipline and patience; but to every true worker they do come at last. It is a battle in which there is no final defeat to those who strive lawfully; a race in which no wreaths are lost to those who run faithfully."

WALKER, MOSES B., LL. D., of Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 16th, 1819. John Walker, the progenitor of the family, in this country, came from England with Lord Baltimore, and settled in Maryland, on a part of what was subsequently called Carroll's manor. The grandfather of our subject, Ignatius Walker, who was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs, in the Revolutionary war, was an intimate friend of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and his son, the father of our subject, John Walker, came into Ohio in 1798, a pioneer farmer. He was one of the builders of Martin's block-house in the Scioto Valley, that refuge for the early settlers from the attacks of

the Indians. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject was Mary Davis, a native of Maryland, and the aunt of Henry Winter Davis. Her father died of the wounds he received in the battle of Eutaw Springs. From the time he was able to do so until his sixteenth year, our subject worked on his father's farm, that father being most of the time laid up with rheumatism; but in the midst of such a responsibility as being the principal support of his family, he procured school-books, and whenever opportunity offered prepared himself, to the best of his ability, for college. In his seventeenth year he entered the freshman class of Augusta College, Kentucky, upon the condition that he should bring up the studies in which he was deficient. After two years he had, on account of ill-health, reluctantly to return home, when his eldest brother, having resolved to assume the responsibility of his education, sent him to Woodward High School, Cincinnati. In this institution he remained two years, and then went to Yale College, where he remained three years, when, on account of hemorrhage, he had to return home. After recovering his health he entered as a law student the office of Judge William A. Rogers, of Springfield, Ohio, and was thus employed about one year. He afterward went into the office of Judge Joseph H. Crane, of Dayton, and attended lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated with the class of 1846. Then, in connection with H. V. R. Lord, he opened an office at Dayton, and another at Germantown, Ohio, the latter in charge of Mr. Lord, he himself remaining in charge of that at Dayton. About this time, the war with Mexico having begun, he raised a company for an Ohio regiment, but in the allotment of troops at Camp Washington, the larger part could not be mustered in, and were sent home. He consequently returned to his law practice, in which he continued until 1861, practicing in both Federal and State courts under the firm name of Walker, Holt & Walker, one of his partners being Judge George B. Holt, an eminent lawyer, of Dayton, and the other his own nephew. With the mustering in of troops in Ohio, Governor Dennison offered him command of one of the regiments, which he accepted, and went into the war as colonel of the 31st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Being offered a commission in the regular army about this time, he accepted such commission, but went out with his regiment. He was appointed a captain in the 12th regiment of regular infantry. His Ohio regiment having become a part of the army of the Cumberland, he participated in every battle of that army, except Mission Ridge. The battle of Stone River, in which General Walker bore an honorable part, was the first in the order of our battles which made a decided impression upon the cause. The victory was decisive, though its results were not what could have been desired. Politics were agitating the minds of the people; the opponents of the war were busy in Ohio; the results of the preceding election indicated a very unfavorable change in the minds of the people. Shortly after the battle, intending, as far as possible, to counteract this tendency, General Walker, with some of the officers of his brigade, determined to address the people of Ohio in a formal manner on the condition of the country, wants and necessities of the army, and to administer a rebuke to those who were opposing the war and by loud-spoken treason in the North hindering the enlistment of men to fill up the broken ranks of the army. Colonel John M. Connel, General Jesse D. Ward, Colonel F. W. Lester, and some others whose names are not now



MARTIN J. B. P. C.

M. J. B. Walker

remembered, took a prominent part in getting up the address of the Ohio soldiers. Colonel Connell, in a speech made at Columbus, Ohio, subsequent to the war, ascribed the honor of the address, as well as the authorship, to General Walker. The General himself thinks the honor should be divided. It is a well known fact of history in the early part of the war that the effect of this address was wonderful, not only in Ohio but in other States. Public meetings were held throughout Ohio in consequence of it, and the address read to the people publicly. The whole State became aroused; their sympathy for the cause and hope in its success were renewed and strengthened, and the Northern traitors henceforth met their just reward at the hands of the patriotic. In the great battle of Chickamauga, it is well known that General Walker bore an heroic part, so much so that General James B. Steedman, who has himself received the pet name of "Old Chickamauga," in a political speech during the Garfield campaign, declared publicly, to a large audience in Northern Ohio, that General Walker was the hero of that battle. By his exertions and the powerful influence which he had over the troops of his own brigade, as well as others which fought under him, he succeeded in bringing the shattered and broken ranks again into order, reforming the lines upon the hill-tops and maintaining the position throughout the entire day—Sunday, September 20th, 1863. He fought under General Thomas's eye, and commanded the rear guard when Thomas's corps fell back through the mountains on Sunday night; and on Monday morning, at Rossville, he had the distinguished honor of receiving the thanks of the corps delivered to him by General Brannon, at the head of his division. In the consultations which took place on Sunday night, before Thomas decided to withdraw his troops, General Walker strongly opposed the retrograde movement, and the wisdom of his counsel was afterward personally acknowledged by General Thomas himself, and up to the hour of his death he regretted that he did not act as General Walker advised him to do, in a personal consultation on that memorable night. Commanding the rear guard, General Walker was the last man who left the bloody field of Chickamauga, on Sunday night. He was three times wounded during the day, and was so weak and exhausted from loss of blood and the fatigue and fasting from the two days of battle that he had to be tied into his saddle, and his horse (afterward called by the soldiers "Chickamauga"), so well trained to battles and marches that he carried him safely back to Rossville, reaching there about daylight in the morning, with all the troops who were able to leave the field. The General says that of all his experiences the cries and moaning of the wounded left on Sunday night upon the battle-field were the most heart-rending. General Walker, like all the officers that served under General George H. Thomas, is enthusiastic in his admiration of that great man's character. In a speech made on the 30th of May, 1883, at Dunkirk, Ohio, in speaking of Thomas, he related the anecdote of the Greek chiefs who, after the battle of Salamis, came together to award the prizes for individual merit. The historian Herodotus says that each one voted for himself as most worthy of the first prize, but all voted for Themistocles as most worthy of the second prize. This was taken as proof conclusive that the first prize really belonged to Themistocles. The General thinks that Thomas was the Themistocles of our army. After the battle of Chickamauga General Walker received the commission of a brigadier-general of volunteers, by brevet, for

gallantry in the field; also the respective ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel, by brevet, in the regular army. After four months spent in the hospital, he returned to duty, as the Atlanta campaign opened, and served in every battle until its close. Being at the close of the war mustered out of the volunteers with his regiment, he was placed upon the retired list with the rank of colonel, for wounds received at Chickamauga, having been stricken with a piece of shell and his spine injured, and also shot in both legs. During the autumn of 1868 he was ordered to Texas for duty. He was subsequently appointed district Judge. Again ordered to Texas, he was appointed to the supreme bench of that State as the colleague of Judges A. J. Hamilton, Morrell, Lindsay, and Dennison, and served under that appointment until the State of Texas was admitted to representation in Congress. Returning North he was reappointed, by Governor Davis, one of the supreme Judges, and went back to Texas, where he served three years under the constitution of 1869, after which, again returning North, he settled at Kenton, and with his sons resumed the practice of his profession. It is here proper to mention that during a critical period of the war, by order of General Rosecrans, he came back to Ohio, and by his speeches delivered at various points aided in securing fresh enlistments, and this done, he returned to his command, and fought in the battle of Stone River. In 1850–51 Mr. Walker was a member of the Ohio Senate, and in 1864, and again in 1866, he was nominated for Congress, and beaten, first by sixteen hundred and next by six hundred votes in the old fifth district, that usually polled eight thousand majority against his ticket. On the 10th November, 1842, he married Miss Maria van Skayck, a daughter of an old Knickerbocker family, then a resident of Germantown, Ohio. Mrs. Walker died in July, 1853, the mother of three children—a son and two daughters. On the 1st May, 1855, he married Miss Mary H., the daughter of Dr. Willis W. Hitt, of Vincennes, Indiana. Eight living children have been the issue of this union. During the war, Mr. Walker was often intrusted with the most dangerous and important duties. He enjoyed the full confidence of General George H. Thomas, and was with him through the entire war. He was among the brave old 14th corps, regarded as an intrepid and skillful officer, no officer in that corps standing higher for merit. A ripe scholar, he possesses high ability both as a lawyer and advocate. General Walker has suffered greatly from the effects of an accident which occurred to him in the city of Springfield, Ohio, on the night of the 18th of December, 1879. The night was very dark, the gas was not lighted in the streets, and no barricades to give warning of danger. A deep excavation in the sidewalk had been left open, into which he fell, injuring himself severely by breaking his left ankle and crushing the foot, also hurting his left knee and hip, and his right hand and arm were badly broken and injured. In consequence of this accident the General has been compelled to retire from the practice of the law. He now lives in a somewhat rural manner, in the southern suburb of Kenton, where he indulges his taste for flowers and fruit culture, surrounded by the younger members of his family—and there are few more interesting family groups. Willis S. Walker, the second son of the General, is a young lawyer of great promise, a graduate of Michigan University, in both the literary and law courses, and is now associated with the Hon. George Spence, of Springfield, Ohio. Miss Mozella is an artist of fine promise. The children are all gifted and promising. The General

takes great pride in them, and often addresses his wife as "Madam Cornelia." For a man who has buffeted so boldly with the world and seen so much of it as General Walker, there are few who are leading a more quiet and peaceful life towards its close. He makes no outward profession of religion, belongs to no Church, but is a firm believer in the divine character of the Bible, and thinks if it were properly understood none could hesitate to believe and confide in it. The General is a severe censor of the politicians of the day, and has ceased to take much interest in the success of parties. He thinks his own life has not been as successful as it might under other circumstances, or perhaps ought to, have been.

DOUGHERTY, FRANK CESSNA, lawyer, of Kenton, Ohio, was born in that place, September 14th, 1851. His parents are William and Helen (Cessna) Dougherty—the former a native of Steubenville, Ohio, and the latter a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. They are still living in Kenton, his father having been a clothing merchant of that place for the past thirty years. Frank C. enjoyed the privileges of the Kenton public schools. In the fall of 1867 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and was graduated from the classical course in 1870. Though but nineteen years of age, he was at once called to the principalship of the Galion, Ohio, High School, which he ably filled for the two succeeding years. In the fall of 1872 he entered the Law College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1873. Having a love for, and interest in, educational work, he, the following fall, accepted the proffered position of principal of the Wooster High School. After two years of successful work in this capacity he was elected by the School Board as superintendent of their public schools; the duties of which position, however, he was not permitted to assume. At about the same time he was promoted to the superintendency of the Wooster schools he was nominated by the Democratic party of Hardin County for Prosecuting Attorney, and was elected by a handsome majority. He resigned his new position of superintendent to accept the one which had been so unexpectedly bestowed upon him. This recognition of his ability and integrity inaugurated a most successful career. He performed the duties as Prosecuting Attorney in a most satisfactory manner for the two years of his office, establishing himself in the meantime in the practice of the law, in which he has since become distinguished. In 1878 he formed a partnership with a younger brother, J. W. Dougherty, a promising young lawyer, who is still associated with him. Mr. Dougherty was the nominee of the Democratic party, in 1881, for Attorney-general of Ohio, and shared in the defeat of the ticket. Mr. Dougherty's career in the legal profession is a most exceptional one, and his success is the best testimony that can be offered as to his ability and integrity. Though but thirty-two years of age and with but eight years' experience, he has already attained to the leading place at the bar of Hardin County, is recognized as the ablest advocate and a learned counsel, and has the largest and most lucrative practice. He has made a special study of the law on corporations, and is the attorney for the leading corporations in Kenton. He is vice-president of the Champion Iron Fence Company, of Kenton, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country. He is also one of the three executive financial officers of the Kenton Savings Bank, and is one

of the enterprising men of his city. He has been a member of the School Board for four years, and since 1882 president of the same. Mr. Dougherty is a young man of education and culture, and in the practice of the law takes a broad view of all questions. He studies his cases thoroughly and conducts them in a manner characteristic of marked ability. He was married September 15th, 1875, to Miss Luella Merriman, daughter of Mr. Lewis Merriman, a wealthy and influential merchant and citizen of Kenton.

DE CAMP, JAMES MILTON, M. A., General Agent of the Central Department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, President of the North-western Association of Fire Underwriters, President of the Ohio State Board of Fire Underwriters, etc., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 25th, 1845. His father, James De Camp, was one of the well known family bearing that name, mention of which is made to some extent in a sketch of Mr. Daniel De Camp, appearing elsewhere in this book. He died in 1858. His mother is still living in a pleasant home in Hartwell, a suburb of Cincinnati. She was Miss Joanna Evans, a sister of Mr. Caleb B. Evans, a prominent manufacturer of that city. Mr. De Camp received his preliminary education in the public schools of Cincinnati, but before passing entirely through Hughes High School, he entered the freshman class at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he graduated in 1867, then in his twenty-second year. After graduation he found employment in the fire insurance business, entering the *Ætna* branch office, at Cincinnati, where his faithful attention to clerical duties resulted in his promotion to a special agency, in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, inspecting property and adjusting losses. He continued in this field-work, both West and East, in New York and New England, for eleven years, with the *Ætna*, *Amazon*, and *Liverpool and London and Globe* Companies. In December, 1879, he was elected to the position of General Agent at Cincinnati for the Central Department of the *Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company*, a responsible and lucrative position, for which he is qualified both by nature and experience. It is one involving peculiar talents—executive ability, rapid dispatch of business, and the infusion of energy into a large corps of agents. Mr. De Camp's taste for conventions and committee work have made him a useful member of various insurance organizations. He is President of the North-western Association of Fire Underwriters, President of the Ohio State Board, and Vice-president of the Cincinnati Board of Fire Underwriters. He possesses in a remarkable degree certain family traits—nervous energy, determination, industry, and an ambition to do well and faithfully every task assigned him. While withal reserved and dignified in his intercourse with the world, he is yet open and pronounced upon all matters requiring his views and action. He is in this respect a peculiar and worthy representative of his honorable ancestry. At college his mental trend was for oratory, declamations, mental and moral, and the natural sciences, rather than mathematics and the languages. In the pursuit of the former he acquired a reputation in college circles which survives to the present, mainly as a rhetorical and eloquent speaker. His essays indicated the possession of a gifted as well as cultivated mind. These intellectual attainments have won distinction for him in competing for prize essays, one of which was awarded him in 1881, at Chicago, a paper upon "The Special Agent—His Duties, and



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Frank C. Dougherty.

Best Methods of Performing them." Thus to the allurements of business he adds the charms of literature. He is a member of the Mount Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church, and is liberal in his charitable and Church giving. As to political views, he believes them embodied in the principles of the Republican party. He is a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. De Camp married Miss Jennie Brandebury, in 1867, immediately upon his graduation. She is a socially gifted lady, and the daughter of the Rev. C. B. Brandebury, of Delaware, Ohio, a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Two sons, Walter and Charles, have been given them. They reside in Mount Auburn, one of the beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati.

DENNISON, WILLIAM, lawyer and nineteenth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, November 23d, 1815. His father and mother emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio and settled in the Miami valley about ten years previously, and being in good circumstances, gave their son a liberal education, he graduating from the Miami University in 1835, with high honors in political science, history, and belles-lettres. After leaving college he became a student in the law office of Nathaniel G., the father of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, at Cincinnati, and was in 1840 admitted to practice. In the same year he married a daughter of William Neil, a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ohio, whither removing he applied himself with energy to the practice of his profession for several years. In 1848 he was on the whig ticket elected to the Ohio Senate, from the Franklin and Delaware district. It was at this time politics had heated the blood and caused men to take position on the subject of slavery, for or against, and a desperate struggle was made for the controlling majority in the State legislature. Being a man of elegant presence and much ability as a presiding officer, his nomination for president of the senate was nearly successful, and his introduction in this manner to his fellow senators gave him prominence, and a leading position on the committee appointed to examine and remodel the statutes. Among these at the time the law, forbidding black men and mulattoes the privileges of permanent residence in the State, or of testifying in the courts, had for nearly half a century remained on the statutes, a reproach to the people of the State. Mr. Dennison warmly advocated its repeal, and succeeded. His speeches on this subject at once defined his position as an ardent anti-slavery advocate, and especially for its confinement as a local institution to those of the original thirteen States which had retained it. His senatorial term having expired in 1850, he retired to his law practice, and remained so engaged until 1852, when, appointed a presidential elector, he cast his vote as such for General Scott. About this time elected president of the Exchange Bank of Columbus, he began to give some attention to the railroad enterprises of the West. Being elected president of the Columbus and Xenia railroad, he from that time became actively engaged as director of all the railway lines centering in Columbus. Entering ardently into the objects recognized by the republican party, he became one of its most prominent members in Ohio, and as a delegate to the Pittsburgh convention in June, 1856, advocated and voted for the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1859 he was, by his party, nominated for governor of Ohio, and being elected, thus succeeded, in 1860, Governor Chase, whose example and opinions upon the subject of slavery he faithfully entertained.

In his inaugural he announced as the will of a majority of her people that Ohio was unmistakably opposed to the extension of slavery in any direction, and directed the attention of all to the artful machinations of pro-slavery politicians. In his first message to the general assembly in January, 1861, he met the menacing action of the slave-holding States with the declaration that the position of Ohio was the same as when, in 1832, nullification being threatened by South Carolina, her legislature resolved: "That the Federal Union exists by solemn compact, voluntarily entered into by the people of each and every State, and thus they became the United States of America, *e pluribus unum*, and this being so, no State can claim the right to secede from or violate that compact; and however grievous the real or supposed burdens of any State may be, the only legitimate remedy is the wise and faithful exercise of the elective franchise, and submission to the will of the people's representatives in Congress assembled." In this manner he informed the country at large of the position taken by Ohio, and when war became a fact, he invoked all the authority of his office to assist the government. As the first war governor of Ohio, his name will go down to posterity with the names of the most patriotic men of any age. Locally placed at much disadvantage, when Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, refused to furnish troops, saying that Kentucky should not furnish troops "for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States," Governor Dennison at once telegraphed to the War Department: "If Kentucky will not fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her." In less than two weeks, under the influence of her enthusiastic governor, Ohio had furnished men enough to fill the quota of three States, and in sixteen days her governor had the pleasure of determining that "Ohio must lead in the prosecution of the war." Naturally this extraordinary promptitude in obeying the call of the President, and, in doing so, within one month furnishing enough men to fill the entire quota called for by his proclamation, directed the attention of the whole country toward Ohio, and kept her people eager to sustain the governor's declaration. In their support the loyalists of West Virginia received such assistance from the volunteer troops of Ohio, as enabled them within a short time have the benefits of a separate State government, and this fact is certainly the work of Governor Dennison, and the new autonomy the gift of Ohio to the nation within the first two years of the war. The national banking system of Mr. Chase exhibiting, as it did at its inception, severe hardships toward the banking system then in existence, met with Governor Dennison's disapproval; but when its ultimate beneficence became clear to his mind, he withdrew his objections and favored what has become so universal a benefit to the people at large and an additional bond of national unity that demagogues have in vain, so far, endeavored to break. The close of his term of office as governor by no means impaired his interest in the success of the Union arms, for he assisted his successor zealously. Being free to address the people on the cause nearest his heart, on every occasion he could appear where the fire of his enthusiasm for his country's unity would be most effective, Governor Dennison became a favorite throughout the country at large as one of the most powerful Union speakers known. Delegated to the republican national convention in 1864, he was made chairman of that body and led it in the renomination of President Lincoln, and, on the retirement of

Montgomery Blair from the cabinet, was called to take his place as Postmaster-General, and retained in it by President Johnson, until the definition by the latter of his "policy," when he resigned, and returned to his home in Columbus, where he passed several years in the retirement of private life. A man of courtly and dignified presence and manners elegant and polished, he would be distinguished for these characteristics in the most exalted positions of life. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the commission to examine the financially entangled affairs of the District of Columbia, following the change of government of that district, and having spent until the spring of 1878 thus engaged, again withdrew from public life to the privacy of his home engagements in Columbus, where he died June 15th, 1882.

PERRY, AARON FYFE, only child of the marriage of Aaron Perry and Elizabeth Fyfe, was born in Leicester, Vermont, January 1st, 1815. On his father's side, he is a lineal descendant in the seventh degree of John Perry, of England, who emigrated to Boston in 1632. On his mother's side, Mr. Perry is a lineal descendant in the sixth degree of John Strong, of England, who came to Boston in 1631, and was one of the founders of Dorchester. John Strong was the head of the widely known family of Strongs, of New England, and whose history was written by Prof. Benjamin W. Dwight. Mr. Perry was a posthumous child; his mother died when he was four years old. His early education was obtained at the public schools. Later, he became a student of law, and was temporarily editor of a county newspaper. In 1837, he entered the law school of Yale college, and doing two years' work in one, passed his examination, and was admitted to the bar in New Haven at the same time with Hon. Alphonso Taft. Shortly after, Mr. Perry removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he practiced law till 1854, when he removed to Cincinnati. As partners in his profession, he had at one time William Dennison, a governor of this State, and at another, Colonel Henry B. Carrington. Mr. Perry's removal to Cincinnati was at the invitation of Taft & Key (Alphonso Taft and Thomas M. Key), the firm name becoming Taft, Key & Perry. Judge Key left the firm on account of ill-health, and in 1861, Taft & Perry dissolved partnership. Mr. Perry opened a separate office, subsequently taking as a partner his son-in-law, Herbert Jenney, Esq. Early in life, Mr. Perry was a laborious student, and later, wrote considerably for the press; he was able to buy his first set of text-books with money earned by his pen. The extensive notes and abstracts of decisions, concerning Virginia military land law, which have appeared in "Swan's Statutes," were prepared by Mr. Perry at the request of Judge Swan. Close attention to his profession brought a fair share of business, including some celebrated cases, and for years his practice has been of a character gratifying in all respects to a man of his elevated character. Discarding trivialities, Mr. Perry has aimed (and it is believed with more than ordinary success) to present his oral and written arguments in the clearest and simplest form; it is not his custom to cite authorities which he has not personally examined. One of the earliest cases in which he was engaged was the prosecution of parties who abducted a colored man, who, after living sixteen years in Ohio, was taken to Kentucky as a slave. The opposing counsel were the Hon. John Brough and the Hon. Noah H. Swayne. The trial ended in the acquittal of the private persons indicted, in the conviction of the magistrate, and the return of the colored man to his

family. Then, and afterward, the colored people of this State showed themselves grateful. In the cases of *Myers vs. Halstead*, for libel; *Manuel vs. Manuel*, 13 Ohio State Reports, 458, (associated in the latter case with the Hon. A. Taft and the Hon. W. Y. Gholson,) raising the question of the validity in Ohio of a holographic will executed in Louisiana; *Frazer vs. Siebert*, 16 Ohio State Reports, 614, as to the validity of a tax on shares of stock in National banks under a State law levied in excess of the tax on State banks, and on a different principle; *Sinton vs. Boyd*, 19 Ohio State Reports, 30, involving the construction of a peculiar clause in a will; the *State vs. the Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company*, 18 Ohio State Reports, 262, in *quo warranto*, involving questions relating to the construction of several contracts, statutes, and city ordinances, relating to the use of the streets for the laying of gas pipes by the company, under contract with the city, and the power of the city to grant exclusive rights for such purpose; the *Mechanics' and Traders' Bank* (branch of the State Bank of Ohio) *vs. Charles Thomas*, treasurer of Hamilton county, and the same plaintiff *vs. Henry Debolt*, treasurer of Hamilton county, reported in 18 Howard Reports, 384, in which the general question related to the validity of a tax assessed upon branches of the State bank under an Ohio statute; *Bissell et al. vs. Jeffersonville*, 24 Howard Reports, 287, deciding upon the validity of municipal bonds in the hands of *bona fide* purchasers without notice against defences, grounded on irregularities in issuing them, (Hon. Reverdy Johnson being for the defendant,) and Mr. Perry preparing the brief of Taft & Perry, for the plaintiff, and in other important cases associated with and opposed to eminent counsel, Mr. Perry added greatly to his reputation as a lawyer, and has left enduring marks upon the judicial history of the country. An enumeration of cases argued gives no adequate idea of the career or character of a lawyer, nor do the cases mentioned in the above list approximate an enumeration. Nor do the cases reported in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, where Mr. Perry's name appears as of counsel, represent the cases argued by him in those courts, his name having been at times omitted and at times misplaced. In 1873, Mr. Perry was appointed by the President, and associated as senior counsel with gentlemen eminent in the profession, to prepare under the direction of the Attorney-general, a suit in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the "Credit Mobilier," and many other defendants, in pursuance of the requirements of section 4, of the general appropriation act, approved March 3d, 1873. This suit, touching interests of unprecedented amount directly, but indirectly reaching much further, has not been decided. In the important case of *Clement L. Vallandigham* against General Burnside, in the circuit court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, involving the validity of the arrest of a citizen, not in the naval or military service of the government, Mr. Perry appeared (with District-attorney Ball,) for General Burnside. A full report of this case, including arguments of counsel, was published in a volume by itself. In Whitelaw Reid's "History of Ohio in the War," the occasion is given its due prominence, with reference to other events, accompanied by copious extracts from Mr. Perry's speech. As Mr. Perry has been widely known in the political world, a statement of his labors in that field may, perhaps, be found more interesting to the general reader than that which relates to his career as a law-



Mont. 1852. Feb. 18

Very Truly Yours
L. M. Strong

yer. In 1847, he was elected a State representative, and continued an active member of the Whig party, until it came to an end by the defeat of General Scott in 1852; during that campaign he was chairman of the Whig State central committee of Ohio. Being from boyhood an earnest opponent of slavery, he was prepared to take an active part in the formation of the Republican party, whose *raison d'être* was opposition to the extension and perpetuation of slavery. As a speaker and a writer on behalf of the Republican party, Mr. Perry has stood in the front rank of a by no means small number of able leaders. While sacrificing nothing in matters of opinion, his courteous and dignified bearing as an influential political leader secured for him the respect of men of all parties during the most exciting struggles the country has witnessed. In September, 1870, Mr. Perry was nominated by the Republicans of the first Congressional district of Ohio as their candidate for Congress, and was elected. In the preceding election, this district had gone democratic by three hundred majority. It may fairly be claimed that Mr. Perry's high standing in his party, and in the community, had much to do with the success of his party at this election. During the session which commenced March 4th, 1871, Mr. Perry took part in the debate which grew out of the presentation of the message of the President upon the subject of the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment, and attracted the favorable attention of his fellow-members, and not least, that of his political opponents. Mr. Perry was placed upon the committee appointed to consider the question of civil service reform, which grew out of the recommendations of the President upon that subject in his message to Congress in December, 1870. In support of resolutions previously offered by him in the direction of civil service reform, Mr. Perry, in 1872, addressed the house in a prepared speech, which was well received by his fellow-members and the public. In the further discussions of the measures proposed to effect a reform in the civil service, Mr. Perry took an active part. Soon after the close of the session, he made known his intention not to be a candidate for reelection, and at the same time, without giving reasons for the step, tendered his resignation of the unexpired portion of his term. Perhaps a continuation of public service under favoring circumstances would not have been declined. To borrow Mr. Perry's language to the writer: "The party organization, and the aims of persons who controlled it at the time, while they did not involve personal unfriendliness to me, left me without reasonable prospect of usefulness of a grade commensurate with the difficulties incident to maintaining my position in a contested district." In the hotly contested political campaigns afterward entered into by the Republicans, no leader came forward more readily to do battle than did Mr. Perry; that he did much to help win victories will be unhesitatingly conceded. He was a member of the convention which re-nominated President Lincoln at Baltimore, in 1864, and represented the Ohio delegation in the committee on resolutions. During the contest which followed, Mr. Perry, on many occasions, by well directed efforts gave valuable assistance to the national cause. The delivery of his addresses was largely attended; they were afterward published and widely circulated as campaign documents. Independently of his legal and political reputation, Mr. Perry has, by his purely literary efforts, proved that, possibly, literature has been a loser by his successes in more conspicuous fields. In his eulogy on the "Life and Character of John Quincy Adams," delivered before the citizens of

Columbus, April, 1848; in his series of articles on the life and career of the younger Pitt, published in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, of 1854, and other published orations and addresses, it will be seen that Mr. Perry possesses no ordinary literary ability. Clearness, forebleness, originality, verging at times upon quaintness, enlivened by flashes of keen wit and an avoidance of common-place expressions, may be taken as some of the characteristics of Mr. Perry's style as a speaker and a writer. From the Western Reserve college and the Marietta college, he has received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Important judicial positions have been offered to, and declined by him. From what has been told, as well as from what has not been told of Mr. Perry's public career, it may justly be inferred that while there was no unwillingness on the part of his political associates to see him share the honors which he often helped to win, yet it is, nevertheless, apparent that his standing and influence owe nothing to official position or to party arrangement. During the opening years of the civil war, Mr. Perry rendered valuable services to the government of the State, and public acknowledgment was made of them by Governor Dennison, in his annual message. In the defense of Cincinnati when threatened with invasion, Mr. Perry gave valuable assistance to General Horatio Wright, at that time in command of this district, and his name was given to one of the works thrown up for the defense of the city. In the Presidential contest which ended in the election of Mr. Hayes, Mr. Perry took a very active part; being placed at the head of the Republican electoral ticket, he addressed large political meetings in different parts of the State, and his reported speeches were widely distributed. Mr. Perry has been appointed by the Superior court of Cincinnati, one of the five members composing the trustees of the Sinking Fund. In 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Micajah T. Williams, Esq. Their children living, are Mary, wife of Herbert Jenney, Esq.; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Herman J. Groesbeck, eldest son of Hon. William S. Groesbeck; Nelson Williams, and Edith Strong.

STRONG, LUTHER M., Common Pleas Judge, of Kenton, Ohio, was born near Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, June 23d, 1838. He is a son Jesse and Sarah (Myers) Strong, both natives of Frederick County, Maryland. His father came to Ohio first in 1814, but returned shortly after to his native State, where, in 1827, he was married. In 1830 he emigrated to Ohio with his family, and settled in Seneca County, where he lived until his death, which occurred March 19th, 1876. He was one of the pioneer farmers of that county. His wife died at Kenton, November 24th, 1868, while on a visit to her son. They had a family of fourteen children, nine of whom are still living. Luther M. spent his youth upon his father's farm, having access to the country schools (during the winter terms chiefly) until he was nineteen years old, from which time he became a teacher during the winter seasons, and during the spring and fall months attended the academy at Republic, Ohio. He left his studies at the academy at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and raised Company G of the 49th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he became captain. About the 1st of September, 1861, the regiment proceeded to Louisville, and thence to Elizabethtown, Kentucky. This regiment, with about two thousand other troops, became the nucleus of what was afterward the Army of the Cumberland. Captain Strong

remained constantly at the front with his command during all the trying scenes through which that army passed, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Lawrenceburg, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Mission Ridge. At the battle of Chickamauga he was for a time in command of his regiment, and received special mention by his brigade and division commanders for coolness and gallantry displayed during that terrible engagement. After the battle of Mission Ridge he was appointed major of his regiment, and in that capacity took part in all the battles and continued skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, among which were the battles of Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Dallas or Picket's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and Jonesborough. Soon after the last-named battle and the fall of Atlanta, he became the senior officer and commander of his regiment, and was thereupon commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He commanded his regiment during the Hood campaign upon Nashville, and took part in the battles of Columbia, Franklin, and Nashville. At the bloody charge at Picket's Mills, Georgia, May 27th, 1864, Major Strong bore a most heroic part. The attack was upon the enemy's works in column, four lines deep, the 49th Ohio forming a part of the third. It was but a few minutes when the first and second ranks had been mown down by the enemy, and the 49th Ohio became the advance of the column. While urging his men to follow him, waving his sword high in air, the only way of command he could make, as no voice could be heard amid the deafening roar of musketry and artillery, and while within a few feet of the enemy's works, Major Strong was shot through the right shoulder. This charge, although called by the reports "an affair," was, in fact, one of the bloodiest battles of the war. One-half of the men of the 49th Ohio were killed or wounded, and the division of which that regiment was a part lost in killed and wounded in a single charge about fifteen hundred men. But it is mentioned by the general commanding only as "an affair," and the survivors only know the gallantry and persistency of the attack, and the terrible carnage of the "affair" at Picket's Mills. Again, while leading his regiment in the charge on the second day of the battle of Nashville, December 16th, 1864, Colonel Strong was severely wounded in the left arm by a minie-ball, which cut off the bones of the forearm. This was the last charge the regiment ever made, and practically the final engagement of the Army of the Cumberland. This ended Colonel Strong's military career, which was one of loyalty, gallant daring, and well-merited promotions. With but one exception, there was not an engagement in which his regiment participated throughout the entire war in which he did not take part. After the close of the war Colonel Strong commenced the study of law in the office of Lee & Brewer, at Tiffin, Ohio. On the 3d of January, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and at once located at Kenton, Ohio, where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful; and has, by his unaided struggles, industry, and sterling qualities of mind and heart, built for himself a reputation for worth, ability, and integrity that commands the confidence and esteem of all men. He has been all his life a zealous Republican, and has for years taken an active and influential part in politics. In 1879 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected again in 1881. The circumstances connected with his re-election rendered it a most flattering compliment on the part of his constituents. Never in the

history of that senatorial district had a senator been given the office for a second term, until it had become an established custom. However, Colonel Strong was renominated without his solicitation and during his absence, and was elected by the largest majority ever received by a candidate for that office in that district. The standing Republican majority in the district was about eight hundred, while Colonel Strong's majority in 1879 was over sixteen hundred, and in 1881 about two thousand. During both terms in the Senate he took a prominent part in all the proceedings of that body. On the 19th of April, 1883, he was appointed by Governor Charles Foster, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the judicial district in which he lives, in which capacity he is still serving, and is the nominee of his party to become his own successor upon the expiration of the term for which he was appointed. During the short time he has presided as judge he has given universal satisfaction to the bar of the district, and has proved himself eminently fitted for the position. He is a man of excellent habits, and socially a most agreeable gentleman to meet. Judge Strong was married February 14th, 1865, to Miss Mary Milliman, daughter of Hiram and Sally Milliman, and a native of Tompkins County, New York. Of this union two sons and one daughter have been born, all of whom are still living.

STILWELL, WELLINGTON, Judge, of Millersburgh, Holmes County, Ohio, was born in Richland Township, Holmes County, May 25th, 1848. His father was A. I. Stilwell, a native of New York State, and his mother, Helen (Boyd) Stilwell, of New Jersey. He was brought up on a farm, and became inured to its hardy life. His education was acquired in the common schools, and an academy (where he spent four years), supporting himself during his academical course by teaching between the sessions. At the early age of fourteen he chose law for a profession, and in April, 1866, entered upon its study in the office of Critchfield & Uhl, of Millersburgh. After diligently pursuing his studies under such competent direction, he attended a course of lectures at the Michigan State University, Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1868, and immediately commenced a practice which eventually placed him at the head of the bar in Holmes County. Starting in life with no advantages whatever, he became the architect of his own fortune, and by dint of hard labor and persistent study soon carved out for himself an enviable career. In the trial of causes he was always forcible and firm, and yet observed all those rules of propriety that characterize the conscientious practitioner, and that indicate the most delicate sense of honor. He never failed to adhere rigidly to the requirements of legal ethics. No temptation could swerve him from the line of strictest integrity. Never mercenary in his practice, money could not induce him to engage in a case regardless of its merits; but in him the cause of virtue ever found a champion. Mr. Stilwell served as school examiner from 1868 to 1872, and then resigned. He was elected Representative from Holmes County in 1869, and re-elected in 1871. Although the youngest member in the House, he met the highest expectations of his friends, was faithful to his constituents, and made a brilliant record as a legislator. A prominent State paper said of him:

"He is one of the best debaters in the House—being a ready, off-hand speaker, who has always language at command in which to clothe his thoughts. His speeches are exceedingly forcible, going to the bottom of the subject; and



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being an industrious, hard-working member, who, from experience in searching for authorities, is ever provided with an abundance of facts for argument and illustration, he is listened to with the greatest attention. His votes are never given without mature deliberation; and when the expenditure of money is involved, the subject first receives the severest scrutiny from him. No speculation ever received his support; no intriguer ever dared approach him, except with fair and honorable arguments for or against a measure."

When the resolution to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment was under consideration, he made the speech on the Democratic side, which was pronounced one of the most able, logical, and eloquent efforts ever heard within the walls of the House. He was but twenty-two years of age at this time. In 1874, on a popular vote, he was the choice of Holmes County for Congress, although in convention he did not receive the nomination. In 1880 he was a candidate for elector on the Democratic ticket, and received the highest number of votes, with one exception, of the twenty-two candidates upon the ticket. His county nominated him in 1882 for Common Pleas Judge. At the District Convention, in accepting the nomination, he said:

"In the position which you have assigned me on the ticket I recognize grave responsibilities as consequent upon my election. The duties of a judge, called upon as he is to pass upon the rights of his fellow-men under a multitude of circumstances involving civil relations as citizens—often life and liberty, as well as property—are laborious; calling for industry to investigate, patience, discretion, and, above all, the highest integrity—that he may aim only at justice as delineated by law; that justice may be his guiding star, turning neither to the right or left, dispensing justice with an even hand, without fear, favor, or affection—forgetting friendships as well as enmities, should the last exist, in his desire to make every citizen equal before the law."

In the primary elections he carried thirteen out of fourteen townships in his own county; in Coshocton County received one thousand majority over his competitor; and in the District Convention, embracing the two above mentioned counties and Wayne, his nomination was made unanimous. In the election he received the highest majority ever given in the district—in Wayne County running over fourteen hundred ahead of his ticket. Mr. Stilwell is the youngest member upon the bench in Ohio. As a Judge he is fearless and just. In the sentencing of criminals he never loses sight of the fact that it is the certainty of punishment rather than its severity that is most beneficial to society. In his civil administration, his greatest delight is to see the controversies between litigants harmoniously adjusted. Wherever he has held court so far his decisions have been received with great favor. Calm in his demeanor, quick in his perceptions, and impartial in his decisions, his legal contemporaries predict for him a brilliant future. Being a master in stenography, he is able to take full notes of important testimony and authorities quoted. He is an Odd Fellow, also a prominent Mason, having taken all of the degrees, inclusive of Knight Templar. Politically, he is a Democrat, fearless, unflinching, and progressive. Being of irreproachable character, high toned, sober, studious, and an excellent speaker, he is called upon to take prominent part in the advocacy of the principles of his party. He was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Holmes County in 1873. May 24th, 1868, he was married to Miss E. L. Harris, daughter of Jesse A. Harris. They have two daughters. Their home is a fine brick structure, tastefully arranged and admirably located, and furnishing the finest and most extended views of any

residence in Millersburgh. Mr. Stilwell has three brothers—all prominent and promising legal gentlemen—and two sisters: Hon. Byron Stilwell, of Ashland County, who served two years as Prosecuting Attorney, and has represented his county in the Legislature; A. H. Stilwell, for three terms Prosecuting Attorney of Coshocton County; T. N. Stilwell, attorney-at-law, Millersburgh; Lilly H., wife of J. L. Campbell, banker, Shreve, Ohio; and Florence V., who married R. Almack, of Richland Township, Holmes County. Physically, the Judge is of prepossessing appearance, with an intellectual countenance, clear, penetrating eye, and manly bearing. Socially, he is genial, frank, and firm in his attachments. As a citizen, he is greatly respected and beloved. In his family he is kind and indulgent, finding his greatest happiness at his home.

LITTLE, LYMAN, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Morristown, Vermont, September 8th, 1811, and died at his home in Cleveland, July 31st, 1883. His parents, David and Lucy Little, of Connecticut, both came of that grand old Puritan stock that has given to the country so many of its noble men and women. They early settled in Morristown, and had a family of eleven children, all of whom arrived at years of maturity. Lyman Little's early boyhood days were passed under the parental roof, and in the enjoyment of the educational advantages offered by a New England district school. After which, having received the full course of instruction there imparted, he received private instruction, and took an academical course under Professor Hasker; and, still later, had conferred on him an honorary degree by the Castleton Medical College, of Castleton, Vermont. Being by this time a proficient scholar—having been a close student during his various courses, and with a desire to impart knowledge to others—he engaged in teaching school, but his personal preference soon developed itself into a strong desire for the study of medicine as his profession. With this end in view, he entered upon a close application of his special study, with all the devotion and ardor of a youthful, well-trained mind. In due course he earned and gained his diploma, and entered upon the practice of the profession of his choice. In his profession he was eminently successful and specially devoted for twenty years, most of the time being located at Zanesville, Ohio. He was known as one of the best pathologists of the State, and took high rank among the medical fraternity. During the war of the Rebellion he was commissioned by Governor Tod to special army medical and surgical duty. In this capacity he visited various camps and numerous battle-fields, among them Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesboro, and others. His reports to Governor Tod showed him to be a man eminent as a surgeon and physician, thoroughly acquainted with all the important detail of the sanitary, surgical, and medical requirements of the army, in camp or on the field. He was a man of strong mind, a clear, sharp, analytical thinker, independent in thought and confident in conclusions, of great individuality. Toward secret societies and the holding of public office he always entertained a strong aversion. Open and above-board himself in all his actions, he had no affinity for the former, and for the latter he would never have allowed himself to stoop to seek the popular vote for any public office. His whole life was devoted to scientific reading and study—always studiously avoiding and averse to public notice. Noble and unselfish in character and disposition, he was

calculated, eminently qualified for, and did make a happy home, a loving husband and father. Dr. Little was twice married: First, September 22d, 1836, to Elizabeth G. Keyes, one of the three daughters of Judge Elnathan Keyes, of Sheldon, Vermont, who removed thither from Hartford, Connecticut, at an early date, taking with him a number of slaves, whom he freed and settled on farms in his vicinity. He was a man of great influence in the State, and his family the center of social enjoyment and culture. Of this union there was born one daughter, Sarah Keyes Little, who became the wife of John Tod, Esq., of Cleveland, the eldest son of ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio. The second marriage was to Cynthia S. Hunt, of Vermont, who still survives him. The memory of Dr. Little is very dear to all who knew him, for he was a man eminently beloved and respected—honored as a physician and as a private gentleman. His life had been an active and a useful one. Of later years he had abandoned his more active professional life, and was living in a happy comparative retired enjoyment of a well-earned competency. Such is the brief record of a man who lived an useful, unostentatious life, filling his sphere most fitly—doing whatever he did conscientiously and well—he leaves an example worthy of emulation.

BEATTY, CHARLES CLINTON, D.D., LL. D., an eminent educator and divine, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, January 4th, 1800; died at Steubenville, Ohio, October 18th, 1882. His father was Colonel Erkurius Beatty, an officer of distinction in the war for Independence, and who also filled during his life many important civic positions. Our subject was instructed from his earliest years in the principles of religion and the practice of the duties which they enjoin. His early training was received mainly at the hands of his mother, an exemplary Christian lady, a member of the Presbyterian society, into which body of Christians he was early inducted. That these maternal admonitions did not exert a more potent influence over the conduct of his earlier years was in after life, with him, a matter for serious retrospect. In this regard the family biographer says: "He also became by choice associated with vicious companions." This course of life, however, was soon rectified, and afterward, in writing about it, he expressed his high sense of obligation to his preceptor, Dr. Green, president of Princeton College, whose good influence supplemented that of his mother in bringing about the desired reformation. He was in possession of exceptional advantages for acquiring an education, first at the academy in Princeton, and later with private tutors in his father's family, preparatory to entering college. His beginning as a student was not auspicious, giving but little promise of the eminent attainments which he ultimately acquired, and he maintained the same indifferent standing through his entire college course at Princeton, graduating September 30th, 1818, without honors. This circumstance was properly attributed to other causes than lack of intellectual acumen. Ill-health, outside associations, and indifferent application were the principal causes. While yet in college his mind was directed seriously to religious matters, and during the progress of a revival meeting at Newark he was led to make a public profession of religion, and was duly examined for admission to the Church. About this time he made a trip to the West, stopping at Dayton, Ohio, the home of his sister. There he taught a four months' term of school, which he was obliged to suspend, owing to ill-health, which

seemed to threaten consumption. He then returned to the East, and entered a theological seminary, to prepare for the Presbyterian ministry, where he continued for three years, a faithful and diligent student. He became well versed in the religious controversies of the day, and being himself ultra-orthodox, he indulged in a disposition to argue with those who differed with him. He was attentive to his duties, and associated in good designs and efforts with the best men in the seminary. About the close of his second year, having for some time considered the subject, he decided to go on a mission to the heathen; and having previously corresponded with the United Foreign Missionary Society, he went to New York, met the managers, and was, August 27th, 1821, appointed to the Columbia River, on the Pacific coast. Being a candidate under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, they agreed, in view of his going on a mission, to license him January 29th, 1822; and on the ensuing Sabbath he preached in the Associate Reformed (later Scots') Church, of Philadelphia. About the first of April following, owing to the obstacles to any foreign mission to the Columbia River, he was released from his engagements to the missionary society. Having preached to acceptance in the vacant Church of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and much religious interest commencing there under his labors, he was employed to supply the pulpit during vacation. Through his labors the membership of the Church was trebled in numbers. During the summer he had several invitations to settle on the eastern shore of Maryland and other places, but next to a foreign mission his heart turned toward the West, and for this he obtained two commissions—to the Wabash Valley, and the (then) Upper Missouri, the first of which only was fulfilled. In view of these labors he was ordained by his presbytery, October 2d, 1822, at Cranberry, and the same day started for the West. On reaching the Wabash he at once commenced to establish a circuit on both sides of the river, as far up as there were any settlements. He labored most assiduously and successfully until the next spring, preaching at every settlement he could reach—generally in private houses or school houses—almost every day, often twice a day, at different points. One week he preached thirteen times at ten places, and rode more than one hundred and fifty miles. But his strength could not stand the fatigue and hardships, and he sank under it exhausted, though greatly encouraged by revivals in several settlements. He organized several Churches, two of them in Parke County, Indiana, calling him as pastor, promising him a salary of three hundred dollars, part in produce. He proposed to accept it, and settle in the woods; and with that view went to the land office and entered seventy acres of land, on which he made a contract to have a log-cabin erected for his dwelling. In April he started to go East to get his dismissal, and return as soon as possible. On his way, with an elder bearing the call, he went to Charlestown, to the meeting of the Presbytery of Louisville, which then embraced all of Indiana. Here he met with the sad tidings of his father's death, which ultimately changed all these plans. The call, which passed the presbytery and was transmitted to New Jersey, was afterward returned to the people, and he never saw them again. He slowly pursued his journey to Pittsburg, where he met letters directing him to come home. At the earnest solicitation of friends he accepted an invitation to preach two Sabbaths at Steubenville, Ohio, the Church then being recently vacant, and the result was a call, which



Alphonso Taft

met him at the presbytery in New Jersey, to the pastorate of that Church, offering him five hundred dollars a year, which he accepted, returning to them the latter part of August, and October 21st, 1823, he was installed by the Presbytery of Steubenville. In the spring of 1824 he was appointed by his presbytery to attend the General Assembly, in Philadelphia. June 30th, of that year he was married to Lydia R. Moore, of Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, who died on the 28th June, 1825, three days after giving birth to a child, the only one she ever had, and which died six weeks after its mother. He married a second time November 6th, 1827, his second wife being Hetty Elizabeth Davis, of Maysville, Kentucky. In the spring of 1820, with the co-operation and assistance of his wife, a lady of rare educational acquirements, he established a female school. The idea of starting this school had its conception in the mind of Mrs. Beatty. Its growth and success were phenomenal from its inception, and its graduates are numbered by thousands, and represent every State in the Union. As time progressed the labor involved in its management became more arduous and exacting, not only in consequence of the increased size of the institution, but by reason, as well, of the increasing infirmity of its founders. Hence, after nearly a half century's labor in the cause of education, they were content to resign it to other hands whose ability and fitness to perpetuate its usefulness had been abundantly attested. In 1840 the college of Washington, Pennsylvania, conferred upon Dr. Beatty the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and twenty years later that of Doctor of Laws. An ardent theological partisan, Dr. Beatty early took very decided and active part in the controversies which agitated, and finally divided, the Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the General Assembly the year of division. The part which Dr. Beatty took in the reunion of the Presbyterian Churches was one of the most important of his life. He was present at St. Louis, though not a member of the Assembly which inaugurated the proposition for reunion. Most unexpectedly to him, he was announced as a member of the Committee of Fifteen, and being next to Dr. Krebs, who was afterward incapacitated from acting, he thereby became convener of the committee. When called to act as chairman a very great responsibility seemed to devolve upon him, which was increased when the two committees came together, as he was also chosen chairman of the Joint Committee of Thirty. Before the conferences closed he was convinced that no principle would be sacrificed by union, and therefore advocated it. Dr. Beatty was a member of most of the boards of the Church, and was several times urged to take places in their administration. He was on the Committee to Revise the Discipline; chairman of the Committee to Examine into the Board of Publications; the Reconstruction Committee; and that of the boards. He was a constant attendant of the judicatories of the Church; was moderator of the Synod of Pittsburg, in 1839; of that of Wheeling, in 1842; and of Cleveland, in 1870-1. He was thirteen times a member of the General Assembly, and nearly thirty times present at its meetings. He was a member of the first Union Convention, called in Pittsburg, and elected to preside; also a member of the great Philadelphia Union Convention, of which he was chosen first vice-president. He was among the first directors of the Western Theological Seminary, and for several years was president of the board; also a trustee, and for nearly ten years a lecturer there. For a number of years prior to

his death Dr. Beatty refused to receive any compensation for preaching. To his other qualities of mind was added a genius for financiering, and he managed his affairs with such consummate skill that he was enabled to amass a considerable fortune, which he bequeathed largely to educational and benevolent purposes. In regard to Dr. Beatty's personal characteristics, they were somewhat paradoxical in their relation. Thus, while an eminent teacher of religion, conscientious in his endeavors, he sometimes failed to observe the minutiae in the line of Christian courtesy. A just man—from his own stand-point—he only enjoyed the distinction in a relative degree among his fellow-men. Christian forbearance in matters of small concern was not a trait of Dr. Beatty's character. On the contrary, he was harsh and despotic with those about him, often unnecessarily wounding the feelings of his friends and associates. These idiosyncrasies, however, served to show, by contrast, his great qualities of mind and heart. If in some minor things he was amenable to criticism and censure there were others, great and noble, which distinguished him above his fellow-citizens.

TAFT, ALPHONSO, LL. D., jurist, of Cincinnati, was born at Townsend, Vermont, November 5th, 1810. He was the only son of Peter Rawson Taft and Sylvia (Howard) Taft. His grandparents, on both sides, emigrated to Vermont from Worcester County, Massachusetts. His ancestors were originally from England, where one of them, Edward Rawson, who came to New England in 1636, was a man of education and social standing, and was for thirty-five years secretary of the province of Massachusetts. The father, Peter Rawson Taft, was reared a farmer, but afterward studied and practiced law, served many years in the Vermont Legislature, and was Judge of the Probate and County Courts of Windham County, Vermont. The subject of this sketch was also brought up a farmer, and until he was sixteen years old only attended the neighboring country schools. Stimulated with a desire for larger opportunities of education, he taught school for several successive winters in order to pay the expenses of tuition at Amherst Academy, during each following spring, returning to and working upon his father's farm each intervening summer. After this hard work he was able to enter Yale College in his nineteenth year, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1833, with high honor. For two years after graduation he taught in the High School, at Ellington, Connecticut. He then accepted a tutorship at Yale, which he held for two years. During this stay in New Haven he attended the Yale Law School, and graduated therefrom in 1838, and was admitted to the bar of Connecticut at that time. Determined to make his home in the growing West, he visited a number of the Western towns, and finally settled in Cincinnati, in 1839, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. An entire stranger, without influential friends, Mr. Taft's early career, like that of many other lawyers, was trying, but success came to him in good time. During a practice of over twenty-five years he was engaged in some of the largest and most important cases ever before the courts of Ohio, or in the Supreme Court of the United States. One of the most important cases of his long legal life was the suit brought in the Circuit Court of the United States to set aside the will of Charles McMicken, in which Mr. McMicken devised a property of half a million dollars to the city of Cincinnati, to

found a university for the free education of the youth of the city of his adoption. Mr. Taft was retained by the executors to defend the will. The case was argued before Mr. Justice McLean, in the Circuit Court, and the will was sustained. It was then carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where Hon. Thomas Ewing appeared in behalf of the contestants. The legal aspects of the case bear some resemblance to that of the famous Girard College will case, in which Mr. Binney and Mr. Webster appeared. The printed brief prepared by Mr. Taft for the argument of this case was a complete compendium of the law on the subject of religious and eleemosynary trusts in wills, and reviewed all of the decisions of the English and American courts, from the statute of the 43d Elizabeth to the present time. It also contained a full commentary upon all the statutes relating to this branch of the law. After a most elaborate argument the case was submitted to the court, and by them decided in favor of the validity of the will founding the University of Cincinnati. The opinion of the court was delivered by Mr. Justice McLean, in which he paid a very high compliment to Mr. Taft's brief and argument. The decision of the court followed substantially the argument of Mr. Taft. Another important case in which Judge Taft was engaged as counsel, in the last years of his practice, was the suit brought to test the constitutionality of the bill authorizing the issuance, by the city of Cincinnati, of two million dollars in bonds, for the completion of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Judge Taft was retained by the trustees of the Southern Road to defend the constitutionality of the bill. The case was argued before the General Term of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, Judge Yapple presiding. The constitutionality of the act was sustained by this Court, and its judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court of Ohio. No one can estimate the importance of the result of this suit, because by it it was possible to complete the Southern Road, from the rent of which the city has been able so materially to reduce the taxes of its citizens. In his career at the bar Judge Taft has had associated with him in partnership the late Judge Thomas M. Key (who first entered Mr. Taft's office as a law student in 1842), Hon. William M. Dickson, Hon. P. Mallon, Hon. Aaron F. Perry, and Hon. George R. Sage. Mr. Perry was formerly his classmate in the Yale Law School. During Mr. Taft's earlier residence in Cincinnati he served several years as a member of the City Council, and was active in efforts for the advancement of city improvements, and especially the building of railroads. He was the champion, in the City Council, of the Annexation party, so-called, which finally carried through the proposition to extend the city limits north from Liberty Street one mile, to what is now known as McMillan Street. On the 22d of January, 1850, he delivered, before the Mercantile Library Association, a lecture entitled "Cincinnati and her Railroads," in which he showed the great importance to the city of railroads radiating in every direction. In the light of recent events, this lecture seems almost a prophetic utterance. He was one of the prominent incorporators of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and acted as its counsel for a number of years. He was one of the first Board of Trustees of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and was energetic in carrying that railroad through in spite of the many difficulties which it met in its building. His theory was that Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis being nearly on the same parallel of latitude, should be joined by railroads which should form a main avenue of communication between

the East and the West, and he has lived to see the Baltimore and Ohio system carry out his theory. Mr. Taft was also for many years a director in the Little Miami Road. Judge Taft was always an earnest supporter of the proposition that the city should build the Cincinnati Southern Railway. His connection with the project has been varied. As one of the Judges of the Superior Court, the question of the validity of the act under which the first ten millions of bonds were issued to build the road was presented to him. He delivered the opinion of the court, sustaining the constitutionality of the act. As a member of that court he took part in the appointment of the first Board of Trustees of the Southern Road. After retiring from the bench he was himself appointed a trustee of that road, in 1875, to succeed W. W. Scarborough, Esq., resigned. Resigning on being called into the cabinet, on his return he was retained as counsel to defend the two million act, so-called, as above stated, which finally completed the road. He was the originator and projector of the first street railroad connecting the beautiful hill suburbs of Cincinnati with the city itself. He was the first president of the Mount Auburn Street Railroad, from which sprang the incline-plane system, and the extensive system of suburban street railroads, which are now such a feature of the city, and which have done so much to bring pleasant property within easy distance of the smoky city. Mr. Taft and his first wife were very prominent in the founding of the House of Refuge, and Mr. Taft delivered the opening address upon the completion of that institution, which has saved many waifs from sin and misery for useful lives. Mr. Taft has long been interested in politics, but not until 1856 did he take a prominent part. In that year he was a member of the convention which nominated John C. Fremont for President, and in which the Republican party was born. In the same year Mr. Taft became a candidate for Congress, in the First Ohio District, against George H. Pendleton, by whom he was defeated. In 1864 Judge Taft was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, but declined the appointment. In 1865, however, he was again appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge George Hoadly, which appointment he accepted. At the next spring election he was elected to that position by popular vote, and in 1869 was re-elected, having the rare honor, at that time, of receiving the unanimous vote of both political parties. In 1873 he resigned his seat upon the bench, and resumed the practice of his profession, in partnership with his two sons, Charles and Peter. Judge Taft's career on the bench was characterized by the most unwearied industry and the greatest care in arriving at his decisions. The most noted case, perhaps, which came before Judge Taft while on the bench, and which has since gained a national reputation, was the suit brought to enjoin the School Board of Cincinnati from striking out of the rules governing the public schools that clause which provided for the reading of the Bible in the opening exercises of the school. In this case the Superior Court Judges Storer and Hagans, constituting a majority, granted the injunction. Judge Taft delivered a dissenting opinion, in which he held: First, that the School Board had the power to strike out this clause from the rules; and second, that it was proper that such rule should be stricken out, because the King James Version of the Bible was not accepted by the large Roman Catholic population as the true Bible, and because the New Testament taught doctrines disbelieved in by

the Jewish part of the population. The Judge held that the Constitution of the State did not recognize the Christian religion any more than it recognized the religions of any of the other citizens of the State, not Christians. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of Ohio, which unanimously reversed the judgment of the court below, and sustained Judge Taft in his dissenting opinion, following substantially his course of reasoning in so doing. The opinion of Judge Taft in the Bible case, while it increased his reputation as a judge, has been used twice in his political career as an argument against his nomination for Governor, on the Republican ticket. In 1875 he was a candidate before the Ohio Republican Convention, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for Governor, and again in 1879, he was a candidate against Charles Foster, and was defeated in the convention by seven votes. On each occasion the Bible decision of Judge Taft, though confirmed unanimously by the Supreme Court, was the one argument why he should not be nominated, because, it was said, that however just his decision, and according to law, it would prejudice against him a number of Republicans who differed from him on the question of the Bible in the public schools. On the 7th of March, 1876, President Grant called Judge Taft into his cabinet, as Secretary of War, to succeed General Belknap, resigned. Judge Taft remained Secretary of War but three months, and was then transferred to the office of Attorney-general of the United States, as a successor of Judge Edwards Pierpont, a position much more suited to his taste, in which he continued until the close of President Grant's administration. Returning to Cincinnati, in 1877, he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Major H. P. Lloyd, of that city, which continued for five years. In April, 1882, Judge Taft was appointed, by President Arthur, United States Minister to Austria, and has since resided at Vienna, with his wife and daughter. One of the strongest features of Judge Taft's long and useful life of seventy-two years has been his devotion to education and the educational interests of the country. By the hardest work and strictest economy he was able to go through, and graduate from, Yale College, and from the Yale Law School, and since that time has reared five sons, each one of whom has graduated from Yale—the youngest in June, 1883. Judge Taft himself received the degree of LL. D. from his *Alma Mater*, in 1867, in which year his second son, Peter, graduated with the highest standing ever attained in the academical department of that institution, up to that time. Judge Taft was one of the trustees of the Woodward Fund, and for more than a decade of years was a prominent member of the Union Board of High Schools. As a lawyer he defended the embryo University of Cincinnati in the McMicken will case; when that relation ceased, he still retained his interest, and was in the first Board of Trustees appointed by the City Council, participated in the organization of the institution, and after an interval of three or four years was again elected to the board and became its president, which office he resigned upon his appointment to Vienna. In 1873, when in the corporation of Yale College, the six Senators of Connecticut who had held places in that body, yielded to six members to be chosen from the body of the *Alumni* of the college, Judge Taft was elected to a seat in the corporation of his *Alma Mater*, held the seat for three years, and was re-elected for another six, at the end of which time he declined to be a candidate for re-election, because of his appointment to a foreign mission. Judge Taft has

been a man of studious habits, and is thoroughly well versed in general literature. He is an admirable Latin scholar, and has retained his familiarity with the classics throughout his busy legal career. He has also had special interest in the study of astronomy. His life and character well fill out Horace's description of a man: "*Teres atque rotundus.*" Judge Taft married his first wife, Miss Fannie Phelps, of Townsend, Vermont, in 1841. In 1852 this lady died, leaving two sons, Charles Phelps and Peter Rawson Taft. In 1854 he married Miss Louise M. Torrey, of Millbury, Massachusetts, by whom he has four children—William H., Henry W., Horace D., and Fannie Louise. Charles Phelps Taft was born, at Cincinnati, December 21st, 1843; graduated at Yale in 1864, and at the Columbia Law School, New York, in 1866. He served in the Ohio Legislature in 1872 and 1873, and was defeated as a Republican candidate for Congress in the October election of 1872. He married a daughter of David Sinton, December 4th, 1873. Peter R. Taft, lawyer, the second son, graduated at Yale in 1867. Charles and Peter spent three years after graduation completing their education in Europe, entering upon the active practice of the law with their father in 1872. Peter married in December, 1876, Tillie, daughter of W. P. Hulbert, Esq., of Cincinnati. The third son, William H., graduated at Yale in 1878, and at the Cincinnati Law School in 1880. He served for one year as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County, and in February, 1882, was appointed by the President Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Ohio, which position he resigned January 1st, 1883, to enter the practice of the law with his father's former partner, Major H. P. Lloyd. The fourth son, Henry W. Taft, graduated at Yale in 1880, and at the Columbia Law School in 1882. He is a practicing lawyer in the City of New York. Horace D. Taft graduated from Yale in June, 1883. Fannie Louise, only daughter, after receiving a thorough education in Cincinnati, is now completing her studies in Paris, France.

ENGLISH, LORENZO, attorney-at-law, Columbus, Ohio, is the son of John English and Laura (Sweet) English. He was born in Herkimer County, New York, May 22d, 1819, upon his father's farm, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age, and received only the advantages of such an education as the common schools of his native county afforded. In 1837 the family removed by wagon, then the usual mode of traveling by those seeking homes in the West, to Ohio, and finally located at Mount Vernon, in Knox County. Our subject was one of the family then, and he proved a useful member, not only performing his full share of toil incident to a long and tedious journey, but also in adapting himself readily to any kind of labor common in a new country, and continuing so to do for the period of two years. In the fall of 1839 he entered Oberlin College as a student, and pushed his way through by hard study during term time, and by hard work in any honorable vocation which first presented itself during vacations, and was graduated with honor, in August, 1843. He came to Columbus in September of the same year, and commenced the study of the law, under Edwards Pierpont, afterward Attorney-general of the United States. He completed his studies in 1845, and was admitted to the bar in that year by the Supreme Court, at Mount Vernon, Knox County. He immediately thereafter commenced the practice of the law, in Columbus. Mr. English was well qualified for success in

life as a lawyer. He possessed patience, industry, integrity, and great popularity—a rare combination in a young man starting out upon a professional career, which was a success from the beginning. In 1850 he was the choice of the Whigs as their candidate for Mayor of Columbus, and was elected to that office over the Democratic nominee by a handsome majority. He was renominated in 1852, and the same result followed. Again in 1853, 1855, 1857, and 1859 he was nominated and elected over his Democratic opponents by a handsome majority. In 1853 both of the leading political parties nominated strong men for the office of Mayor. Mr. English was induced to stand as an independent candidate. The result was that he was elected over both party candidates by a large majority, thereby indicating that he was stronger before the people than the organization of the two parties and all the factions put together. His record as Mayor of Columbus, for eleven years, is without a blemish. He contributed largely of his means to aid in the relief of the families of soldiers who enlisted in the armies of the Union, and shouldered a musket as a private soldier when John Morgan invaded the State, in 1864. Upon his retirement from the office of Mayor he resumed the practice of law, and his clientage has increased to such an extent that it may be said to be larger, if not more lucrative, than that of any other one lawyer at the Columbus bar. He is a methodical, hard-working lawyer, and no lawyer on the other side feels that his cause is safe as long as Lorenzo English is working to secure a different result. He always finds the strongest points in behalf of his own client, and the weakest places on the adverse side. He very seldom gets into a weak or bad case, but even when he has been thus unfortunate, he has been known to impress a part of the jury with the belief that his side was the strongest and best, and secure thereby verdicts of disagreement. He has for many years been upon one side or the other of the most important cases in our courts. Mr. English is not especially eloquent as an advocate. He is not poetic or dramatic, but as a logician he is invincible. He presents his points to the court or jury clearly cut and forcible, and without superfluous words, and in a style which makes him powerful in argument to either. His written pleadings are seldom faulty. A deep knowledge of human nature is another characteristic which he possesses in an eminent degree, and which enables him to see into and comprehend all the details and issues of his cause quickly when its main features are presented to him. In the spring of 1869 he was elected a Republican member of the City Council of Columbus, from the Fourth Ward, that ward then being largely Democratic. In 1871 his party nominated him for County Treasurer. At the October election following, the result showed that he had overcome a Democratic majority of one thousand eight hundred votes, and had received eight hundred majority beside, and he made a popular officer. He was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Columbus District, in 1878. Though the district was largely Democratic, it required the combined efforts of the leaders and the rank and file of the opposition to defeat him; though the wards of the city of Columbus at the same election gave an average majority to the Democratic candidates of about eight hundred, Mr. English carried the same wards by a majority of forty-two. Mr. English has held many other places of trust and honor, aside from those named, and he always discharged the duties of all with singular fidelity. It is not often that it can be said of a man who has been so

long active in professional life, and in politics, that he has no enemies. Yet it can be said of our subject that he is without an enemy. This alone attests the worth of the man, and the high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors. Any further eulogy would be superfluous. He works as hard as ever, and though sixty-four years of age readily passes for a man of fifty.

SEIBERLING, JOHN F., inventor and manufacturer, born in Norton Township, Summit County, Ohio, March 10th, 1834, was the son of Nathan Seiberling, from Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, farmer. The family came originally from Germany, in the last century. His great-grandfather, Peter Seiberling, was a soldier of the Revolution, and his grandfather, formerly living in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, was, in 1875, the oldest living postmaster in the United States, having received the office from President Monroe, and held it for fifty-five consecutive years! The subject of this sketch was educated at Western Star Seminary, Summit County, Ohio, and in 1857 engaged in the drug business, at Akron, in that county. Herein he continued for two years, when, returning to Western Star, he resumed the occupation of farming. At this time he and his brother were one day working a Manny reaper on the farm, when John noticed the extremely hard work attending its use, and at once set his ingenuity to work to devise some mode of remedying this evil. After sundry attempts during the next two weeks, he invented what is known as the "Dropper," which accomplished the object he sought to attain, by reducing very considerably the labor attendant on the use of the Manny reaper. This invention he at once patented, and it soon became in universal request, a royalty being paid the inventor on the sale of each machine. The following year Mr. Seiberling invented another agricultural machine—the one so widely known as "The Excelsior" mower and reaper. It proved a great success, and under the firm name of Kline, Seiberling & Hower, he engaged in its manufacture, at Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio. The firm commenced with the manufacture of twenty-five machines in the first year of its operations, and in four years, such was found to be its immense utility, that the number manufactured increased to eight hundred in the year. Another factory was at once started, at Massillon, Stark County, under the firm name of Brown, Seiberling & Co., for the manufacture of this useful machine, and was attended with great success. In 1865 Mr. Seiberling disposed of his interest in this firm, and removed to Akron, where he erected the mass of buildings known as "The Excelsior Works," and under the firm name of J. F. Seiberling & Co., carried on his business of manufacturing. As many as forty-five hundred machines have been turned out in one year by this enterprising firm, which number represented an amount of business done of seven hundred thousand dollars—this immense product having had its source in Mr. Seiberling's invention of the "Dropper" and the "Excelsior" machine. There are at present some five factories employed in the manufacture of this machine, in various parts of the country. The "Excelsior" works were carried on under a stock company, of which our subject was the superintendent. In 1869 he withdrew, and the "Excelsior" works are now no longer in operation. A lighter machine than the "Excelsior" being demanded by agriculturists generally, he exerted himself to meet the demand, and after patient effort and numerous experiments, invented and per-



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fecting the machine known as the "Empire," embodying new and important features of great practical utility to the farmer. He forthwith erected "The Empire Works," contiguous to the old "Excelsior" buildings, and commenced the manufacture of the new machine, which has been received with great favor by the agricultural community. In 1880 he purchased the old "Excelsior" works, and at present date (1883) is building annually about eight thousand of the new "Empire" machines. These go throughout the entire United States, and he has shipped some of them to Germany and England. After purchasing the "Excelsior" works he invented a "Twine Binder," of which he is manufacturing a large number, they having met with great favor and success. In addition to his large manufacturing operations, Mr. Seiberling is also a director of, and large stockholder in, the Bank of Akron; president of the Straw Board Company; president of, and director in, the Akron Milling Company; a stockholder in the Agricultural Works at Doylestown; and in a coal bank, at Mineral Point. In politics he is a liberal Republican. He has held office in the Board of Education, and has filled various other offices of a minor and local character. He has never sought prominence in politics, but has contributed largely in services and money to several benevolent associations. In 1858 he married Miss Catherine L. Miller, of Norton, his own native township, who bore him eleven children, nine of whom are now living. He is endowed with the inventive genius in no small degree, and possessing also great energy of character, has become an influential man in his community, being withal a modest and affable gentleman, and in every way a most worthy citizen. His works take rank among the many large manufacturing interests of Ohio.

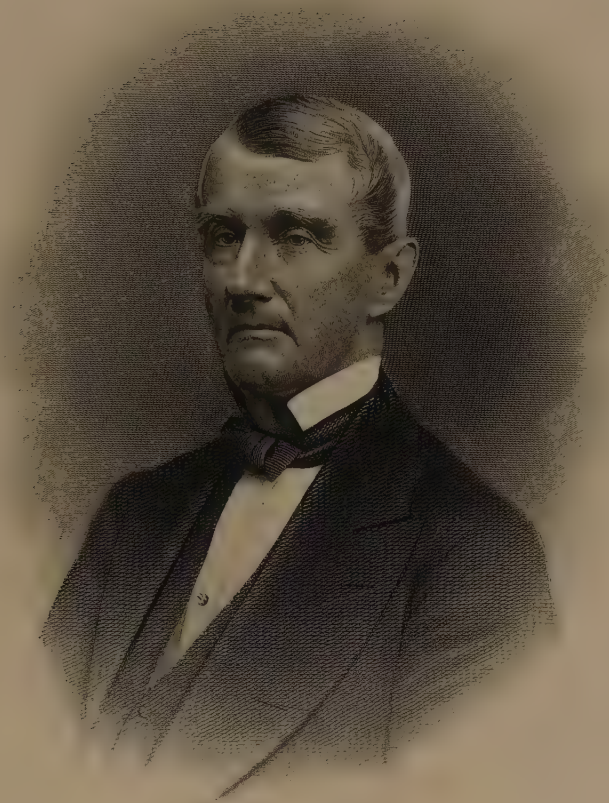
MCKELLY, ROBERT, a leading lawyer of Upper Sandusky, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents, Alexander McKelly and Mary (Torrence) McKelly, both natives of County Antrim, Ireland, emigrated to America in the beginning of the present century, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. There they remained for a number of years, and there the subject of this sketch was born April 8th, 1815. In 1823 the family crossed the mountains and became permanently located near Pittsburg. Robert was then eight years old, and from that time he passed his school-boy days in Alleghany County. In 1830 he was sent to Cannonsburgh College; but while a mere youth his services were in demand as a teacher, and before graduating he moved to Ohio, to take charge of a school in Richland County. He was then nineteen. Hon. George W. Geddes, of Mansfield, was one of his pupils at that time, as was also ex-Congressman F. C. Le Blond, of Mercer County. Young McKelly was in a fair way of continuing in that useful calling, but being tendered a clerkship in the Mount Vernon Post-office, he quit teaching and acted in the capacity of assistant postmaster for three years. About this time, feeling impulses of ambition, he concluded to have a profession, and choosing the law, he commenced reading with Henry B. Curtis, a prominent attorney of Mount Vernon, but before getting through he entered the office and finished his studies with John K. Miller, who was subsequently a Member of Congress. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar, and at once started in the practice of his profession, at Bucyrus. He was successful. His energy, perseverance, sound judgment, and especially his force as a jury advocate, secured

to him numerous and prominent clients. He had the care of the legal business of several important corporations, and became the attorney and counselor of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Upon the removal of the Wyandots from Ohio their reservation became vested in the Federal Government, and Wyandot County was formed. The new county, composed of that Indian reservation and portions of the surrounding counties, was organized in 1845. Upper Sandusky was the county seat, and the United States had a land-office there. The same year Mr. McKelly was appointed, by President Polk, register of that office, with his head-quarters near where Colonel Crawford was defeated by the Wyandots and their allies, and captured and burned by the Delawares. Remaining in the new county until the lands of the reservation were sold, Mr. McKelly moved with the office to Defiance, but soon thereafter resigned the position of register, and returning to Upper Sandusky, established himself as a lawyer at that place, which he has ever since made his permanent home. In 1851 he was nominated by his party friends as Probate Judge. Joseph Kinney was a competitor for the same office, and McKelly gave the matter no personal attention. The result was a tie vote. Governor Wood, having the appointing power in such cases, and thinking well of McKelly, commissioned him. Soon after that Judge McKelly was one of the projectors and chief supporters of the Ohio and Indiana (now the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago) Railroad. He was elected, in 1853, a member of its board of directors; was also chosen its general freight and ticket agent, and for a while he acted in the capacity of its president. In all these situations he discharged the duties of the trusts in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the advantage of the company and its patrons. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate, and represented the counties of Wyandot, Seneca, and Crawford. He was an active and efficient member of that body, and served on the Judiciary Committee, and also on the Committees of Finance and Railroads. Recognizing his ability as a legislator, and appreciating his devotion to the interest of his constituents, his party offered him a re-nomination, at a time, too, when there would have been no opposition, and when a re-election was certain. But his private business interfered with his going back to Columbus, and the proffered honor was declined. With the exception of serving his county one term as Prosecuting Attorney, what have been mentioned are the only political official positions Judge McKelly has held, though his party adherents have named him in their conventions as an available candidate for Common Pleas Judge and also for the National Congress, and on one occasion they came within three-fourths of one vote of succeeding to nominate him for the former, and on another occasion one and a half votes to nominate him for the latter. Coming of age at the close of the popular administration of Jackson, he cast his first presidential vote for Van Buren. He has ever since voted with the Democrats, has been prominent at all times in the councils of that party and in the advocacy of its principles. Although brought up in the Presbyterian faith of his parents he does not seem to give the dogmas of that denomination preference over the tenets of other Christian Churches, but exercises a broad charity and consideration for the different religious beliefs of his neighbors. He is a progressive man, and he has been among the foremost in pushing forward every good work, every substantial improvement and railroad enterprise affecting his town.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Rebecca Jane, daughter of Enoch Ogle, of Richland County, Ohio. She died in 1863. Of the ten children of that marriage but three are living—two sons and a daughter. They are Robert A., a prosperous hardware merchant, of Upper Sandusky; James M., connected with the Adams Express Company, of the same place; and Roberta Alfreda, the accomplished wife of James Irvine, a prominent lawyer and successful financier, of Lima, Ohio. His present wife, to whom he was married in 1871, is Isabel, daughter of Jesse Snyder, of Wyandot County, Ohio. Judge McKelly is a large, stout man, six feet high. His hair, now whitening from the frosts of many winters, was black, as were also his eyes, and his complexion is dusky. At the age of sixty-eight his movements are active, and his step firm. He is unaffected in his address, and in disposition he is cheerful and buoyant. He still practices law, being devoted to the profession—never abandoned—which he adopted over forty years ago.

SPRINGER, REUBEN R. was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1800. His father, Charles Springer, was a native of West Virginia, a soldier under General Wayne, and a participant in the battle of the Maumee, in 1794. For many years he was postmaster of Frankfort, and also cultivator of a farm near Lexington, Kentucky. He was killed in 1816, by being thrown from a wagon. Reuben Springer's mother was Catherine Runyan, a native of Princeton, New Jersey. She survived her husband several years. Young Reuben received a very meager education in the schools at Frankfort. At thirteen he entered the post-office as clerk, and succeeded his father as postmaster. He held this position for two years, when he became a clerk on a steamer running between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He was very economical, and in a few years was able to buy an interest in the line to which the boat belonged, and continued in the steamboat business for twelve years. On January 30, 1830, he married Jane Kilgour, daughter of Henry and Catharine Kilgour. Mr. Kilgour was at that time a member of the firm of Kilgour, Taylor & Co., the largest wholesale grocery firm in Cincinnati. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Springer became a junior partner in the firm, with which he continued for the next ten years. His close application to business impaired his health, and in 1840 he was obliged to retire from active business. The firm dissolved, and each member retired wealthy. Charles Springer, a brother of Reuben Springer, succeeded to the good will of the house. He was lost at sea in the ill-fated steamer *Arctic*, in 1854. Mr. Springer then turned his attention to the recovery of his health. In 1842 he left for Europe, but unsettled business compelled his return the following year. He revisited Europe in 1844-5, in 1849, and in 1851. On his fourth and last trip he was accompanied by Mrs. Springer, and together they spent much time in visiting the art centers of the Old World. By turning his attention to a study of the laws of health, he renewed his impaired constitution, and has lived thirty years beyond the limit which his hopes had fixed. In all these years he has taken advantage of every means to prolong his life. Mr. Springer is wealthy. His wealth consists principally of real estate, railroad bonds, and other securities. His income from rents alone is said to be seventy-five thousand dollars a year. He is a large stockholder, and for many years has been director of the Little Miami, Pitts-

burg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Lake Shore Railroads. At the close of last year he declined a re-election as director of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, after serving sixteen years in that capacity. He owns seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, which bear six per cent interest. He is a large stockholder and director in the Third National, Lafayette, and other banks, as well as in the Equitable and other insurance companies. He has never held a political position. He has been very careful and cautious in his investments, always placing his money where it would be perfectly safe and cause him the least anxiety or care. His extreme caution made him look with suspicion upon the Southern Railroad scheme, and he consequently held himself aloof from that enterprise. In politics Mr. Springer was a Henry Clay Whig, and a personal friend of that great statesman, but became a Republican at the birth of the party. In religion he is a Catholic, and is a member of the Cathedral congregation. He has given to the Cathedral over thirty thousand dollars, at the same time contributing to many public and private charities. Mrs. Springer died eleven years ago, leaving no children. Mr. Springer has educated four young relatives of his wife. He is a man of refined tastes, and a lover of all that is beautiful in art and nature. During his travels in Europe he collected many valuable paintings and works of art. His home, at Plum and Seventh Streets, Cincinnati, is filled with these souvenirs of foreign travel. In conversation Mr. Springer is always most interesting when talking on the subject of art. The success of the Musical Festivals in 1873 and 1875 demonstrated the possibility of a permanent institution in Cincinnati, and Music Hall was the result of the enthusiasm created by these festivals. In May, 1875, Mr. Springer addressed a letter to John Shillito, offering to donate one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of building a music hall, on two conditions: First, that the lot on Elm and Fourteenth Streets be secured from the city for the perpetual use of a society to be formed for the purpose, at a nominal rent and free from taxation; and second, that a further sum of not less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be donated by the citizens. The offer was received with enthusiasm, and committees to carry it into effect were appointed by the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies. When it was found that subscriptions flagged on account of the apparent preference being extended to Music Hall over the exposition, Mr. Springer, on June 7th, agreed to donate fifty thousand dollars more for the exposition interest, as soon as the one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars were subscribed by the citizens, on the condition that they should subscribe a further one hundred thousand dollars. The taking of subscriptions became even more arduous than before, and in November Mr. Springer offered to give another twenty thousand dollars, on condition that fifteen thousand dollars (the amount needed to make up the one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars) be raised within thirty days. This was accomplished by gathering small sums, hundreds of laboring men and operatives contributing one dollar each, for which they received certificates of stock entitling them to one admission into the first exposition to be held in the new hall. On December 1st, 1875, the Music Hall Association was formed. Work on the building commenced September, 1876. The trustees soon ran short of funds, and Mr. Springer



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added to his already munificent gift by donating twenty thousand dollars on two different occasions. Mr. Springer's gifts have been as follows:

Original subscription,	\$125,000
Additional (November, 1875),	20,000
Additional (April, 1877),	20,000
Additional (January, 1878),	20,000
Organ fund,	5,000
Premium for carving,	500
Art Museum fund,	10,000
Exposition buildings,	50,000
New building, College of Music,	40,000
Endowment, College of Music,	80,000
Total,	\$370,500

A life-sized statue of Mr. Springer—executed by Preston Powers, son of the celebrated sculptor, Hiram Powers—was unveiled at Music Hall, Monday, May 15th, 1882, with appropriate ceremonies. It is seldom that the living are so honored, but in this case it was fitting that the first statue erected in the great building should be that of its great patron. Mr. Springer is singularly modest, and notwithstanding his large gifts to the Music Hall and College, he refuses to have it named after himself. He is genial, unostentatious, and liberal to all public charities, and he will always be known as one of the city's greatest benefactors.

PROBASCO, HENRY, retired merchant, was born at Newtown, Connecticut, July 4th, 1820. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1835, he commenced his mercantile career as a clerk with Mr. Tyler Davidson, who was engaged in the hardware business in Cincinnati. He was made a partner in 1840, and married in the same year Julia, daughter of the Hon. Abijah Carrington, (comptroller of the State of Connecticut,) and sister of Mr. Davidson. Under his active personal superintendence, the business rapidly grew, and in less than six years from his being taken into partnership the firm of Tyler Davidson & Co. became the largest hardware business in Cincinnati. In 1851, Mr. Probasco conceived the idea of erecting a handsome store, far superior to any then in existence in the city, and he carried out the project on the site where the firm then transacted their business. It was the first store in Cincinnati built of freestone. It was an example of the bold enterprise of the firm, and had the effect of enlarging men's ideas as to what business stores and business blocks should be. It was a grand commercial success, for in 1854, three years after the erection of the building, the sales had quadrupled those of 1851, having increased in amount from \$150,000 to upward of \$600,000 per annum. In 1856, Mr. Probasco spent about eight months in Europe, and observing that many of the leading merchants and manufacturers in the large cities of England had retired to their suburban residences, he began, on his return to Cincinnati, to consider plans for building a country-house, and he selected Clifton as the locality. In 1860, his mansion, known as Oakwood, was commenced, and it was completed in 1865. It is approached by an entrance which is interesting as a *chef d'œuvre* of Cincinnati wrought iron work. This was the first attempt that was made to unite limestone and sandstone in the construction of suburban residences. It was eminently successful, and since that time many of the large suburban residences of Cincinnati have been built from these two materials. Mr. Probasco is entitled to the credit of having led the van. In December, 1865, Mr. Tyler Davidson, his brother-in-law, died, and Mr. Probasco disposed of

the business to Lowry, Perin & Co., in March, 1866, Mr. Lowry having been a partner in the firm of Tyler Davidson & Co. for some years. In 1866, he again left this country for Europe, visiting all its principal cities, returning late in 1867. In October, 1866, while in Munich, at the Royal bronze foundry, he was shown some designs for a fountain. The idea of a public fountain for Cincinnati had been a topic of discussion some years previously between Mr. Probasco and Mr. Tyler Davidson. Mr. Probasco resolved to erect a fountain, that while it should be a practical benefit to the people, it should also be more beautiful than any previously erected in the United States. He commenced negotiations with the director of the foundry, and the great artist, Kaulbach, and his son-in-law, Kreling, and the result was the magnificent fountain, so widely known, as well for its artistic beauty, as its useful purposes, which he presented to the people of Cincinnati on the 6th October, 1871. During Mr. Probasco's various travels in Europe, he devoted much of his time to the study of public and private galleries, and museums of science and art. His natural taste, cultivated by that education which association with the works of the great masters gives, has enabled him, unaided by amateurs and critics, to assemble together one of the finest collections of pictures in the country. His passion for curiosities in literature has induced him to collect a splendid library of books and rare manuscripts. Besides indulging his love of the rare in literature, and the beautiful in art, Mr. Probasco has embellished his grounds with choice trees and shrubs, imported from Japan, California, France, and England. He has shown a public spirit that the city of Cincinnati is proud of, and always feels a pleasure in opening his collections to those who are able to appreciate the gems they contain. Mr. Probasco is an Episcopalian, having contributed to the erection of Calvary church in Clifton, and donating its beautiful tower and stone spire. He has been one of the managers of the Cincinnati Public Library, a director of Spring Grove Cemetery, an active trustee of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, a director in several benevolent associations in the city, besides for ten years a member of the council at Clifton, and in 1877, its mayor.

SPENCER, OLIVER M., lawyer and jurist, was born March, 1809, at Cincinnati, died September 30th, 1861, at West Walnut Hills, in Hamilton county, Ohio. He was the third son of Oliver M. Spencer, a prominent pioneer merchant of that city, who was distinguished for his great liberality, and grandson of Colonel Oliver Spencer, an officer of the Revolutionary war, who, at the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine, Springfield, Monmouth, and in other engagements, commanded a regiment equipped at his own expense, and sacrificed almost his entire fortune in the cause of American independence. The subject of the present sketch was educated at the Cincinnati college, and, after engaging for a short time in mercantile pursuits, was sent to the well-known "Reeves Law School," at Litchfield, Connecticut, where many of the great lawyers of the day received their legal training. By habits of industry while at this school, he laid the foundation of that exact knowledge of the principles of the common law, which gave him, in after life, his justly earned claims to eminence in the profession. When he returned to Cincinnati, he engaged in the practice of the law with different partners at various times, Judge Bellamy Storer being among the number. He was appointed

attorney for the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, and conducted a large practice until 1854, when he was elected one of the judges of the Superior court of Cincinnati, upon its organization, for a period of four years, with Justices Bellamy Storer and W. Y. Gholson as his colleagues. He was reëlected for a term of five years, in 1858, but died before the expiration of his second term. His chief characteristic as a judge was his laborious habit of thought, by which all questions that came before him were settled on principles of law rather than by precedent. This was so much the case that a point of evidence having been raised and determined by him through the application of strict legal reasoning, he would exhibit unfeigned surprise when he was informed that he had decided a similar question, in a similar manner, a few months before. He was the great common lawyer of the entire bar, and was recognized as such by every member of the profession. His charges to juries were models of perspicuity and careful analysis of the question at issue. He administered all proceedings before him with singular exactness and an impartiality that made every decision unquestioned. A proof of the respect entertained for his great ability was found in the fact, that no case in which the opinion was delivered by him was overruled by the Supreme court of the State. He loved law as a science, and profoundly felt its responsibility. His perceptions of right were intuitive; and in all deliberations with his colleagues he sought to reach a result his conscience could approve. Mere expediency, or the power of precedent, never controlled his decisions; nor did the approbation or censure of the profession when stern duty claimed his bold utterances for the truth. He endeavored to administer human law in accordance with the divine laws of the just Judge, whose will he ever conscientiously strove to obey. Previous to his election to the bench, he had a certain degree of prominence in politics, and with George W. Runyan, was elected to the House of Representatives in the exciting canvass of 1851, but was displaced by George E. Pugh and Alexander Pierce, who were declared to be elected in conformity with the law dividing the State into districts. He was a candidate for Congress in opposition to George H. Pendleton, but was defeated in the contest. He was married three times, his last wife being Sarah P. Halstead, a daughter of Chancellor Halstead, of New Jersey, by whom he had three children—Chauncey, Minnie, and a son, who died a few years after the death of his father. His brother, Hon. Henry E. Spencer, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Cincinnati, was born in Columbia, Hamilton county, and was, for four terms mayor of Cincinnati, serving in the aggregate eight years, being one of the best officers who ever served in that capacity. He was also, for many years, a member of the city council. He became president of the Firemen's Insurance Company, and by his successful management of its interest, became known and deservedly recognized as one of the leading underwriters of the West. He is a man of strict integrity, and like his brother, liberal in sentiment, and benevolent. He married Henrietta Halstead, sister of Chancellor Halstead, and has had ten children. A third brother, Robert Spencer, also a native of Hamilton county, was an eminent Methodist minister, one of the pioneer clergymen of the State, a sound theologian, a fine scholar, and a good man. He traveled the circuit on horseback in the days before railroads were introduced, and was widely known throughout the western country as an earnest, simple minded man, and one universally beloved.

LLOYD, HARLAN PAGE, lawyer, was born at Angelica, New York, March 26th, 1838. His father was Hon. Ransom Lloyd, for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in Allegany County, in that State. He was the personal and political friend of Hon. W. L. Marcy, Hon. Horatio Seymour, and other prominent statesmen of New York. He was of English descent, tracing his lineage directly to the Lloyds who fought for liberty under Oliver Cromwell. Judge Lloyd married Miss Julia M. Starr, a descendant of one of the Puritan forefathers, who joined the Plymouth colony in 1634. Six children, all of whom are now living, were born to these parents, the subject of this sketch being the third. After a common school training in his native village, young Lloyd went to Cooperstown to prepare for college. He entered the sophomore class at Hamilton College in 1856, graduating in 1859, one of the youngest students of his class, winning the second honor in general scholarship, and the highest prize in rhetoric and oratory. For a year he was classical instructor in a collegiate institute at Bloomfield, New Jersey, and at the same time pursued the study of the law. Later he placed himself under the immediate tuition of Hon. Martin Grover, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and was thus peacefully engaged when the firing upon Sumter called the nation to arms. He heard the appeal and closed his books. Duty was plain, and straightway he assisted in raising and equipping the first company of soldiers which left his native village; and after the memorable disaster of Bull Run, gave his entire time for several months to the work of recruiting volunteers. Untiring in his efforts in this behalf, he visited nearly every school district in his native county, and addressed numerous meetings in churches and school-houses. In the national emergency he freely gave heart, voice, strength, and example to encourage and animate his fellow-men to the rescue of their imperiled country. A full company of the 6th New York Cavalry, of which he was first lieutenant, enlisted under him, and marched to Camp Scott, on Staten Island. There his regiment was consolidated with another, and he was involuntarily mustered out of service. He thereupon repaired to Albany, and was admitted to the bar by the Court of Appeals, in December, 1861, afterward taking a thorough course at the Law School of the University of Albany. Early in July, 1862, he again enlisted, this time as a private in a battery. Promotion followed rapidly. After faithful service at Newbern and Roanoke Island, under General Burnside, he was commissioned captain of the 22d New York Cavalry, and ordered to the Army of the Potomac. His soldierly conduct and qualities frequently attracted the notice of his superior officers, and at the close of the war General Custer tendered him a position in his own regiment in the regular army, but he declined the honor. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania Court-house, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, at Jerusalem Plank Road, and in all the battles of the Wilson Raid. Thence he marched to the defense of Washington against Early; and thence to the Shenandoah Valley, taking part in every battle of that brilliant campaign. While leading a charge, at the head of his regiment, near Winchester, August 21st, 1864, he was shot directly through the body, and was considered mortally wounded. He was sent to the hospital, and thence to his home in New York, as soon as he could be removed. He partially recovered, and with an open wound, took the stump for Abraham Lincoln, in the fall of 1864, and made campaign speeches



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till the very day of election. Then he rejoined his regiment in the field, and served on a general court-martial during the Winter of 1864 and 1865. In the Spring of 1865, he marched up the Valley of the Shenandoah with General Sheridan and General Custer, and his regiment led the attack at Waynesboro, in the battle which resulted in the capture of the entire army of General Jubal Early, one of the most brilliant of General Sheridan's famous series of victories in the valley. The column pushed on to Charlottesville and Gordonsville, destroying the Virginia Central Railroad and General Lee's source of supplies, until it reached a point only twelve miles from Richmond, on the west. Then, wheeling suddenly to the left, General Sheridan crossed the York River to White House Landing, and joined General Grant's army in front of Petersburg. During this rapid march Major Lloyd served as aid-de-camp on the staff of General Wells, of Vermont, and won the highest commendation for his soldierly qualities. He was now commissioned as major. He took part with the Army of the Potomac in the daily and nightly battles which resulted in the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. He was next appointed commissary of musters, by the Secretary of War, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Major-general Torbert, commanding the Army of the Shenandoah. He mustered out and sent home all the men of this army, and was himself honorably discharged at Rochester, New York, in August, 1865. Thus closed his brilliant military career. Major Lloyd now cast about for a field in which to practice his chosen profession. He was not long in determining to come to Cincinnati, and as an entire stranger, without any means, he opened a law office, and began the struggle with many competitors. Business came slowly at first, but diligent study and faithful, energetic attention to the interests of his clients gradually enlarged his practice, and made for him the prominent place at the Cincinnati bar which he now holds. Of the many important causes in which Major Lloyd has been engaged, there is none more interesting than one of his early practice. Some emancipated slaves sought to recover an estate which they claimed by inheritance from a runaway slave from Kentucky, who had accumulated property in Cincinnati. Major Lloyd was retained to prosecute their claim. Suit was instituted in 1869. The defenses of the occupying claimants were threefold: That the plaintiffs were illegitimate, as a slave marriage had no legal validity; that the plaintiffs were chattels, and had no legal status at the time the descent was cast; and finally, that if any property descended, it vested in the master and not in the slave. Major Lloyd took the broad ground that the validity of the slave marriage should be recognized in the interests of justice and morality, as it certainly had been under the law in many of the slave States. His argument was an exhaustive review of the history of the institution of marriage among the slaves in this country, and of the legal authorities which recognize its validity. The Superior Court, in General Term, unanimously sustained Major Lloyd's position, and gave judgment accordingly. The case was the first of its kind in the country, and attracted much attention, especially among the colored people. They looked upon the result as one of the chief steps in attaining for their race complete equality before the law. Major Lloyd gave the bankrupt law and the decisions under it the closest study, and was engaged in several cases which afterward became leading cases in its construction. One worthy of mention was argued at Mansfield, in this State. The case turned on the question

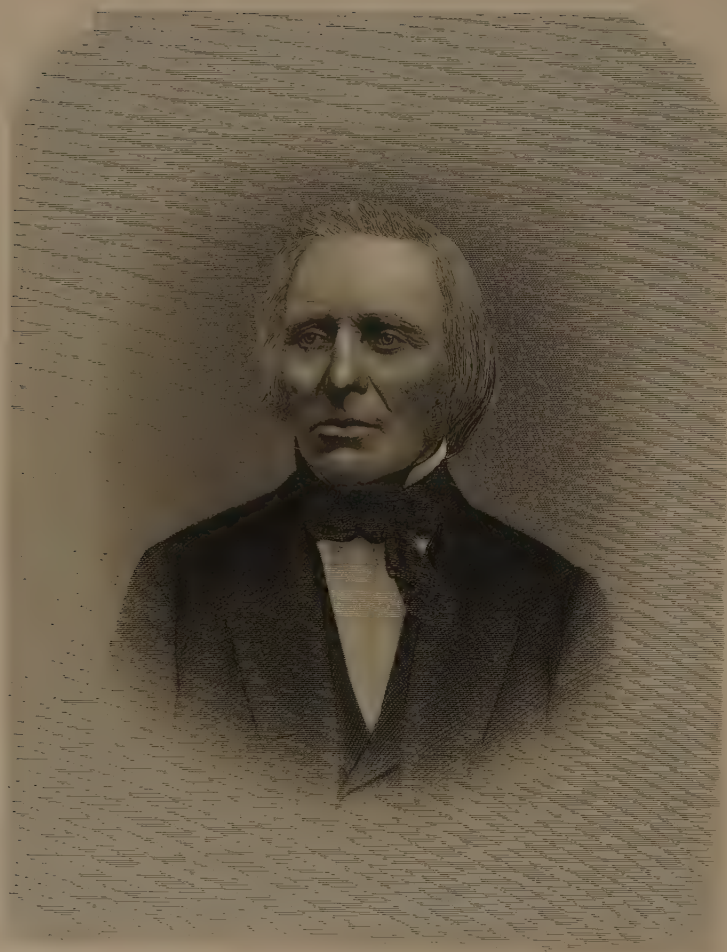
of the power of the United States Court to set aside a discharge in bankruptcy granted by a Federal Court, under the law of 1867. The question was then undecided. Major Lloyd took the negative, argued the case three times at Mansfield, and finally won it. The law in Ohio and other States has since been settled, affirming the theory of Major Lloyd in that case. The most important case, considered from a legal stand-point, in which he has been engaged of late years was a copyright case in the United States Court. The case had been decided adversely to Major Lloyd's clients by Judge Emmons, of the United States Circuit Court, and by Judge Swing, of the United States District Court, before he was retained. The main question presented was whether a system of book-keeping could be copyrighted. Major Lloyd argued that it could not, and both in his brief and in his oral argument before the Supreme Court of the United States sounded the depths of the question by an elaborate review of American and English decisions. The court unanimously sustained his position, in an opinion which will make this a leading case. It has already been quoted a number of times by English courts. It is reported in volume 101 United States Reports, page 99. Major Lloyd has been associated in the practice with C. S. Bates, now Professor in Kenyon College; with Governor E. F. Noyes; and with Judge Alphonso Taft. His present partner is Wm. H. Taft, Esq. Major Lloyd's career at the bar is unfinished, but his close application to business and business-like methods, his strict integrity, his quickness of perception and clearness of thought, accompanied, as they are, with great facility of speech and perspicuity of expression, leave no doubt of the high stand he has taken, and will continue to maintain, in his profession. Major Lloyd's powers of speech already alluded to, his creative imagination, and literary education make him a successful lecturer and public speaker. He delivered the baccalaureate address before the University of Cincinnati in 1882. Frequent calls have been made on him for lectures on historical subjects, the delivery of which gave the greatest satisfaction to his audiences. As a Republican he has gone on the stump and lifted his voice with no uncertain sound in favor of his political principles. He has never held an office, nor been a candidate for one. A large number of lawyers throughout the district recommended him for appointment as Judge of the United States District Court, after Judge Swing's death. After some consideration he declined to be a candidate, preferring to remain in the practice. The weight of Major Lloyd's influence has always been on the side of Christianity, and therefore has he always been actively interested in the Sabbath-schools in Cincinnati, in the Young Men's Bible Society, and in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which, at one time, he was president. He was also President of the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Toledo, in 1874. He is deeply interested in the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, composed of his comrades in the war, and has devoted much of his time to the interests of that order, of which at the present time he is Judge-advocate for the Department of Ohio. In 1877 he visited Europe, and spent several months in travel and study, visiting England, France, Germany, and Switzerland. In 1882 he visited Europe again, extending his travels into Bavaria and Austria. Major Lloyd married at Poughkeepsie, New York, in June, 1869, Miss Harriet G. Raymond. Two children have been born of this union, Raymond and Marguerite. Mrs. Lloyd is the daughter

of President John H. Raymond, of Vassar College, and has written and published a work entitled "The Life and Letters of Dr. John Howard Raymond, late President of Vassar College." The success of this work, attracting, as it has done, favorable notice from the press, in the United States and England, and the rare power of writing displayed in its editing, show her the worthy daughter of her distinguished father. In its preparation and the spirit with which it is accomplished, she has verified the words of Webster: "There is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors which elevates the character and improves the heart. Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of alliance with excellence which is departed; and a consciousness, too, that in its acts and conduct, and even in its sentiments and thoughts, it may be actively operating on the happiness of those who come after it." Mrs. Lloyd is a shining example of the wisdom of Dr. Raymond's theory of the proper education of women, and has followed her father's teaching: "Plant these lights modestly but bravely on whatever candlestick Providence may set before you, and let them so shine as to benefit others and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Major Lloyd, in common with many representative men of this day, owes much of his success to the ennobling influence of a cultivated wife.

COLLINS, ISAAC C., lawyer and jurist, born in Lowville, New York, January 2d, 1824, was the fifth son of Hon. Ela Collins, and grandson of General Oliver Collins, both prominent citizens of northern New York. His maternal grandfather was Rev. Isaac Clinton, who graduated at Yale in 1788, and subsequently became pastor and principal of the academy at Lowville. Two of the brothers of Isaac came West and settled; one in Cleveland, and the other in Columbus. The subject of our sketch graduated at Yale college in 1846, studied law in the city of New York one year, and in his father's office in Lowville until April, 1848, when he removed to Cincinnati. In 1850, he became a member of the law firm of Matthews, Keys & Collins, and in 1853, associated with Hon. John W. Herron, (who married his sister,) in the firm of Collins & Herron. For twenty-five years or more, the firm of Collins & Herron was intrusted with a large and responsible business, and enjoyed the confidence of the best class of citizens and clients. In 1877-8, Mr. Collins was the president of the Cincinnati Bar Association, being successor to Hons. Alphonso Taft and Henry Stanbery in this position. In all his career he was remarkable for diligence in the preparation of his cases, and for boldness and clearness in their presentation; while his candor and sincerity gained for him in an unusual degree the confidence of both court and jury. Mr. Collins served two sessions in the Ohio legislature of 1857-8. He was the author of the law regulating assignments, and the champion of the opposition to usury laws. He urged that the rate of interest could safely be left, like the price of wheat, to the law of supply and demand, and that all legislation upon the subject, tended to enhance rather than to diminish the rate to the borrower. His speech upon the subject was printed, and had a large circulation. In October, 1858, he was elected judge of the court of common pleas and district court, and filled the position with credit until November, 1861. He was not again a candidate for office until the summer of 1873, when he was nominated for governor of

Ohio by the liberals, and was supported by prominent men of both parties; also by the *Cincinnati Commercial* and the *Volksblatt*. He was not elected, nor did those who supported him expect to succeed. They expected only to cultivate in the minds of intelligent citizens more independence of party, and a higher regard for purity and economy in public affairs. Judge Collins always expressed great faith in the principles of government set forth and made illustrious by Thomas Jefferson, of which the cardinal idea, in his opinion, was that those people are the happiest who are governed the least. For many years he was vestryman in the Episcopal church, but was understood to be of rationalistic tendency. He was married in February, 1852, to Miss Emily Hopkins Ruth, a native of Baltimore, and had six children, five daughters and one son. He resided on Forest avenue, Walnut Hills, on a site commanding a beautiful view of the Ohio river and valley, and enjoyed a large measure of social and domestic felicity, until his death, on July 29th, 1879.

WADSWORTH, ELIJAH, pioneer, born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 14th, 1747, and died in Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, December 30th, 1817, was a descendant of Captain Joseph Wadsworth, who hid the charter of Connecticut in the oak tree on the 9th May, 1680. Brought up to the trade of a blacksmith, he worked at it in Hartford until 1770, when he removed to Litchfield, in the same State, and continued his work there until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. He then assisted in raising Sheldon's regiment of light dragoons and served in it through the war, ending his service as a captain. When Major Andre was captured, he was at West Point, and was one of the guard set over the prisoner the night after the capture. After serving in several actions he returned to Litchfield, when the army was disbanded, and remained there until his removal to Ohio. In 1795 he became associated with others in the formation of the land company which, in September of that year, purchased the Connecticut Western Reserve in Ohio from the State of Connecticut, he being one of the six who gave their bonds as principals and sureties for the first purchase-money. In company with Ephraim Kirby and Samuel Andrew Law, he took one-half the contract, the remaining half being divided equally between Uriel Holmes, Jr., and Elijah Boardman. He was one of the original proprietors of the townships of Canfield and Boardman, in Mahoning county, Johnston, in Trumbull county, Salem (now Conneaut), in Ashtabula county, Palmyra, in Portage county, and Wadsworth, in Medina county, which last township was named after him. The summers of 1799, 1801 and 1802 were spent on the Reserve, surveying and laying out townships, and the winters of the first two years in Connecticut. In the fall of 1802 he returned to Litchfield for his family and brought them to Canfield, where he took up his residence. He was instrumental in having the first mail route on the Reserve established, and was appointed the first postmaster in Canfield, in October, 1801. He resigned the office in 1803, and was again postmaster there in 1813. At the first general election after Ohio was organized as a State, in 1803, he was elected sheriff of Trumbull county. In the year following he was elected major-general of the fourth military division of Ohio, comprising all the northern part of the State, and for the two or three years following labored under great difficulties to organize a militia. At the session of the legislature in 1807-8 he was appointed one of the three commissioners to locate the seats of justice for Tuscarawas



John Belamater

and Stark counties. In June, 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain, and on the 16th August following General Hull surrendered Detroit, the Michigan territory, and the army under his command to General Brock, commanding the British army in Canada, and thus laid open the whole northwestern frontier of Ohio to British and Indian invasion. Information of the surrender was brought to him at Canfield on the 21st August. He immediately sent expresses to his several brigadier-generals to detail troops from their respective commands for the protection of the frontier, and ordered the company of cavalry belonging to the neighborhood into immediate service. On the 23d, with this company of cavalry and Elisha Whittlesey as his aid, he started for Cleveland, reaching that place on the afternoon of the next day, finding the place deserted by the frightened inhabitants and meeting there the surrendered troops of General Hull, who had been liberated on parole. The day following, two officers were sent to Washington with the news of Hull's surrender and to procure supplies and munitions for the army. Orders were received to organize a brigade of fifteen hundred men from his division, put them under command of a brigadier-general, and report them to the commander of the northwestern army. After remaining in camp at Cleveland some weeks with the purpose of keeping up communication by the lake front with the advanced post at Huron, he resolved to abandon that line of communication as dangerous, and withdrew to the neighborhood of Akron, whence, with hastily collected reinforcements and supplies, he set out for Huron. Here he was visited by General Harrison, and, after a conference, turned over the greater part of his command to that general, leaving the remainder under the command of Brigadier-General Simon Perkins. In November, 1812, he retired from the service and returned to his home in Canfield. A misunderstanding in the War Department concerning the payment of the expense of provisioning his command when first called out, caused him some annoyance and embarrassment. The mistake was discovered and rectified some years afterward, and the integrity, business ability, and careful economy shown by him in the affair publicly acknowledged. The anxiety and exertion of organizing against invasion impaired his health, already broken by age and the hardships of pioneer life. He married, February 16th, 1780, Miss Rhoda Hopkins, of Litchfield.

WHITEMAN, BENJAMIN, pioneer soldier, was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, March 12th, 1769. He emigrated to what was then called Limestone (now Maysville), Kentucky, when about twenty-one years old, and there was, by Governor Beverly Randolph, in 1791, commissioned an ensign of militia. In 1793 he married Miss Catharine Davis. In 1792 he was, by Governor Isaac Shelby, commissioned captain of a company of the 15th regiment of Kentucky militia, and in 1796 this commission was reissued by Governor Garrard, of Kentucky. In 1799 he removed to Beaver Creek, Greene county, Ohio, then a small settlement, at present known as the city of Xenia, and in 1803 was by Governor Tiffin, appointed associate judge of the common pleas court of the county. On the reorganization of the Ohio militia, under the State Constitution adopted in 1802, Captain Whiteman, having removed to the Falls of the Little Miami, now known as Clifton, Greene county, Ohio, and there decided to settle on a farm as his permanent home, he was by Governor Tiffin, commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 2d regiment,

3d brigade, 1st division of Ohio militia, September 28th, 1804, and the following year he was commissioned as brigadier-general, to take the command of his brigade. June 26th, 1809, this latter commission was reissued him by Governor Worthington, with command of the 4th brigade assigned him; and May 1st, 1813, he was, by Governor Meigs, commissioned major-general of the 5th division. He continued to occupy this position until, after the war of 1812, the militia were disbanded, and returned to the avocations of peace. March 13th, 1816, we find General Whiteman engaged receiving in the books he had then opened at Xenia, stock subscriptions to the State bank of Ohio, and he continued subsequently until his death, which occurred at Clifton, July 1st, 1852, to be connected with banking operations.

DELAMATER, JOHN, M. D., LL.D., was born April 18th, 1787, at Chatham, New York, and died March, 1867, at Cleveland, Ohio. His family was of French origin, as the name indicates; his ancestors having been Huguenot exiles who found refuge in Holland. There they intermarried with the people of the country, and the traces of the Dutch descent were noticeable in his features. His father was a farmer, and this son was originally destined for no other occupation. A slight injury from overlabor, when a lad, unfitted him for farm work, and it was concluded as the next best thing to educate him for the ministry. At that early day the opportunities of good schooling were few; but the removal of the family to Duanesburg, Schenectady county, brought them into a neighborhood more than usually furnished with means of instruction. He was taught for some years by a thoroughly educated clergyman, who had himself been trained abroad. As he grew toward manhood his own inclination was toward the profession of the law; but, yielding to the objections of his father, he gave up that preference, and entered with ardor on the study of medicine. At the age of nineteen he graduated, or, more exactly, was licensed to practice by the Medical Society of the County of Otsego, and entered immediately into partnership with his uncle, Dr. Dorr, a physician in Chatham. After three years he removed to Florida, a town in Montgomery county; and, after a year spent at Albany, in 1815 he established himself in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. It was during his residence of eight years in that place that his singular professional ability began to be recognized, and in 1823 he was invited to a professorship in the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Here his peculiar capacity as a lecturer was developed and appreciated, and when, in 1827, a new medical school was opened by the Regents of the State of New York, for the benefit of the western district, at Fairfield, Herkimer county, he was called to a leading position in its faculty. He was a man for new enterprises, and readily gave himself to an almost frontier work in scientific education. For eight years he remained at Fairfield, in honorable and useful work. His reputation became widespread, and a place was universally accorded him in the front rank of physicians the country over. Dr. Jackson, of Boston, then one of the first authorities in the profession, in replying to a letter of a gentleman in Utica, who had sought his counsel in a peculiarly grave and obscure malady, said "You have no need to write to me. You have Dr. Delamater near at hand, than whom there is no abler practitioner in the country." Such was his acknowledged position at the age of forty. From Fairfield he removed to Willough-

by, Ohio, having previously visited that State, and delivered a course of lectures in Cincinnati, where he was urgently solicited to remain as a permanent instructor. Following an instinct, however, which always led him to shun great cities, he chose his work in the Medical Institute at Willoughby, where he remained for about six years. In 1842 he removed to Cleveland, and took part with a corps of able coadjutors in the organization and establishment of the Cleveland Medical College, the medical department of the Western Reserve College. His reputation as an instructor made him desired in regions widely separated, and the versatility of his powers, which enabled him to lecture with equal ability in almost every department of medical science, caused him to be sought for by every institution whose corps of teachers might be in any part imperfect. While regularly engaged in the professorship already named, he found time to deliver full courses of lectures at Bowdoin College, at Dartmouth, at Geneva, and at Cincinnati. The manuscript notes left by him show that he had delivered at least seventy courses of lectures, treating almost every subject which belongs to medical science. He closed his labors in 1860, at the age of seventy-five, having probably shared in the education of more young men in the science of medicine than any instructor of his time. When he resigned his active duties in connection with the college, he was made Professor Emeritus, and received at the same time the title of doctor of laws. Though released from stated service, he continued to practice so far as his own infirmities permitted, and his opinion was often sought for, especially in obscure and doubtful cases of disease. Consenting to take the place of one of the professors, absent temporarily on duties arising out of the secession war, he went on day by day till he had delivered fifty lectures, the last of his public instructions. One of his distinguishing characteristics was his absolute simplicity, simplicity even to plainness. He was plain in person, plain in attire, plain in manner, plain in thought, plain in speech, and plain in action. It was the plainness not of sterility, but of strength and of intellectual clearness. He was a man of high cultivation and of true refinement, but he had no taste for much which passes for refinement, and many things were superfluous to him which to others become necessities. He was repeatedly solicited to take prominent positions in some of the chief cities of the country, but declined, giving the reason that it would bring him into a style of life not his own. He loved the country, the plain life in which he was born. He spoke the pure Saxon of the common people, and never went about for a fine word. His style, whether in conversation or in the lecture-room, was as lucid as water, and the course of his thought equally so. As a means of conveying knowledge or of stating facts, the English language was probably never better used by any man of his time. While he spoke, few thought how well and thoroughly he was speaking and elucidating; but when he had finished, it was clear that there was nothing more of importance on that subject to be said. The singleness of his intellect had its counterpart in the perfect integrity of his moral nature. In every condition, as a teacher in public institutions, as a colleague, as a friend, as a citizen, as an office-bearer in the church, the one question which with him was first and final, was the question of simple justice in the case. Toward himself he was often unjust, denying himself his own dues, depreciating his own services, abandoning his own rights, and, whatever defects he may have shared with men at large, his truth and fidelity and

honor were absolutely unblemished. Duty with him was a matter of course, and his conscientiousness of labor was especially remarkable. Speaking to a young physician in the confidence of friendship, he once said, what very few men in any walk of life have ever been able to say, that "through his most active years he never went to bed without the consciousness that he had done that day all that any man could require of him, professionally or otherwise." His rectitude, strict as it was towards himself, was never exacting in regard to others. Toward friends, especially towards his household, it took the form of delicate and beautiful fidelity. He was unswerving in duty and affection. His high intellectual and moral qualities were tempered by an uncommon benevolence. If his excellence anywhere became, through its excess, a fault, it was that he loved his neighbor better than himself. He hardly had the sense of property as most men possess it, and his first thought always was to benefit others. What return he received was a secondary matter. In this feature of medical experience he was as preëminent as he was in his professional ability. Not only did he bestow gratuitously on the needy large amounts of labor and care, but his charges, when made, were so moderate and so indifferently looked after, that, in the course of his more than fifty years of steady practice, the earnings which he relinquished, or made no attempt to collect, would in the hands of most men have accumulated into a generous fortune. Nor was his liberality professional only. He had a warm heart and open hand for every enterprise which tended to the good of men. He was an early and decided advocate of temperance, and often lectured on this subject with great force and marked success, not only in his medical courses, but whenever a fit opportunity presented itself. His crowning characteristic was his genuine and thorough piety. He made a public profession of religion at the age of twenty-five, and, like everything else about him, it was genuine. Religion was in him the underlying and controlling element, and with all his native resource and acquired skill, he recognized his implicit dependence upon divine support in common duties. He never, it is believed, entered on any critical operation as a surgeon without having made the case a subject of special prayer, and his family devotions never were omitted, whatever might be the pressure of his professional calls.

MENARY, GENERAL JAMES H., was born June 9th, 1760, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In the year 1784 he was married to Miss Mary Blair, a native of Mifflin, Pennsylvania. She survived her consort many years, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-six. His ancestors were English, his father being in the city of London at the time of the great earthquake. Although but a lad of sixteen at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, he shouldered his rifle, and went out among the colonial patriots to fight for his country's independence. This was no doubt an excellent training school for the young patriot, who in after life became the companion and associate of the most daring and adventurous of frontiersmen. After the close of the war of Independence he, with his wife and little son, James, went to Bourbon County, Kentucky, and here his children, Alexander, Jane, Betsy, and Richard were born. Some circumstances here prompted him to look about for another field and another home, one of which was his dislike of slavery, another his desire of exploring new fields of adventure. So, in company with General Nathaniel Massie, and twelve men

besides, he came North, crossing the Ohio River at or near where Manchester is now situated; taking a north-easterly course, they reached the waters of the north fork of Paint Creek, at the place now known as Frankfort, Ross County. This was in the winter of 1792-3, for these surveying expeditions generally went abroad in the winter, as at that time of year the Indians were less troublesome than in summer. But the cold of that winter came near being a more destructive enemy than even their red foe. It was here that a three days' snow-storm came upon them, sifting incessantly down its fleecy mantle until its depth reached the line of eighteen inches. They were now one hundred miles from any habitation of white men, and dependent solely on game for their sustenance. The crust that had formed upon the surface of the snow was strong enough to bear up and protect the small game, but not strong enough to bear the weight of the men, so in their efforts to hunt the game they only frightened it away. Starvation seemed to be their inevitable fate. But the brave hearts of these fourteen frontiersmen, well trained in the school of hardship and privation, seemed, even in face of these trials, to surmount them all. They started again, single file, and retraced their tedious way back to the Ohio River, sending ahead the strongest, to break the path over which the rest were to follow. When those in the advance were compelled by fatigue to fall out, those in the rear would take up the line of march through the wild, unbroken country. After several eventful days, subsisting on whatever their unerring rifles could obtain for them, and in the face of starvation and bitter cold, they finally reached the shores of the Ohio. To their camp in the wilderness they gave the very appropriate name of "Cold Camp." After one year had elapsed, they again returned to Ohio, and had a skirmish with the Indians on Paint Creek, at the Point where the neat little town of Bainbridge is now located. And then and there, one of their number, Mr. Robinson, was fatally wounded, and died a few hours after the engagement. A Mr. Gilfillan was also severely wounded. In the summer of 1796 Mr. Menary, with a number of others, came and located land in the neighborhood of the present site of Chillicothe. Neither the rigor of the winters nor the relentless animosities of the Indians could prevent those hardy men from coming to the fertile and interesting portion of country that was their choice. Having raised a crop of corn and erected a few log huts, they returned to Kentucky, and in December of the same year brought their wives and little ones to their new homes. Fifteen families, a little more than sixty souls in all, composed this first colony of settlers on the then called "high banks of the Scioto," three miles below Chillicothe. The limitless fertility of the soil; the beautiful scenery; its streams and springs a never-failing supply of water; the highly cultivated farms; the refinement, elegance, and moral character of its present people—all tend to prove the correctness of these pioneers in choosing this lovely location for their own and their descendants' home. With his family, he remained at this point three years—then, as the Indians were less troublesome, the little colony felt secure now to separate and go to their respective places. He accordingly removed to his permanent home, near the Slate Mills, and at this home he spent the remainder of his days, bringing up a family of seven children, a credit to himself and making useful and honorable members of society. His third child, and the eldest of his daughters, Jane, was born August 14th, 1792. She was in her fourth year

when her father emigrated to Ohio in 1796. She came with the rest of the family, mounted on top of one of the pack-horses. At this tender age she experienced the difficulties and trials of the early pioneers, who tracked their way through the unbroken forests by the blaze of the tomahawk on the trees. They came to Chillicothe when it was occupied by only one settler, Charles Jamison, who had erected upon its site a small cabin. In her eighteenth year she united with the Presbyterian Church in Chillicothe, then under the pastoral care of Dr. Robert G. Wilson. Jane was married in 1812, at the age of twenty, to James McCreary, of Philadelphia, and settled with her husband on a tract of land adjoining her father's. Her married life was but a short one. After lingering for several years an invalid, Mr. McCreary died, leaving her with three children—one son and two daughters. She was a resident of Ross County for seventy-six years, and died in her eightieth, March 25th, 1872, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. L. Kline (of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume), near South Salem, in that county. Her life was spent in doing good, and she left behind her the fragrance of a good name. When Ohio was admitted a State, her father, General Menary, was chosen as one of what were then called the "Assemblemen." He sat the first of her representatives, when Chillicothe was the capital. In 1812 he erected a block-house at what then was the outer line of Ohio settlements. It was known as Menary's Block-house, and the town of Bellefontaine marks the spot—for this wooden structure of defense has long since yielded to the ravages of time. From this point, as a base of supplies, he, in company with General Duncan McArthur, advanced with a body of men, slowly cutting their way through the interminable forests, toward the lakes, to take part in the disastrous campaign which finally resulted in Hull's surrender. On this expedition he was accompanied by his son, Captain Alexander Menary, in command of a company of riflemen, or what we now call sharpshooters, and woe betide the men that came within range of those experienced marksmen! After this campaign he once more retired to his home, and afterward pursued the arts of peaceful life, and remained there until the time of his death, November 29th, 1835. In disposition he was generous and frank, always social and cheerful, kind and pleasant—therefore his society was the more sought after, and he always carried hope and gladness wherever he went. His character was far above ordinary. His courage and endurance have been seldom equaled, never excelled. Quiet and retiring, he never sought public notoriety. Dying at a good old age, he left a name of which his family may well be proud, and his Christian life was worthy of imitation. With his co-laborers he laid the foundation of one of the greatest commonwealths in our highly-favored country.

KLINE, COLONEL HENRY L., of Ross County, Ohio, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 25th, 1813. His ancestors came from Strassburg, Germany, in 1673, and settled at Baltimore, Maryland. Here they were engaged in the flouring business—one of them being lost at sea when taking a cargo of flour over to Europe. When a lad of eight or ten years his parents, together with the rest of the family, consisting of five boys and two girls, came and settled in Ross County, Ohio, not far from Frankfort. The entire journey was made in wagons, and they reached their destination in December. The remainder of the winter was passed in a small log house. In the follow-

ing spring his father, being a miller by trade, took charge of Adams's Mills, near Chillicothe. He remained here until his father bought what was known as the General Swearingen place, located in Buckskin Township, Ross County. With an energy that ever marked his acts in life, he went to work assisting his parents in securing their new home. At the same time, young and ambitious, reared under the eye of the patriots of 1812, it is not to be wondered at that he should join himself to the military organizations of his day, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of one of the militia regiments. He was married April 2d, 1839, to Miss Mary E. McCreary, a resident of the same county, near Chillicothe, and granddaughter of General James H. Menary, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Having purchased a portion of the Swearingen place from his father, he became one of the fixed settlers of the neighborhood, and remained on this place until his death, which occurred October 9th, 1879. By his energy and industry he accumulated a comfortable competency. While in his young manhood nothing stood between him and poverty but a brave heart and strong and willing hands, in his declining years all the comforts of modern life were gathered around him. In religion he was a Presbyterian—always a liberal giver, a zealous worker, and an exemplary Christian. Originally an old line Whig, he, at the birth of the Republican party, in 1854, stepped into its ranks, and ever kept time to its most advanced music. He sent the only son he had, P. J. Kline, to the army. Although not privileged to go to the front himself, still his hand and voice were ever lifted up in defense of the Union and his party. Possessed of a fine physical system and a brave heart, he never flinched at obstacles, or grew despondent in adversity. In short, he seldom failed to carry to completion any thing he undertook. There remain of his family the mother and two children, P. J. Kline and Mary R. M. Kline. The daughter is now at home with the widowed mother. The son, after having returned from the army, at the close of the war, studied medicine. At the completion of his studies, he married Miss Lida E. Pricer, of South Salem, Ohio, and located in the beautiful river city of Portsmouth, Ohio, where he takes rank among the ablest and best physicians of that part of the State.

PENDLETON, NATHANIEL GREENE, lawyer, was born at Savannah, Georgia, August 24th, 1793, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15th, 1861. His father, Major Nathaniel Pendleton, a nephew of Edmund Pendleton, the Virginia statesman, and himself a native of Virginia, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and served on the staff of General Nathaniel Greene during his campaign in the South, enjoying in a special degree the confidence and friendship of that officer, after whom his son was subsequently named. After General Greene's success at the battle of Eutaw Springs, Congress, giving him a gold medal and a British standard, in honor of the victory, at the same time directed him to present the thanks of that body to Major Pendleton, for his particular activity and good conduct during the engagement. The State of Georgia subsequently granted lands to General Greene, who, having occupied them, persuaded his friend Major Pendleton to settle near him. When the Federal government was organized, Major Pendleton was appointed by President Washington the first judge of the United States district court of Georgia, and he presided in the first United States court ever held in that

State. Removing subsequently to New York, where he became a prominent lawyer, he acted as second for his friend Alexander Hamilton, (in the fatal duel fought by him with Aaron Burr in 1804,) and died in Hyde Park, October 21st, 1821. Having passed his childhood and boyhood in New York, the subject of this sketch entered and received his education at Columbia College, after which he adopted the profession of law. During the last war between the United States and Great Britain, however, he joined the army as a second lieutenant of artillery, and served for some time as aide-de-camp of General Gaines, resigning his commission May 1st, 1816. Having already been admitted to the bar of New York, he removed to Ohio in 1818, was admitted to the bar at Chillicothe, and settled at Cincinnati in November of that year, where he at once began the practice of his profession. His ability as a lawyer was at once recognized, and as early as May, 1819, upon the organization of Cincinnati under its charter as a city, he had already become sufficiently prominent to be chosen for the position of city attorney. He performed the duties of this office until December, 1822, when he was succeeded by the late Bellamy Storer. In 1825, he was elected to the Ohio senate, and re-elected in 1827. He served as a member and was president of the city council of Cincinnati in 1832 and 1833, when he devoted himself to securing the health of the city, the great flood and the cholera having been very destructive at that period. He was selected in 1840, from among such competitors as Nathaniel Wright, Nathan Guilford, George P. Torrence, and Oliver M. Spencer, as the whig candidate for Congress, and was elected during the great Harrison campaign, defeating in a close contest Dr. Alexander Duncan, a strong democratic candidate. Having served as a representative in Congress a single term—during which he was a member of the military committee—he did not again accept of public office. He was a man of marked character, unbending will, great tenacity of purpose, and uncommon ability; but his tastes henceforth led him to the repose of domestic life, and kept him out of the arena in which he was every way calculated to excel. Many years before his death he ceased the practice of his profession, and devoted the remainder of his life chiefly to the education of his large family, the care of his estate, and the social duties of a good citizen. During the latter half of his life he was an earnest and active member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and during many years a lay delegate to its State and general conventions. For some time before his death he acted as warden of Christ church, Cincinnati; and in a sermon preached by Rev. Kingston Goddard, its rector, on the occasion of his death, it was said of Mr. Pendleton: "From the time when in early life he entered the army until his powers were paralyzed by the hand of disease, he set an example of activity, energy, industry and unblemished purity that might well command the respect of all who admire worth and esteem virtue—what his hand found to do, he did with all his might." In all efforts to promote the growth of a common Christianity, he earnestly united, both as a member of the church at large and in the individual congregation to which he belonged. Mr. Pendleton was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in May, 1820, was Jane Frances, daughter of Jesse Hunt, one of the earliest settlers of Cincinnati. She died in June, 1839, leaving six children: Susan L., wife of R. B. Bowler; Martha E., wife of A. S. Dandridge; Anna P., wife of Rev. N. H. Schenck, now rector of St. Anne's Church,

Brooklyn; George H., who married Alice Key; Elliot H., who married Emma Gaylord; and Nathaniel, who died unmarried in 1862. His second wife, was Anne James, of Chillicothe, whom he married in 1841, and who survives him. His children by this last marriage were Charlotte and Edmund H., who married Margaret Hetzel.

SCOTT, JESUP W., pioneer, editor and statistician, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1798, and died December 23d, 1873, at Toledo, Ohio. His father and his ancestors for many generations were farmers. His early life was beset with many difficulties in obtaining even an elementary education; but these he surmounted by his ardor and industry in the pursuit of knowledge. At the age of fifteen, he was able to engage successfully in the occupation of teaching a district school; and by devoting his leisure hours to study, he prepared himself in a few years to enter the junior class at Union college. But the poverty of his father having excluded him from the hopes of collegiate honors, he resolved, at the age of twenty, to move to South Carolina, where two of his cousins, who were eminent physicians, were located. Under their instruction he commenced studying medicine; but subsequently secured a position as teacher in the Richmond Academy, at Augusta, Georgia. Here he studied law. He was admitted to the bar of Georgia at the age of twenty-three, and soon afterward opened a law office at Chester, South Carolina. In 1824, he visited his native State, and married Miss Susan Wakeman, of Southport, Connecticut, with whom he returned in a chaise from New York all the way to Lexington, South Carolina, where he settled and soon afterward formed a partnership in law practice with John Bolton O'Neal, a distinguished lawyer and politician. In a short time afterward, he began his career as a public writer and journalist, as editor of the *Columbia Telescope*. This was about the time when South Carolina nearly came in collision with the United States government by her intemperate assumption of "States Rights." In the several discussions between the advocates of state rights and the adherents of the national government, Mr. Scott was always with the latter; and this course soon put an end to his connection with the paper, which was controlled by persons of opposite principles and sympathies. The same political storms also clouded his prospects in the practice of law; and he felt more seriously the effects of his unpopularity, after the dissolution of his partnership with Mr. O'Neal, who was chosen State judge. Under such circumstances, he closed his law office and accepted an appointment as teacher in the State Female College at Columbia. He then devoted himself to study and speculative inquiries. The great migratory movements attracted his attention and became a study with him; the geographical range of great cities, and the natural causes which concentrate wealth and population in certain localities, began to engross his attention; and he finally concluded that somewhere in the great basins of the Mississippi and the lakes the densest population and the greatest cities of the continent and the world would grow up. These conclusions had a predominant influence on the course which he pursued when, to avoid the tumult of sectional prejudice, he determined to leave the southern states and cast his lot among the pioneers of the northwest. Notwithstanding the hopes which Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other river cities gave of future prosperity, he resolved to settle near the shores of Lake Erie. In this he was favored

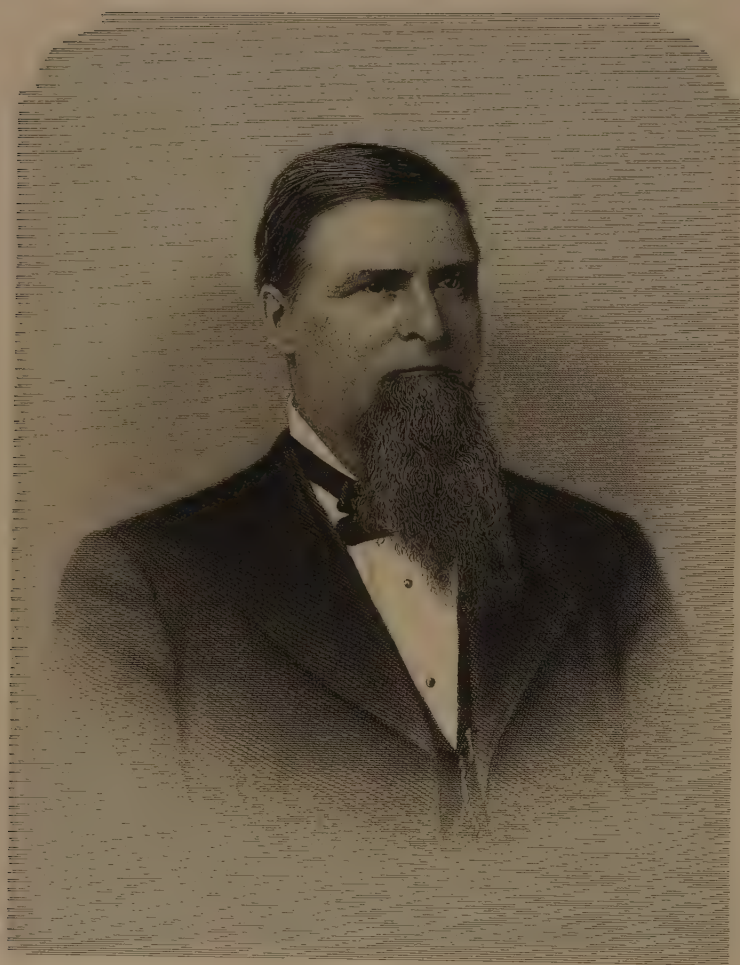
by the assistance of his father-in-law, Jesup Wakeman, who was wealthy, and owned extensive tracts of land in Huron county. In 1830, he moved to Florence, Huron county, and in less than a year afterward he commenced a monthly journal entitled *The Ohio and Michigan Register and Emigrant's Guide*. The paper soon obtained a considerable circulation, and afforded him the first means of promulgating his doctrines on the development of internal trade and the growth of great cities. Of a tour of exploration which he made along the Maumee river in 1832, an interesting report is given in "Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley." After a careful examination of many localities, he purchased at the rate of fifteen dollars an acre, a tract of seventy acres of land now embraced in the central part of Toledo, and containing some of the most important public buildings of the city. In 1833, he removed to Perrysburg, where in concert with his brother-in-law, Henry Darling, he commenced a paper entitled *The Miami of Lake Erie*. At this period the tide of land speculation rose to an extraordinary height; confidence and credit were unbounded. The lands upon the navigable shores of the Maumee were nearly all laid out in prospective cities, and city lots were staked out in the unbroken forests. Mr. Scott was seized with the speculative enthusiasm of the day, but invested with more than the average foresight. Wealthy gentlemen and graduates of colleges came from the east in great numbers, to seek their fortunes in northwestern Ohio. Mrs. Scott was a fine pianist, and the company entertained in the log house in those few years of speculative exhilaration was composed largely of the *élite* of the country. The increase in the value of Mr. Scott's purchases was so rapid that, from a mere pittance in 1833, his property in 1836 was estimated at \$400,000. He now began to look on the western wilderness as no proper theatre for the enjoyment of his riches. He accordingly returned to the east, and, concluding to make Bridgeport, Connecticut, his home, purchased a beautiful residence on Golden Hill in that town. But the great financial crash of 1837, which swept over the country, overtook Mr. Scott. He was compelled to sell his Bridgeport mansion, to restrict his style of living within a more economical range, and to retire again to the valley of the Maumee. Here his economy and foresight met with their reward, and the real estate which he had saved from the great financial wreck, without the aid of bankrupt laws, became the nucleus of an eventual competence. He resided at Maumee from 1837 to 1844. During this time he studied thoroughly the principles of internal trade; and many able papers on the subject were contributed by him to the *Hesperian*, an able monthly magazine then published at Columbus, Ohio, while many similar communications from his pen were also published in *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, of New York, and *DeBow's Review*, of New Orleans. So great was his fame as a commercial statistician, even as early as 1841, that he was visited by a committee of the Canadian parliament for information respecting the probable business of the canals then projected between the lower St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie. In the winter of 1843-4, he accepted the position of editor of the *Toledo Blade*; and soon after moved to Toledo and purchased an interest in the paper from A. W. Fairbanks, its proprietor. During the period that he was at the head of the *Blade* his writings in and out of the paper, especially those pertaining to the development of internal trade and all the modern agencies that control its movements, were marked by ability

that was widely recognized. The *Blade* was then "Whig" in politics, and Mr. Scott was strongly wedded to his party and attached to its leaders; but his experience in South Carolina had made him very determined in his opposition to the dictatorial spirit of the slave power, and his paper was very effective in arousing a spirit of resistance to it; more, however, from a political than from a philanthropical standpoint. After a few years his connection with the paper ended and he sold back his interest to Mr. Fairbanks. In 1849, owing to the health of his family, he changed his abode to Adrian, Michigan, where he continued three years. While residing in this place, he kept up his contributions on his favorite subjects, for *Hunt's Magazine* and for the *New York Evening Post*. In 1853, he returned to Toledo and speculated actively in city real estate. His confidence in the high destiny of this city was very great. The last literary enterprise of his life was the publication of a pamphlet of forty pages, entitled "The Future Great City of the World," embodying the views which he had set forth on the subject in his previous writings. The following extract from its opening pages is the key to all his argument: "I shall assume that a city is an organism, springing from natural laws as naturally as any other organism, and governed invariably in its origin and growth by these laws." In this work he ably discusses the manner in which physical, political and moral causes accelerate or retard the growth of cities. This publication obtained a wide circulation and has attracted great attention. During his later years, Mr. Scott became anxious to do some public work for the benefit of the city in which his sympathies and his hopes were concentrated. In consultation with his family and a few friends, he projected an industrial university and phonetic college, donating for the purpose by deed of trust, 150 acres in the city of Toledo. This donation founded the Toledo University of Arts and Trades, which was organized under the general laws of Ohio for the incorporation of colleges and universities. Mr. Scott did not, however, live to see this institution in operation. He died in the midst of his family, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the Forest cemetery, Toledo. The issue of Mr. Scott's marriage with Miss Wakeman was three sons.

SHERMAN, JOHN, United States Senator from Ohio, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, March 10th, 1823. When sixteen years old he left school, and, placed under the care and instruction of Colonel Samuel R. Curtis, the resident engineer of the Muskingum improvement, then so-called, he studied the business of a civil engineer two years. Then Colonel Curtis was by the democratic legislature removed from office, and his pupil went into the office of his brother, Charles T. Sherman, then a practicing lawyer in Mansfield, and began the study of law. Three years afterward, being admitted to practice, he went into partnership with his brother, and soon achieved the reputation of being an honest, laborious, thoroughly able and remarkably successful lawyer. During the subsequent years he took an equally active part in politics, not because he expected office, for he was an ardent whig, while the district was strongly democratic, but from pure love of the excitement occasioned by exercise in the political arena. In 1848 and subsequently in 1852, he was a delegate to the Whig National convention, and in the latter year was chosen a Presidential elector. In 1854 he labored earnestly in opposition to the extension of slave territory, and

accepting the nomination for the then thirteenth district, he was elected to Congress, greatly to his own surprise. In the Thirty-fourth Congress he began that career in which he has proven himself especially fitted for the duties of a financial statesman. Returned to the Thirty-fifth Congress he served as chairman of the naval investigating committee, which exposed the complicity of Buchanan and his Secretary of the Navy in the interests of the slave-holding States. A third time returned, in the Thirty-sixth Congress he was the republican candidate for speaker, and through a long series of ballotings lacked but one or two votes of being elected, but finally, to end the "dead-lock" had his name withdrawn. At once made chairman of the ways and means committee, he thus became leader of the House, and in this position he framed the Morrill tariff. In reply to a speech made by Mr. George H. Pendleton in 1861, Mr. Sherman prophesied the inevitable destruction of the institution of slavery, as the result of the threatened civil war. Elected for the fourth time to Congress, the appointment by President Lincoln of Mr. Chase to his cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury made a vacancy to which Mr. Sherman was immediately elected, and taking his seat in the United States Senate in March, 1861, held the same until his appointment in March, 1877, by President Hayes to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. At once on taking his seat in the Senate in 1861, he was appointed to the Senate committee of Finance, and as its chairman, in December 1862, he introduced the National banking bill, and in January following he made a speech in its favor, and against the State banking system, so effective as to largely influence the passage of the National banking law. In the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, he proposed a substitute for the reconstruction bill that finally became a law. In the Fortieth Congress he was reappointed chairman of the Senate finance committee, and directed legislation that eventually led to the passage of the act of 1870, under which the six per cent war bonds have been wholly refunded. In 1875 he reported the resumption bill that became a law in 1876, and, as Secretary of the Treasury, was in position to direct its consummation in the most satisfactory manner, in the face of the most rabid schemes for its repeal by the opposition party in Congress. At first, in 1878, unfavorable to the passage of the bill to coin silver dollars to the extent of not less than two millions nor more than four millions a month, as soon as he perceived the advantage this coinage would be to the consummation of resumption, he earnestly engaged in the administration of the law, and removed every impediment to its successful operation within his reach. Upon the resignation of General James A. Garfield, who had been elected Senator by the Legislature of Ohio, to serve from the 4th of March, 1881, in order to enter upon the Presidency, Mr. Sherman was chosen in his place. He is one of the leading members of the United States Senate, and few have had a larger experience or a more extended term of service. Identified for nearly thirty years in Congress and as Secretary of the Treasury with public finance, and laws for the regulation of banking and the best disposition of the public securities, Mr. Sherman may properly be now accorded position as authority on these subjects.

WARNOCK, WILLIAM R., Common Pleas Judge, is a native of Urbana, Ohio, and belongs to one of the pioneer families of the city. He is a son of Rev. David and Sarah Warnock, and the grandson of Rev. Samuel Hitt, who in the



Geo. W. Crouse

year 1809 settled on a farm which is now within the corporate limits of Urbana. Judge Warnock was born at Urbana, August 29th, 1838. By teaching and other employments he secured an education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he was graduated in 1861. He then commenced the study of law with Judge Ichabod Corwin, and continued in his office a few months, when feeling the claims of his country to be supreme, he recruited a company, and was commissioned as captain, in July, 1862, and assigned to the 95th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After one year's service he was made major of the regiment, and for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to duty as chief of staff for the Eastern District of the Mississippi, in which position he served till August, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. During his army service he was slightly wounded in the right ear, and at another time, while making a charge with his regiment on a rebel battery, he had a horse killed under him. During the three years and two months of his service he was never absent from his regiment, except on a short leave of twenty days, and participated in every march, skirmish, and battle in which his regiment was engaged. At the close of the war he returned to Urbana, and resumed his law studies with Judge Corwin, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1866. He opened an office, and began the practice of law in Urbana, forming a partnership with George M. Eichelberger, Esq. They soon built up a large and profitable practice, and continued as partners till Mr. Warnock was elected to the bench, in 1879. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney from 1868 to 1872, during which time there were an unusually large number of very important criminal cases, in all of which he successfully and acceptably represented the State. In the fall of 1875 he was elected to represent the district in the Ohio Senate, and served in that body during the years 1876-7. While there he was a member of the two most important committees—those on Judiciary and Corporations—and took an active part in molding and shaping the legislation of those two years. When Governor Hayes was about to leave Columbus to go to Washington to be inaugurated as President of the United States, the General Assembly of Ohio tendered the President-elect a farewell reception, and to Mr. Warnock was unanimously accorded the high honor of making the farewell address on that occasion on behalf of the Senate. He married, August 20th, 1868, Miss Kate Murray, of Clark County. They have three children. Mr. and Mrs. Warnock are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Warnock was a delegate from the Cincinnati Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Baltimore, in 1876. Judge Warnock is a Republican, and previous to his being on the bench was an active and influential politician. He is regarded as an able lawyer, well versed in the intricacies of the law, and as a jury advocate is one of the most successful members of the Urbana bar. Being a man of fine presence, and an earnest, clear, fluent, and logical speaker, he has great weight with a jury, carrying conviction to the minds of his hearers, and convincing them that his conclusions are correct and unassailable. He is at all times courteous in debate, cogent and logical in argument, and always fearless and faithful in the trial of a case. Since donning the judicial ermine he has demonstrated that he is a wise and impartial jurist, and his decisions have given

general satisfaction, being always founded on the law, and the evidence in each case is carefully weighed, and his deductions logically arrived at, making his charge to the jury plain and easily understood. He is well liked by the bar of his circuit, and when off the bench is an affable gentleman, whom to know is to admire, and he is respected wherever known.

CROUSE, GEORGE W., bank president, and president of the firm of Aultman, Miller & Co., manufacturers of machines for reaping and mowing, at Akron, Summit County, Ohio, was born at Tallmadge, in the same county, November 23d, 1832. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father, George Crouse, was a native of Pennsylvania, as also was his mother, Margaret H. Robinson, the former being of German and the latter of Irish descent. The early life of our subject was spent on a farm, during which he obtained such education as at the age of sixteen years enabled him to engage as a teacher, and which occupation he followed during the five subsequent years. But neither farming nor country school teaching satisfied this ambitious youth. About this time the county treasurer of his native county requiring an assistant, chose Mr. Crouse as his deputy. The duties of this position, which he entered upon November 15th, 1855, were such as he having a peculiar fitness for, took pleasure in, and the county auditor having also made him his deputy, he performed the duties of both positions for the space of three years, and in which time he became so familiar with them, and had also extended his acquaintance so favorably that, in the autumn of 1858, he was elected county auditor. Having held this office during the two following years, he was then reelected, but before the expiration of his second term, a vacancy occurred in the office of county treasurer, and which he was by the county commissioners appointed to fill. This led to the resignation of his office as auditor. His conduct in these offices had become known to the people of the county so favorably that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad having been completed as far as Akron, and the company desiring a responsible agent at that point, Mr. Crouse was solicited to accept the position, and did so. While attending to the duties of his new engagement, he also conducted the business of his county office with care and efficiency. The firm of C. Aultman & Co., having determined to build a branch at Akron, of their manufactory, they offered the financial management of it to Mr. Crouse, and his connection with this business began about the 20th of August, 1863. Coöperating with J. R. Buchtel, he superintended the erection of the buildings while attending wholly to the financial management of this establishment, known for one year as C. Aultman & Co's branch house; when, in the summer of 1865, it was reorganized as a stock company under the firm name of Aultman, Miller & Co., and of which as a stockholder, Mr. Crouse was elected secretary and treasurer, which position he held until January 1st, 1883, when he was elected president of the company, his duties being, in brief, to manage its finances and dispose of its goods. The first year of its existence the company manufactured twenty-nine hundred machines. So rapidly did the business increase under the able management of its executive officers, that in 1883 the machines manufactured were eighteen thousand, and the gross sales amounted to three million dollars. The capital invested is two million dollars, and the business gives employment to eight hundred men. Decidedly successful, this

company has returned a dividend each year to its stockholders. The business involves a large amount of detail, in the management of which Mr. Crouse excels. He is clear-headed, methodical, accurate in his knowledge of men, and has been remarkably successful in his choice and management of subordinates. Of great industry and energy, doing easily more than one man's work, unsparing of himself, he plans wisely and carries out his plans with rare judgment, so that by the general consent of the community, he is as a business man placed in the front rank. By his sagacious financial management, and his control of agents and agencies, he has given the highest efficiency to his department of the business, and has done his full share in achieving a well-merited success for the "Buckeye Mower and Reaper." These qualities of industry, thoroughness and rare ability, have caused him to be sought by his townsmen for various local offices. Elected a member of the city council, he has served as its president; a member and the president of the Board of Education, he has also been three years a county commissioner, and the chairman of the county central republican committee. He has been for some years a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a member, while his various public responsibilities have taught him the necessity of expressing his thoughts in manner sufficiently impressive as to be clearly understood and felt by his audience, and this fact has the effect of causing him to be listened to with attention and respect. It is by no fortuitous circumstances Mr. Crouse reached the honorable position he occupies, but rather by rigid devotion to duty, and by incessant application to his various business engagements, laying that foundation upon which has been established his high character for industry and integrity. Thus educated, when opportunities for prosperous engagements offered, he was ready to take advantage of them, and from this cause his life affords one of the most brilliant examples of the self-made men of his native State. A poor man's son, as a youth he came to Akron from his country home with nothing more than a stout heart and a steadfast determination to make all he could out of himself; and his successful manhood has been simply the development of the purposes of his youth. On the 18th October, 1859, he married Miss Martha K., the daughter of Edward Parsons, of Brimfield, Portage county, who was by occupation a merchant. From this union, five children, four daughters and one son, have been the issue. In addition to the business in which he is principally engaged, Mr. Crouse aided and encouraged other business enterprises in Akron, among which were the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, the Akron Rubber Works, doing business as B. F. Gooderich & Co., and the Akron Manilla Paper Company, doing business as Thomas Phillips & Co., the former being a joint-stock company, in which he is a director and vice-president, and the latter a co-partnership, in which he is a one-third owner. In 1870 he assisted to organize the Bank of Akron, in which he is a stockholder and its president. In politics a Republican, he carries the same earnestness into the partisanship of his political convictions that characterizes him elsewhere. In the various important duties of a citizen he employs his aptness for detail, and is sought by his party for his excellence and influence as a worker.

HAMILTON, EDWIN TIMOTHY, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, was born in Newburgh (now forming part of the city of Cleveland), Ohio, July 13th,

1830. His father, Justus Hamilton, was born in Massachusetts, in 1792, and migrated with his father, in 1801, to Newburgh, where he died in 1864. He was for many years a magistrate in Newburgh, a man most highly thought of, and one who bestowed great care in the training of his family, inculcating their minds with the loftiest and strictest ideas of honor and integrity. He was a farmer, whose early ancestry came from the sturdy race of the North of Ireland. Judge Hamilton's mother, Salinda Brainard, was born in Connecticut, and was a lineal descendant of Daniel Brainard, who was brought to this country from England, when eight years of age, and became, in 1662, the largest landholder in Haddam, Connecticut. The subject of our sketch, after receiving a common school education in his native town of Newburgh, entered Alleghany College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. Early in life imbibing a taste for the law, he decided upon adopting it for his profession. After a due course of study, he was admitted to the bar, at Painesville, Ohio, in 1854. The same year he located, in the practice of his profession, at Ottumwa, Iowa. On account of sickness, however, he remained there but a few months, when he removed to Cleveland, and speedily established himself in what became a large and lucrative practice. In 1862, during the war of the Rebellion, he took up arms in defense of the Union, by enlisting as a private in Company D, 84th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1873 the town of Newburgh having been incorporated with the city of Cleveland, as the 18th Ward, he was one of the first two elected from that ward as members of the City Council. In this official position he did good and valuable service. In 1875 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His career on the bench gave such universal satisfaction that he was honored with a re-election in 1880. In politics he is a Republican, having been a member of that party from its organization, though the etiquette, dignity, and usefulness of his judicial position forbids his being an active politician. February 10th, 1863, he was married to Mary E. Jones, of Cleveland. They have one son and one daughter: Walter J., born April 14th, 1865; and Florence A., born December 1st, 1866. Of Judge Hamilton it may be said that he is a man without reproach, in both his private and public career. As a lawyer, his arguments were terse and forcible. As a Judge, he is fearless, impartial, and righteous in his decisions; a man of quick perception and keen insight, a clear and logical mind, and thoroughly conversant with the law in all its bearings. In the judiciary of the State he takes high rank, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his brother jurists. He is a ripe scholar; possessed of a quiet dignity and commanding presence; and as a private gentleman is honored and respected by the community and beloved by his family. They reside in a beautiful home in the Forest City, where he reaps the reward of his early application to study.

HURD, FRANK, lawyer, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, December 25th, 1841, and living at Toledo, Ohio, May, 1883. He is a son of the distinguished jurist and author, Hon. Rollin C. Hurd, and grandson of Hon. Asahel Hurd, a prominent and influential citizen, who represented Bennington county in the Vermont legislature, and filled other responsible and honorable public positions. The family was of the old Puritan stock, descended from John Hurd, who came from England in the "Mayflower." He was educated at Kenyon College, whence he was graduated in 1859, and immediately entered



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upon the study of law. Soon after his admission to the bar in 1862, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Knox county, the duties of which office he performed with ability. His political affiliations were with the democratic party, and he early became an influential and zealous worker for the supremacy of its principles. He was elected to the State senate, and served two years, during which he secured marked improvements in some of the Ohio laws. He was the author of the Ohio criminal code of procedure, and obtained the passage of the bill for its adoption. While chairman of the judiciary he introduced a code of offenses and punishments. In 1867 he removed to Toledo to engage in the practice of law, but retaining his prominence in politics he was elected, the year following, city solicitor and filled that office for four years. He was, in 1872, the candidate of his party for a seat in Congress and was defeated by General Sherwood, but in the memorable election of 1874, being again nominated he was elected. In Congress he was a member of the judiciary committee and made the majority report on the Hallet-Kilbourne case, as to the power of Congress over recusant witnesses, and the report of a portion of the committee on the distribution of the Geneva awards. He favored the payment of the awards to the insurance companies, a matter of great importance, particularly in the Eastern States. In 1876, he published a second edition of his father's work on "Habeas Corpus," and one of his own on "Homestead and other Exemptions." In the State Democratic convention held in Cincinnati, in June, 1876, he was the acknowledged champion of the "specie basis," and made a brilliant speech against the adoption of the so-called inflation platform. In 1878, he was elected member of the Forty-sixth Congress, from the seventh (Toledo) district, and again in 1882.

HOADLY, GEORGE, lawyer, of Cincinnati, the twenty-eighth Governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 31st, 1826, the only son of George and Mary Ann Hoadly (daughter of William Walton Woolsey and Elizabeth Dwight Woolsey, of New York). His mother was a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards, a niece of President Dwight, of Yale College, and the eldest daughter in a family which embraced among its members her younger brother, President Woolsey, of Yale College, her nephew, Theodore Winthrop, and her niece, Miss Sarah Woolsey, known in literature as "Susan Coolidge." His father was a man of great integrity and purity of character, ranking high in social and public life. He was at one time Mayor of New Haven, Connecticut, but in 1830 removed with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life, greatly respected by his fellow-townsmen, who also honored him with an election to the chief magistracy of that city. The subject of this notice received his elementary education in Cleveland, and at the age of fourteen was sent to Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, where he graduated in 1844. He then entered the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he passed one year of study, under the tuition of Judge Story and Professor Simon Greenleaf, and after reading a second year in the office of Charles C. Convers, Esq., then a prominent attorney in Zanesville, Ohio (and afterward a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court of Ohio), came to Cincinnati, and entered the law office of Chase & Ball, as a student, in September, 1846, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1847. He soon attracted the attention

and secured the friendship of Salmon P. Chase, afterward Chief-justice of the United States, who was keenly alive to the importance of attaching to himself young men of promise, and in 1849 was admitted to this firm as junior partner (Chase, Ball & Hoadly). Mr. Chase's election to the United States Senate, and consequent withdrawal from professional duty in Cincinnati, in the same year, led to Mr. Hoadly's appearing in important cases very early in his career, and probably contributed to his election, by the Legislature, in 1851, to the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, for the residue of the term to which that court had been limited by the Constitutional Convention. His predecessors on that bench were Judges Este, Coffin, Johnston, and James, whose legal powers had been ripened by years of study and experience. He labored with zeal to overcome the disadvantages of his youth and inexperience, and to preserve the high reputation that court had ever held among the lawyers of the State. In 1853 he formed a co-partnership with Edward Mills, was City Solicitor of Cincinnati in 1855-6, and in 1859 succeeded Judge W. Y. Gholson on the bench of the New Superior Court. In 1856 he was offered, by Governor Chase, and again by Governor Tod, in 1862, a seat upon the Supreme Bench of Ohio, but declined both appointments. He was re-elected to the bench in 1864, but resigned in 1866, to establish the firm of Hoadly, Jackson & Johnson, which soon ranked among the actively employed law firms of the country. In the Constitutional Convention of 1873-4, for the revision of the Constitution, to which he was elected without opposition, he took an active part, devoting eight months to its business. In this body he was chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and devoted his attention principally to devising methods to check the increase of public burdens. Although Judge Hoadly was considered one of the hard workers at the Cincinnati bar, he nevertheless found time to labor as Professor in the Law School (in which he has filled a chair for eighteen years), Trustee of the University, and of the Cincinnati Museum, member of the Committee of the School of Design, and in other ways to promote the progress of the arts and sciences. He was one of the counsel who, on behalf of the Board of Education, successfully resisted the effort to compel Bible reading in the public schools of Cincinnati. Originally a Democrat in politics, he took issue with his associates on the subject of slavery, and this difference led to his separation from that party to become attached to the Republican party, of which he continued a supporter until the end of General Grant's first term. He was a member, and represented Ohio, in the Committee on Resolutions of the Liberal Republican National Convention, in 1872, but disapproving of the principle and policy which lead to the nomination of Horace Greeley, he refused to join in his support, and voted (with regret) the second time for Grant, as a choice of evils. In 1876, with many other liberal Republicans, he joined the Democratic ranks under the banner of reform and the leadership of Tilden and Hendricks, believing that the necessary reforms in the government would be more surely secured by their success than by that of Hayes and Wheeler; and in February, 1877, upon the invitation of the Democratic Committee having in charge the Tilden interest, before the Electoral Commission appointed by Congress to settle the disputed Presidency of that year, he appeared as counsel, and argued in favor of the claims of the Florida and Oregon Democratic electors. In 1880 he presided as temporary Chairman over the Democratic

National Convention. In social and private life Judge Hoadly is beloved as a man, warm in his friendships, and charitable toward those who differ with him. He is the friend of young men struggling for success in the legal profession. In 1883 he was actively engaged in the duties of a large practice, assisted by his partners, Edgar M. Johnson and Edward Colston, both able lawyers and highly respected citizens. In 1875 his *alma mater* conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. At the Democratic State Convention which convened at Columbus, Ohio, June 22d, 1883, Judge Hoadly was nominated for Governor. At the inception of an exciting canvass he was stricken down with sickness, rendering it necessary for him to place himself under the care of the eminent physician, Roberts Bartholow, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, so that he was unable to make but five speeches during the entire campaign, while his opponent, Hon. J. B. Foraker, made a complete tour of the State, making one hundred and five political addresses to the people—notwithstanding these unfortunate circumstances, and the very confident feeling of Republicans that their candidate would be triumphantly elected, Judge Hoadly carried the State by a plurality of about thirteen thousand. In 1851 Judge Hoadly married Mary Burnet Perry, third daughter of Captain Samuel Perry, one of the earliest settlers of Cincinnati. They have issue three children: George (graduated, at Harvard University, B. A. in 1879, and LL. B. in 1882), Laura, and Edward Mills, all living in 1883.

STUDABAKER, ABRAHAM, pioneer to Darke county, Ohio, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1785, and died in Darke county, Ohio, March 16th, 1852. He was brought with his father's family to Ohio in the year 1793, and passed his youth in Clinton county, where his parents died. In the spring of 1808 he became one of the first settlers of Darke county, which was then a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and Indians. At this time there were but two habitations in the territory that now comprises the county. He erected a third, a rude log cabin, having a chimney built of sticks cemented with mud, as a home for his family of a wife and one young child. Mr. Studabaker's experience was a good illustration of some of the difficulties that disheartened the early settlers. He brought with him a horse and a cow, and after a while his little stock of domestic animals was increased by the birth of a calf. During the first year he cleared an acre or two of ground, which he planted in corn. He had just gathered this little crop when his faithful horse died of milk-sickness. Shortly afterward the calf was killed by wolves. Hoping to catch some of these ravenous beasts, he baited a wolf trap with the mangled remains of the poor calf, and the cow, in hunting for her lost baby, put her head into the trap which fell and broke her neck! Soon after the breaking out of the war of 1812, he erected a block-house in the vicinity of Greenville, as a protection against the Indians. All other families fled the surrounding part of the country, but he remained through the dangers of that struggle. He used to remark that he was "too poor to get away!" For about two weeks after dangers began to thicken he was housed up in this wooden fort,—himself, wife and one young child being the only occupants,—threatened with all manner of barbarities and outrages by the frenzied Indians, against which as a means of defense he had but two rifles and a small amount of ammunition. The second (or garret) story of this structure

projected on all sides a few feet over the first or ground story, thus giving its inmates a fair chance to repel parties attempting to break in, or to fire the building from below. For a protection against this latter mode of attack on the part of the Indians, he kept constantly ready two hogsheads filled with water. After he had for about two weeks been in this isolated and dangerous condition, the government, greatly to his relief, sent six soldiers with arms and ammunition for the protection of his little family. This block-house which Mr. Studabaker had charge of during the war, served as an inn, a post of refuge, official headquarters, and other valuable purposes. Upon one occasion he captured five armed Indians and turned them over to a government officer. They however, subsequently escaped, and killed two United States soldiers near Greenville, named Stoner and Elliott. While Abraham Studabaker and his family escaped the barbarities of this savage conflict, his brother David was murdered by the Indians near the site of Fort Wayne, Indiana. After the war closed, Mr. Studabaker was employed by the government to furnish cattle to feed the Indians till the treaty of peace could be consummated. Upon the organization of Darke county in 1817, he was placed on the first board of commissioners, and served with it for thirteen years. He was also a captain in the early day militia. He was reared and lived amid scenes of pioneer privation and hardship, and as a natural result, his education was exceedingly meagre. He was, however, endowed with fine natural business abilities, and had a most successful financial career. He was largely instrumental in securing the first railroad through Darke county, formerly the Greenville and Miami, now the Dayton and Union. He also advanced the money to build the first court house in the county. He was a man of excellent judgment, great sagacity, large hospitality, and of unquestionable integrity. He spoke his mind without reserve, and was very decided in his opinions—in politics, strongly democratic. His first wife was Mary Townsend, daughter of William Townsend, of Clinton county, Ohio, and who bore him seven children. His second wife was Elizabeth Hardman, of Butler county, Ohio, who bore him five children. She died in the fall of 1868. Two sons of this pioneer, David and George, reside in Darke county. David Studabaker, second son by his first wife, was born in the old block-house, September 17th, 1814. On February 13th, 1835, he married Maria, daughter of William Folkerth, of Darke county, who bore him five children. Mrs. Studabaker died in April, 1846. On December 13th, 1849, he married Jane, daughter of Samuel Culbertson, of the same county. David Studabaker was one of the movers in the organization of the county agricultural society, also a prominent participant in securing the first railroad through the county, and for two years was president of the company. By occupation he is a farmer, and a very active, industrious and good citizen. George Studabaker, second son of Abraham by his second wife, was born in Darke county, Ohio, February 20th, 1835. He is a farmer and stock-dealer. For twelve years he has been an official member of the county agricultural society, two years of that time its president. On January 20th, 1856, he married Elizabeth M., daughter of James Griffis, of Randolph county, Indiana. Has had two sons and a daughter, the sons deceased. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' National bank of Greenville, in May, 1865, and in January, 1878, became president. He has been very successful in business, and has ever maintained a good reputation for honorable dealing.

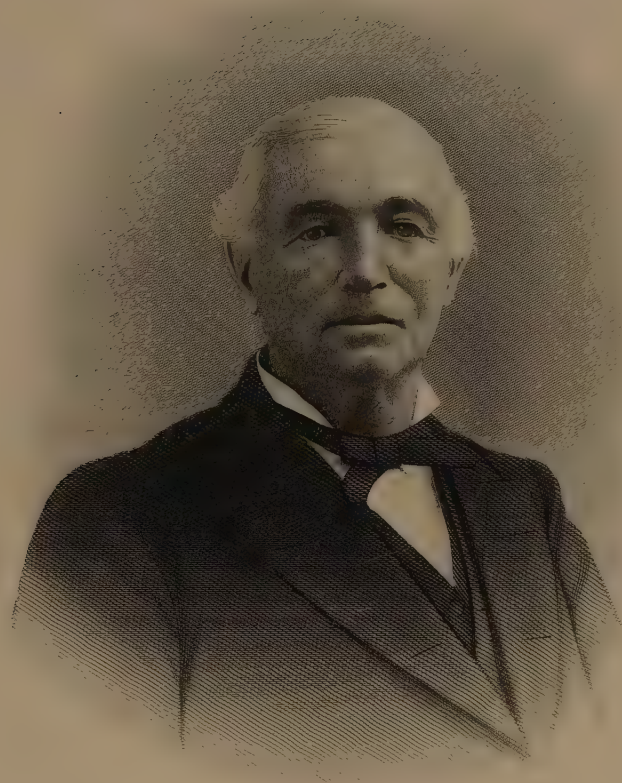
POWERS, HIRAM, known as the American sculptor, he having been the first American who as a sculptor made a name in Europe, was born as the eighth child of Stephen and Sarah Powers, on the 29th June, 1805, at the home of his parents, on the upper one of two farms belonging to his father, near the town of Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont. As a lad his intelligence and ability to fashion toys, or, as his father and mother said, "his knack for tinkering,"—tinkering in his case meaning the invention and manufacture of many playthings for the amusement of himself and his village comrades—gained for him the reputation of being "a very smart boy." His executive ability also made him a great favorite with boys of his own age and even with those several years his senior, and so much so, that when any project requiring ingenuity was in contemplation he was applied to for advice and assistance, and usually installed leader of the operation. Among the things he constructed were toy cannon, cast in a superior manner, and for which he became famous among his playmates. One of those cannon was used in the service of attempting the removal from the village of a whole family of obnoxious persons, by being loaded to the muzzle, placed between the logs of the house and discharged by a fuse while the family were asleep. The act indicated the courage of the lad who perpetrated it, while his ready acknowledgment that he alone was guilty so pleased the investigators that he got off with but a simple reprimand. One has to be cognizant of the repulsiveness to industrious New Englanders of a whole family of lazy, dissolute persons present, to realize that so odd a mode of ridding the village of them should be adopted by even the lads and children; and though this result was not in this instance accomplished, it was noticed that quite an improvement for the better took place in several members of the family, who eventually became industrious and good citizens. In consequence of becoming security for unreliable friends, the father of Hiram Powers, while the latter was yet a lad of twelve years old, lost not only his homestead but nearly all the property he possessed. In consequence he collected what he was able to save and with his family resolved to move "out West." At this time all his family except Hiram and the youngest child were grown and able to do for themselves. The eldest son, Jason, had removed to what was then known as the Holland Purchase, in the western part of the State of New York, where he had bought a farm, and here the family of his father spent the winter, and did not arrive in Cincinnati until the 5th day of May, 1818. A son, Stephen, in chopping in the woodlot of Jason's farm, had cut his foot so badly that his mother refused to go on until he was able to travel, preferring to stay and nurse him; and when, in the following October, she and her son Stephen reached Cincinnati, she was welcomed by her family with the saddest greeting than can befall an affectionate wife—her husband had died on the 29th of the preceding August. In the language of her youngest son whose memoranda furnish us the data for this sketch, "The scene I can never forget. She fell to the floor in a death-like swoon. Mother was older than father some four years, he being but fifty-five at the time of his death, and being always a remarkably athletic and healthy man, the first sickness he ever experienced had occasioned his death. Mother survived him but four years, and died on the 17th of March, 1822." In 1818 Stephen Powers rented the farm of Colonel Bates, northwest of the city, and there Hiram lived with the family until 1820, when a protracted attack of fever and ague induced

him to leave there for the city where he might, to use his own language, "shake off the shakes." His brother Benjamin's connection with the most prominent newspaper of that time in Cincinnati obtained for him an easy situation with Colonel Andrew Mack, who had just become proprietor of the Cincinnati Hotel that stood on the site of the present Spencer House. This was then the most prominent hotel in the city, and although its accommodations would be regarded quite primitive now, it was then "the hotel," and pretentious enough to keep, in addition to the public bar, a reading room in which Hiram at the age of fifteen years found employment. The stories found floating through the press since his death, making Hiram Powers' early life a struggle for existence, have no foundation in fact. His great struggle occurred at a much later period, and for money honestly earned from and due him by D'Orfeuille, the showman of Cincinnati, money he had allowed to accumulate in his hands, and the failure to receive which obliged him to accept from men who owed him nothing the means with which he went to Italy. He remained in Colonel Mack's reading room two years, a general favorite with its visitors, and then he got a situation in the cider vinegar and produce store of a Mr. Keating on Main street, south of Columbia street. After remaining there a year he was employed as a collector by a clock manufacturer. He traveled in this capacity through Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, until the winter season rendering the roads impassable, he was put to work in the factory, there to be engaged until spring would permit him resume his collecting business. After a few weeks engaged in the factory, greatly to the surprise of his employer he began to make clocks not only after the styles in use, but with several improvements that exhibited marked ingenuity, and worked as if he had been for many years, after thorough instruction, engaged in the business of clock-making. It was while thus engaged that changes in his life occurred which forever prevented him returning to the business of collector for a clock-maker. There were in those days two museums on Sycamore street, Cincinnati, then the centre of its business interest. One was owned and operated by a Frenchman, D'Orfeuille, already mentioned, the other by a man named Letton. D'Orfeuille had ordered a reed organ that would work by being turned with a crank, but his workman failed to make it work, and Hiram being called in, made the proper connections and caused it to work well, much to the unhappiness of the rival museum proprietor, Letton, who, not to be outgeneraled by a crank pressure organ, ordered of the clock-maker an organ that would not only play but do so by internal machinery and a powerful main spring requiring to be wound up, and to also move automaton figures. The clock-maker was doubtful, but his collector insisted he could make the thing, and on this assurance it was undertaken. The figures were to be six boys and as many girls of graduated sizes, placed opposite each other on the top of the organ, and at certain parts of the tunes the boys were to blow trumpets and the girls ring bells. It was very important that these automata should be handsomely made and look natural, so Letton resolved to send to Philadelphia for wax hands and heads for them, but when Hiram was so informed he offered to make these also. He went to Professor Locke and obtaining the correct proportions for the composition of the wax, he modeled from those of living children the heads and hands required for the wax figures. The thing was a complete success and people flocked from far and near to see it. Among them was the rival museum operator, D'Or-

feuille, who, observing with chagrin the completeness of the machine, remarked to Nathan Guilford who had accompanied him: "These heads must have been brought from Europe; there is no one in America could make them." Guilford replied, "They were made by a boy in this town, sir, who works in Watson's clock factory." "Let's go and see him," responded the showman. "I don't believe yet those heads were made here." "Nonsense!" exclaimed Guilford, "Watson's is only two doors from my office, and I have often watched him at work." This discussion led to Hiram's acquaintance with D'Orfeuille, though the former did not leave Watson's for the museum for three years afterward, or in the year 1829. In 1826 Hiram became acquainted with an old Russian named Eckstein, who taught him to model or mould in plaster, and take casts from his moulds of the models he had moulded. It was this knowledge that so greatly aided him in his wax operations, in which D'Orfeuille occasionally gave him an order, but it was not until the showman had a lot of wax images nearly destroyed by careless transportation in 1829, and Hiram agreeing to make something new out of the fragments, did he regularly attach himself to the museum of D'Orfeuille as mechanic-in-chief, or, in his own language, inventor, wax-figure-maker and general mechanical contriver for the establishment. Two years afterward, he for the first time, beheld a marble bust, Canova's Washington, which was for a few days on exhibition in Cincinnati. He gazed at it for a long time in perfect silence, and then exclaimed, as if impelled by some inward intuition, "That is what I shall do." How well he carried out his conviction the cultivated world bears witness. Nevertheless he remained with D'Orfeuille until 1835,—in that time making his museum the most attractive place of amusement in the West, and with many attractions unknown even to the places of its kind in the East, when, despairing of ever being paid the money due him, he determined to go to Washington City. He did so, spent two winters there, and modelled among other busts of prominent men, that of the President, General Jackson. Finding it impossible to procure tools that he required to work his marbles, he invented a machine for making them, particularly that known as a sculptor's file. He also introduced a new process of modeling in plaster which obviated the necessity of making a clay model of the subject. Though his talents had gained him many warm friends and patrons, he would never have been able to realize the cherished wish of his heart—study in Italy—had not Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati and William Preston of South Carolina, furnished him the necessary means. The kindness of these gentlemen was never forgotten, and that it should not be by those who succeeded him, he named two of his sons, the one Longworth and the other Preston Powers. Gladly availing himself of the aid Messrs. Longworth and Preston extended to him, he left America for Italy, and, although ardently wishing to do so, never saw his native land again. In 1832 he married Miss Lizzie Gibson, a daughter of James Gibson of Cincinnati, and from this union were born several sons and daughters. His foreign patronage was greatly in excess of that of his own countrymen, thereby showing a most thorough appreciation of his genius by those best able by long culture to judge. In Europe is to be found the greatest number and variety of his works. So great were the results of his industry for a quarter of a century that, large as was his studio and the number of his workmen from the time his reputation was established by the general recognition of the excellence of his genius in the

production of the Greek Slave, he found it impossible to execute the orders he was solicited to accept at his own prices. Two copies of the Greek Slave sold quite recently in England, one at \$9,000 and the other for \$10,000; and Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor, said of his ideal statue of Eve, "It is a work that any sculptor might be proud to call his master-piece." Hiram Powers died at Florence, Italy, June 27th, 1873, of lung disease, after one year's illness.

RIDDLE, ABNER, banker, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, was born November 12th, 1807, in Champaign County, Ohio. It is supposed that his paternal grandfather, William Riddle, was descended from a Scotch family, though his wife was of distinct Welsh extraction. Their home was somewhere in Pennsylvania, and there a son, William, Jr., was born to them, who in early manhood (about the year 1790 or 1795) left his native State to reside in Kentucky. There he married Miss Jane Davison, a native of Virginia. The two came to Ohio about 1806, and settled in Champaign County, where Abner was born. There were seven children in the family. In February, 1812, the father died, and in the fall of the following year the family suffered an additional bereavement—the death of the mother. Abner was yet but five years of age when left parentless, and was kindly taken into the home of an aunt. During boyhood his school advantages were very meager, as district schools were not yet introduced, and the youth of the rural districts had to depend upon such select or private instruction as neighborhoods might decide to furnish. When about sixteen years of age Abner began a term of apprenticeship as saddler, in the shop of an older brother, who was then in business in the village of Oxford, Butler County, Ohio. There he remained two years, when he went to Urbana, and entered the employ of Mr. E. B. Cavalier, with whom he remained four years, three of which he served as apprentice and one year as journeyman. In April, 1830, Mr. Riddle went to West Liberty, Logan County, and started in business for himself, which he successfully conducted until 1833, when he formed a partnership with Mr. William Rutan, and the two were thus engaged in that and other business enterprises for over forty consecutive years, constituting a remarkable instance of continued and harmonious business relations which was only severed by the death of Mr. Rutan, in the fall of 1878. During all these years every thing was owned by them in common—even the homes in which they lived—and only after the death of Mr. Rutan was a division of their large interests effected, which was done with mutual satisfaction between the heirs and Mr. Riddle. In 1848 Mr. Riddle's partner removed to Bellefontaine, and there established a branch of their business, and in 1850 Mr. Riddle himself removed thither with his family, and joined his partner in building up their trade in that place. The firm continued their old trade for a number of years, when they were succeeded by Lewellyn, the oldest son of Mr. Riddle, who conducted it until his death, in 1856, and was succeeded by his brother, John, by whom the business was sold and closed up. In 1854 Mr. Riddle and a few personal friends started the enterprise of a private bank, which was known as the Exchange Bank of Bellefontaine, being one of the first banking houses established in that place. Mr. Riddle was placed at the head of this institution, and under his judicious management it met with uniform prosperity, and passed safely through all the vicissitudes and panics for a period of twenty-



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six years, the term of its existence. In July, 1880, it was merged into The People's National Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, of which Mr. Riddle was made president, which position he now holds. Since the organization of this bank, which was chiefly due to him, it has met with great prosperity, and is the leading banking house of that city. Mr. Riddle is a man in whom the entire community have unbounded confidence, not only for his unquestioned integrity and purity of life, but also his ability to administer the financial interests of the bank. Aside from his own personal interests Mr. Riddle has been for a quarter of a century one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Bellefontaine, and has done as much as any other man now living in building up and promoting the interests of his city. He has not only used his influence but has been a liberal contributor in furthering such enterprises as were calculated for the general good, and is held in the highest esteem among all classes for his noble and generous traits of character. He was formerly a Whig in politics, and like the great majority of adherents of that party allied himself with the Republican party when it came into existence, which affiliation has been consistently maintained up to the present time. He has, however, never been a politician, in any sense of the word. Mr. Riddle was married in 1831 to Miss Clarissa Gooding, a member of a Massachusetts family, but then residing in Milford, Ohio. To them was born a daughter, the present wife of Hon. William H. West, of Bellefontaine, who in a few days after her birth was left motherless. In August, 1833, Mr. Riddle was again married to Miss Rebecca Magruder, a daughter of Mr. Minyon Magruder, a Virginian by birth. By this marriage there were born six children, only one of whom—Captain John Riddle—is now living. John enlisted in the 85th Ohio Volunteers at the breaking out of the war, and was appointed to the captaincy of his company. He served as such for the term of enlistment, when he returned to his home, Bellefontaine, where he has since resided. He is an extensive stock dealer, and has also been for over fifteen years connected with his father's bank, and most of that time as assistant cashier. Another son, William, then a boy of seventeen years, was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers, and enlisted in the first regiment raised in Ohio. He was with this regiment in several hard-fought battles, as color-bearer, and several times had very narrow escapes from death, having his colors shot away, and was at his post of duty at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He was, however, spared in these perilous experiences, only to fall on the 19th of September, 1863, at the terrible battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Riddle is a devoted Christian, and has been for many years one of the most prominent members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Bellefontaine. In the summer of 1883 he had a very severe attack of sickness, and while in a continued state of unconsciousness his wife, who was also very low, died, and it was several days after her funeral had taken place before he knew of or realized his irreparable loss. Though recovering quite completely from his own sickness, it left him partially deaf.

ACKLEY, HORACE A., surgeon, born in Genesee county, New York, in 1815, died April 24th, 1859, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of the place and finished at a private academy. He commenced the study of medicine on leaving school, and after some in-

structions at Elba and Batavia, attended a course of lectures at Fairfield, Herkimer county, where he graduated in 1833. In the following year he removed to Rochester, where he practiced in the office of Dr. Havill, and gave a course of lectures on anatomy for Dr. Delamater, at Palmyra, New York. In 1835 he removed to Ohio, settling at first in Akron, where he practiced medicine. In 1836 he gave a course of lectures in Willoughby, having been appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Willoughby Medical College. In the same year he removed to Toledo, where he practiced his profession three years, and then removed to Cleveland, where, in conjunction with other prominent physicians and surgeons of the place, he founded the Cleveland Medical College, or the medical department of the Western Reserve College, and was appointed to the chair of surgery. This position he retained until 1858, when he resigned it. During his occupation of the chair of surgery the college acquired a high reputation in that department, and his large acquaintance and extended reputation served to attract many students from all parts of Ohio and the neighboring States. He was gifted as a surgeon and anatomist, and had already laid the foundation for an extensive and brilliant reputation. As a lecturer he was very effective and practical. His style was impressive, and he had the magnetic force required for attracting and securing the attention of his hearers. He was endowed by nature with the qualities most useful to the surgeon, being bold, dashing, and fearless in his operations, and having a strong will that enabled him to master his sympathetic emotions and hold his feelings in check. When he came to northern Ohio the art of surgery was but little known or practiced in the West, and he may justly be designated the pioneer surgeon of northern Ohio. The reputation of his operations spread far and wide, whilst the boldness of many of them, and the coolness with which they were carried through, made him famous throughout the whole country. He was a thorough Napoleon in the field of surgery, his use of the knife being as skillful as it was dashing. His nature was, however, delicately responsive to the sufferings of his patients, especially was this true when the subjects were little children, toward whom he always seemed to manifest a peculiar tenderness, and this irrespective of condition or circumstance. This was pronounced in his college classes: On one occasion, after a severe and critical operation on a little girl, she beckoned to him, and as he stooped to listen to her communication, put her arm around his neck and kissed him. This tender, grateful expression broke him down utterly. His face flooded with tears, and his emotion quickly electrified the whole class, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the amphitheatre. He was moreover nobly and truly charitable. From the well-to-do in life his fee was high, though not extreme, but upon the poor and lowly, so far as was in his power to do, he bestowed both time and skill with a most hearty gratuity. In the treatment of inflammations in their various stages following operations, he probably had no superior in the country. He was a man of magnificent physique, extraordinary powers of endurance, and great personal courage, which were severely tested in the times of impassable roads, long distances, and rude accommodations. In social life, as in his professional, he was a man of strong convictions, lasting attachments, and deep-rooted prejudices. In every way he was a positive man, of striking appearance and marked character. His death was sudden. When coming to Cleveland from Detroit by steamer on the night of the 21st April, 1859, he was taken

violently ill, and on his arrival at home was in an exhausted condition. He lingered in great suffering until the evening of April 24th, when his imperious decision of character again asserted itself, and he insisted on leaving his bed. He was assisted to a chair, when he sank rapidly. A restorative was given him, but he motioned the glass from his lips, and expired immediately. His wonderfully successful career closed in the prime of his life. With such acquisitions of learning and skill there would have been scarcely a limit to his possibilities had his life been spared.

CANFIELD, GEORGE S., journalist, of Toledo, Ohio, and assistant adjutant-general of the G. A. R., of the department of Ohio, was born at Hamburg, Erie county, New York, August 17th, 1848. His ancestry on both sides were, from a very early date, military characters, and his own father, Silas S. Canfield, was a captain in the war of the Rebellion. His paternal great-grandfather was the youngest of seven brothers, all of whom were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. As an earnest of their heroic patriotism in that struggle six of these brothers gave up their lives in battle for American independence and its blessings which only one, the youngest, was spared to enjoy. He had won, by his gallantry, a captaincy. Jared Canfield, the son of this only survivor, and grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was engaged in several of the battles of that struggle. At the close of the war he settled in Erie county, New York, where the father of George S. Canfield was born and reared, up to 1856 being engaged in educational pursuits in his native State. Mr. Canfield's father, while yet a young man, removed to Milan, Erie county, Ohio. Here he organized the public schools and taught them as principal for some time. Then removing to Wood county, he continued in school work, connecting himself with educational affairs in various ways and capacities, till the war broke out. Matilda A. Wetherell, the mother of Mr. Canfield, is of Irish descent, having, on her mother's side, come from a family of Smiths, who were ennobled at a very early day for distinguished military service rendered to Great Britain in one of her wars. Her grandfather was likewise a soldier of the Revolution, and in the battle of Trenton lost a leg, thus disabling him for service on land, but as soon as he recovered from the wound he entered the navy, in which service he subsequently lost an arm. In one of our memorable battles at sea he was taken prisoner, and confined on the famous prison-ship *Jersey* for a long time. He was the hero of one of the remarkable escapes from that prison-ship, having effected it by climbing down the side of the vessel and concealing himself in a pile of wood on a sloop, although the guards in search stabbed him with their bayonets while probing his place of concealment. He reached his home in rags and poverty, but was privileged to live a long and useful life, dying at a ripe old age. At the outbreak of the late Rebellion, Mr. Canfield's father raised a company, which was attached to the Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, whereupon George S., then a boy of thirteen, in keeping with the military record of his ancestry, determined to enlist, and was permitted to do so in his father's company as drummer boy. The date of the enlistment was August 24th, 1861, seven days after his thirteenth birthday, whence arose the claim for him of being the youngest soldier of the war. He entered the service with an old drum that had been used in the war of 1812. He carried it during his enlistment, and still has it. The instrument possesses

historical interest, from having had a head knocked in for the purpose of destroying it, at Chickamauga, where it had been left on the field expecting capture by the rebels, though subsequently secured by its owner. Mr. Canfield served in all the battles fought by the Army of the Cumberland, up to and including Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and the entire siege of Chattanooga. He was discharged shortly before the close of his three years' term, upon the re-enlistment of his regiment for the veteran service, as the government would not accept him in the veteran army on account of his age and size. His father was present with the army doing brave fighting up to the battle of Chickamauga, where he was taken prisoner, remaining as such till the close of the war, when he was released, although very much impaired in health, having passed through all the Southern prisons and their horrors. Thanks to a strong constitution he still lives, in Wood county, Ohio, in the enjoyment of good health, at the age of fifty-five. After, as a boy, serving his country like a man, for nearly three years, the veteran boy, though debarred from the siege and battlefield, was mustered into the ranks and engaged in a struggle where ignorance is the foe and knowledge the victory to be won. He enlisted in the army of schoolboys, and in that struggle he bore his part bravely, persistently, and successfully. While his brave father was experiencing the terrors of Libby and other prisons, the son began carving out for himself, against adverse circumstances, an education, in a way which reflected great credit upon himself for his untiring zeal and industry. There was one study which he was not required to pursue, the history of the Rebellion. That he had studied for three years, and knew well. Mr. Canfield began a preparation for college, finishing the course of study at Perrysburg High School, Ohio, in 1866, and at Saginaw, Michigan, in 1870, where he had gone on account of an old friend of his father's, J. W. Ewing, now of Ionia, Michigan, who was superintendent of the schools there. After graduating at Saginaw he went to Oberlin College, Ohio, where, by extra work, he completed a four years' curriculum in two years, graduating in 1872 in the Scientific Course. Mr. Canfield then entered Michigan University, where he also graduated in 1875 in the Latin Scientific Course, taking the degree of Ph. B. During his successive courses of study he was obliged to earn his own way and labored in various capacities to secure the necessary means to carry him through. His educational experience was as remarkable as his military service. At the age of eighteen he was principal of the public schools of Woodville, Ohio, and the next year, at nineteen, superintendent of the Union Schools of Bowling Green, Ohio. During his college courses he engaged much in outside work, such as teaching, and teacher's institute work. Strictly literary work also received much attention, and his articles of prose and poetry found place in many of the periodicals and public journals. Over the *nom de plume* of "George Willoughby," marking a boyhood fancy, his poems first appeared in the "Ladies' Corner" of *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, going thence to the magazines. During his course at Michigan University he rounded into shape his purposes for the life of a journalist, in service which ultimately put him upon the corps of news writers of several journals. Immediately after leaving Michigan University he took an editorial position upon the Toledo *Commercial*, and in a few months became its editor-in-chief. In December, 1875, in company with General Isaac R. Sherwood, he bought the *Journal*, the oldest



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Very Truly Yours
O. C. Barber

Sunday paper on the chain of Lakes. Mr. Canfield at once became the editor and manager of the *Journal*, and has remained as such up to the present time, in consequence of the public duties of his partner, General Sherwood, either in Congress or on the bench, the entire labor, both as editor and manager, devolving upon Mr. Canfield. The great success of the *Journal* is the best testimonial of his ability that can be furnished. The *Journal* is one of the most readable and popular papers in Toledo, having a very large circulation, which is constantly and rapidly increasing. Mr. Canfield's literary training has well qualified him for the vocation he has chosen. His editorials are characterized by intelligence, sound sense, and good taste, and are such as people like to read. In 1878 the *Journal* was made a semi-weekly paper, which added very largely to its circulation. But few men of his years can point to their early record with as much credit to themselves. Three years in the service of his country, through long march and bloody battle, ten years in a constant struggle for an education, graduating at four different institutions, and two among the first in the country, and six years a journalist—all before reaching his thirty-third year. During Mr. Canfield's service in the war, though but a boy, he became instilled with military ideas, and has ever since taken a great interest in military matters. In January, 1881, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R., a most happy choice, since by his energy, influence, and ability he pushed the organization forward so energetically that it made greater progress during his short management than it had done at any time previous in its history. When Mr. Canfield took charge of it there were some forty posts; before the year closed there were two hundred, with ten thousand members, against one thousand nine hundred at the beginning of his administration. Mr. Canfield was formerly identified with the republican party, though at present occupying rather independent ground. Socially, Colonel Canfield is of a most genial and open-hearted nature; he is industrious and enterprising; a man prompt to duty, and with his friends liberal and self-sacrificing to the last. Mr. Canfield's career has thus far been an exceedingly earnest one, as it could not otherwise have been, in order that he might accomplish what he has in so short a time, and by his own unaided efforts.

BARBER, OHIO C., manufacturer, of Akron, Summit County, Ohio, was born in Middlebury (now part of the city of Akron), April 20th, 1841. His father, George Barber, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Eliza Barber, was a native of Ohio. George Barber was born in the year 1804. His parents, Ezriah and Ann Barber, removed to Onondaga County, New York, when he was one year old, and there he remained until he became of age. His education was obtained in the district schools. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to the coopering trade, at which he worked for three years. In 1826, moved by the same pioneer spirit that had actuated his parents and grandparents before him (he being a descendant of a family that came to this country from England in 1620), he decided to explore what was then considered the far West. After a few years of travel, he settled at Middlebury, and engaged in the business of coopering until 1845, when he began the manufacture of matches, being one of the first to engage in that business in the West. At first he met with indifferent success, owing to the great difficulty in distributing the goods manufactured.

There being no railroads at that time that would transport matches, it was necessary to distribute his product by wagons. In 1852, feeling somewhat tired of the struggle, and the necessity of a rest, he concluded to retire from the business in which he was engaged, and accordingly he did so. He was appointed postmaster of Middlebury, under President Pierce's administration. Of this, however, he grew tired in about a year, desiring a more active life, and again engaged in the manufacture of matches, adding also that of buttons. The latter part of the enterprise proved unprofitable, and was soon abandoned, when he again gave his entire time and attention to the making of matches. The facilities for work were improved, from time to time, to keep pace with the growing demands of the trade; and from making matches by hand in a barn, step by step, the business has so increased that in 1883 it is conducted in buildings that if all arranged on one floor, twenty-two feet wide, it would be over a mile long. Enough matches are turned out every twenty-five days that if placed end to end would span the earth, and from which the government received for internal revenue stamps over two thousand dollars per day. Such has been the immense outcome of this small beginning. O. C. Barber, the only surviving son of the founder of this great business, was raised in his native village (now the important city, Akron), and received a course of study in the common schools. The circumstances of the family early ushered him into business affairs. Thus at the age of sixteen he began selling matches for his father, operating in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, in which States, through his activity and industry, the reputation of the Barber match soon became well established. In 1862 the entire management was left to his dictation, from which time the success of the enterprise became more marked. In 1864 the business was merged into a stock company, known as the Barber Match Company, of which George Barber was the president, and O. C. Barber the secretary and treasurer. This company had by far the largest and best equipped match works on the continent. Later, the propriety and economy of merging all the match companies of the country into one company became apparent, and a consolidation of twenty-eight of the leading manufacturers was effected, under the name of the Diamond Match Company, with a capital of two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The business of this immense corporation, whose sales are in the vicinity of eight million dollars annually, is managed by an executive committee of three, of which Mr. O. C. Barber is one. He is also treasurer of the corporation, and has general charge of the Company's business in the Western States. In 1872 he founded and formed the Akron Straw Board Company, another very important enterprise, which has also proved highly successful. In 1875 he sold out his interest in this Company, but again entered the business in 1882, as president of the Portage Straw Board Company. This company built the largest mill in the United States, in New Portage, Ohio, and is now (1883) erecting a second mill at Circleville, Ohio, whose capacity will be double that of the Portage mill. The two combined will have a capacity of sixty-five tons of straw board per day, or about one-third of the entire consumption of the product in the country, although there are some thirty-eight or forty other mills that are engaged in the same manufacture. Mr. Barber was married, October 10th, 1866, to Miss Laura L., daughter of Minerva and Daniel Brown, Esq., of Akron, both of whom were descended from

the renowned historical Cotton Mather. They have one daughter, Anna, born in 1867, and have lost one son, Charles. Of Mr. Barber it may be said, he has risen by his own industry, perseverance, and integrity. It is not to any fortuitous circumstances that he owes his success in life. His early training eminently qualified him for a successful business career, and he applied himself diligently and intelligently, and has reaped his reward. Identified with the city of Akron from its infancy, he has ever sought to enhance its commercial enterprises, and it is in a large degree owing to him that Akron to-day stands as one of the large manufacturing centers of the State. In the commercial and social circles of life he is equally esteemed.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, was born near Ballyshannon, Ireland, March 25th, 1775, and died in Washington City, February 18th, 1861. His paternal ancestors went from Scotland into Ireland in the service of the Protestant king, William, and being officers, were rewarded with estates near Enniskillen, county of Fermanagh. His maternal ancestors, named Barnard, were Huguenots, who fled from persecution in France and took refuge in Ireland. His father, Stephen Johnston, emigrated from northern Ireland about the year 1785, and settled in Perry county, Pennsylvania. In his seventeenth year he accompanied Samuel Creigh to the West, as an attaché of the quartermaster's department of General Wayne's army; passing the winter of 1794-95 at Bourbon Court House, now Paris, Kentucky. Returning to Philadelphia, he was for several years employed as clerk in the War Department under Henry Dearborn, who succeeded Washington as general commanding the United States army. He was an officer of the military escort of honor delegated by the governor of Pennsylvania on the occasion of Washington's retirement from the Presidency, and also upon the inauguration of President Adams; and as the secretary of a Masonic lodge in Philadelphia, participated in the obsequies to General Washington in the winter of 1800. He was commissioned by President Madison, and was employed under General Harrison, as Indian agent at Piqua, Ohio, for nearly thirty years having control of the affairs of ten thousand Indians, including the Miamis, Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandottes, Pottawattamies, Chippewas, Ottawas, Senecas, some Kickapoos, Sankees and Kaskaskias, among whom Bucking Chilas, Little Turtle, Black Hoof and Brighthorn, otherwise known as John, were the influential chiefs. He gave great satisfaction to the government and to the tribes under his charge, but was removed for political reasons by President Jackson in 1829. Subsequently in 1841-42, he was appointed by President Harrison to negotiate for a treaty of cession of the Wyandottes, the last of the native tribes of Ohio, and for their removal beyond the Mississippi, and in the consummation of this important work won great commendation both from the government and the red-men. The English novelist, Charles Dickens, was present on the occasion, and makes favorable mention of the circumstance in his "Notes on America." Colonel Johnston also served in the war of 1812. In 1844 he was a delegate to the whig convention in Baltimore, rode on horseback the whole way from his home in Piqua, Ohio, and made speeches for "Harry" Clay along the route. He was one of the founders of the Episcopal church in Ohio, being an early associate of that venerable pioneer, Bishop Chase. Assisted by his excellent wife, he established the first Sunday-school in Miami county. He was actively prom-

inent in the establishment of Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, of which he was one of the first trustees. He was also a trustee of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, a member of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, of the Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts, and president of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. In 1859 he was appointed by President Buchanan one of the visiting board to West Point. His wife was Rachel Robinson of a Quaker family of Philadelphia, who bore him fifteen children, fourteen of whom reached their majority. Three of his sons were distinguished government officers—Captain A. R. Johnston was killed in the battle of San Pasquales in the Mexican war, and Lieutenant Stephen Johnston made an honorable record in the navy. James Adams Johnston, at the beginning of the war of Secession, left a lucrative position in New York City, and enlisted as a private in the 9th New York volunteer infantry, in which he served about a year, and then was honorably discharged, that he might take a commission in an Ohio regiment, and this he immediately did, being commissioned a captain in the 75th Ohio infantry. He was killed in the battle at Alexandria, Virginia, in September, 1862. Highly complimented by his colonel for his brave and gallant bearing in places of danger, he enjoyed the esteem of both officers and men. Only two of his children survive, William Barnard Johnston of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Jefferson Patterson of Dayton. Mr. Patterson was at the time of his death a member of the State general assembly. He was a son of Colonel Robert Patterson, one of Ohio's earliest pioneers.

WHITTLESEY, ELISHA, lawyer and comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, was born in Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, October 19th, 1783, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, January 7th, 1863. His father, John Whittlesey, a farmer of Litchfield county, was directly descended from the John Whittlesey who emigrated from England to Saybrook, Connecticut, about the year 1650. In 1803 he commenced the study of law in the office of his brother Matthew, and at the March term of 1805 he was admitted to the bar. His first practice was in New Milford, Litchfield county, but before he had long been in that place he was induced to remove to Ohio. On the 3d June, 1806, he left New Milford and arrived at Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 27th. On the following August he was admitted by the supreme court sitting at Warren, Trumbull county, to practice law. Before removing to Ohio he had familiarized himself with military drill and tactics, and a few months after his arrival at Canfield he was chosen ensign of a company of infantry, of which his knowledge of military matters afterward made him captain, his commission as such being given him in February, 1808. Two years afterward he was appointed aid-de-camp to Major-General Elijah Wadsworth, commanding the 4th division of Ohio militia. With this rank he went into the service of the United States, August 22d, 1812, in the war with Great Britain, rising to the rank of brigade major and inspector, under General Perkins, and remaining until the spring of 1813, when his term of service expired. Whilst in this position he was detailed to act as aid and private secretary to General Harrison, and thus began an acquaintance which ripened into mutual friendship and regard, and which continued through life without abatement. General Harrison, in February, 1813, confided to Major Whittlesey the perilous duty of delivering a message to the governor at Chillicothe, one hundred and sixty miles

distant. The trip lay through the Black Swamp for fifteen miles from the camp on Maumee, watched by hostile Indians. This low land had been inundated, and the water, frozen throughout, afterward subsiding, left the swamp covered by cakes of ice resting on mud. He set out at night in order to evade the savages. By noon the next day the swamp was cleared. Passing the fort at Upper Sandusky that night, he reached the house of Mr. Guznée late in the third night, about twenty miles west of Columbus. Here he procured a fresh horse, and at daylight pressed forward, reaching Chilli-cothe before he slept. At the first full term of the court of common pleas of Trumbull county, after his admission to the bar in 1806, he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until the autumn of 1823, when he resigned. At that time he formed a law partnership with Eben Newton—a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work—and the association continued for about twenty years, the business built up by the firm being very extensive and valuable. Whilst still holding the position of prosecuting attorney he was elected, in October, 1820, as a representative to the general assembly of the State of Ohio, and was reelected in 1821. In the house he was again associated with his old friend, General Harrison. In October, 1822, he was first elected from his congressional district a member of the House of Representatives in the Eighteenth United States Congress, and was seven times thereafter, in succession, returned to his seat by his constituents, until in the latter part of the Twenty-fifth Congress, 1837–38, he resigned. In his congressional career he won and held his place among the distinguished men who were his colleagues rather by the solid and intrinsic worth of his character than by the more brilliant and popular qualities of his individual genius. In all matters his rule of action was justice and equity to the humblest and the poorest, resistance to the most powerful when in the wrong, without the fear or favor of man before his eyes, strict attention to the public business, economy in the public disbursements, and purity in the public offices everywhere. As an illustration of his moral worth and strict integrity, it is recorded that the proper records will show that, while in Congress, every day's absence from his seat was noted in his account for pay. If such absence was on committee or other duty connected with his office as a member of the house, the fact was stated. If the absence was on his own private business, the government was credited with so much at the rate of \$8 per day. The same scrupulous care in regard to mileage was exhibited. He never claimed more than for the actual distance by the most direct route from his home to the capital. He returned to Canfield in July, 1838, where he resumed practice, the business having been carried on during his absence by his partner and friend, Hon. Eben Newton. In February, 1841, General Harrison, who had been elected President, tendered him a seat in the cabinet, which was accepted, but circumstances compelled a change of arrangement, and on the 17th of March, 1841, he was appointed auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. He accepted this position, which he resigned on the 30th September, 1843. In 1847 he was appointed general agent for the Washington National Monument Association, and continued in this capacity till May, 1849, when he resigned the office, but was afterward again called to manage the affairs of the association as its president, and continued to do so without charge until 1855, when he was removed by a change in the political party in the

municipal government of the capital. In June, 1849, he was appointed by President Taylor to the position of First Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, and at once entered upon his duties. He held this office through the Taylor and Fillmore administrations, and on the accession of General Pierce as President, being opposed to the principles on which he had been elevated to the chief magistracy, resigned. The resignation, however, was refused, and he was retained in office until Buchanan's accession, when for like reasons he again resigned, and this time his resignation was accepted. In May, 1861, President Lincoln called him to assume once more the responsible duties of the position, and accepting the appointment, he continued to act, though at an advanced age, with slight interruptions, owing to the pressure of his duties and the infirmities of years, till the very day of his death (January 7th, 1863). The scrupulous care with which he performed the duties of his responsible office throughout his entire connection with it, earned him the title of "the watch-dog of the treasury." It was well said of him that he was a remarkable and wonderful man, whose services to the government of his country were inestimable. As auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department he redeemed that department from absolute chaos. He was endowed with talent and genius which most admirably fitted him for the office of comptroller, through whose hands every claim against the government of the United States, real and unfounded, must pass. No just claim was ever rejected by him, and no unjust one ever succeeded in obtaining access to the National Treasury. He was passionately fond of investigation, and no problem, however complicated or abstruse, was ever found too tedious for his inquiring mind. His pertinacity in resisting unjust or fraudulent claims upon the Treasury caused him some trouble and subjected him to vexatious suits during the interval between his retirement from his office of comptroller under President Buchanan and his return to it under President Lincoln. One who knew him well during his congressional career has placed on record the testimony that as a useful and indefatigable legislator he had no superior in Congress, perhaps no equal. His whole time and study were directed to the public good. Ever anxious to promote the best interests of the people and expedite the true course of legislation, he never annoyed the house for mere purposes of declamation. Stern integrity, benevolence and morality were to be read on his features, and his whole life was a commentary and illustration of his physiognomy. Amid all his public labors he ever found time to interest himself in the works of religion and charity. He early in life made a public profession of Christian faith by uniting with the church in his adopted town, and he gave hearty assistance, so far as lay in his power, to all the great schemes of Christian enterprise that were brought to his notice. He early became and ever continued a steadfast friend of the American colonization cause, which laid the foundations for a better and greater hope for the future of Africa. He saw from the beginning the importance of this great work, and more than thirty years before his death he prepared and delivered an address upon the whole question, which had great influence in opening the eyes of the people and in diffusing a better understanding of the objects proposed throughout the nation, and which is now treasured as one of its most valued documents in the archives of the society. He contributed valuable assistance to the work of spreading Christian doctrines and influence. Besides this he prepared many

documents on miscellaneous subjects, and lectures of popular interest and concern. He kept for many years a diary of current events and a journal of autobiography, compiling with these an immense mass of material of the most valuable kind on many subjects, now to be found in the voluminous manuscript and printed papers he left at his death. In all relations of life, public and private, he acted wholly from principle. Whenever he assumed any relation in life he did it with a full purpose to fulfill all its obligations to the end; when for any reason failing to fulfill them, he held himself accountable to his associates, and above all, he held himself as a steward of God, and accountable to Him for every action. He married in Danbury, Connecticut, January 5th, 1806, Miss P. Mygatt, of that place, who died in June, 1855, having borne him seven sons and three daughters.

ROSECRANS, WILLIAM STARKE, soldier, was born in Kingston township, Delaware county, Ohio, September 6th, 1819. His father, Crandall Rosecrans, emigrated to Ohio from the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, in 1808. His ancestors came from Holland. His mother, Jemima (Hopkins) Rosecrans, was of the family of Timothy Hopkins, whose name has passed into history as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution. Young Rosecrans was a diligent student, and at the age of fifteen evinced the strong religious tendency which has continued to characterize him through life. His proficiency in mathematical studies, however, led him strongly to desire a West Point education. He applied, unknown to his father, to Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, for a cadetship, and after a little delay received it. At West Point he was known as a hard student, rather reserved, and a religious enthusiast. He was graduated in the class of 1842. Entering the engineers as a brevet second-lieutenant, he was ordered to duty at Fortress Monroe. A year later he was returned to West Point as assistant professor of engineering, and about this time married Miss Hegeman, only daughter of Adrian Hegeman, then a well-known lawyer of New York. He remained at West Point seven years, and in 1847 was ordered to Newport, Rhode Island, to take charge of the fortifications. In 1853, Lieutenant Rosecrans, now a first-lieutenant, was assigned for service as constructing engineer at the Washington navy yard. Here he continued for some months, when his health broke down. He was now thirty-four years of age, was an acknowledged master in the profession of engineering, and had given eleven of the best years of his life to the government without yet having reached the dignity of a captain's commission. He became discouraged, and tendered his resignation. The Secretary of War (Jefferson Davis), unwilling that so valuable an officer should be lost to the service, gave him a year's leave of absence, with the understanding that if he should then insist upon it, he would be permitted to resign. In 1854 his resignation was accepted. Soon after this, we find him in a modest office in Cincinnati, on the door of which appeared the inscription, "William S. Rosecrans, Consulting Engineer and Architect." Some time after, he became superintendent, and then president, of the Cannel Coal Company. After this he took charge of the Cincinnati Coal Oil Company. Thus were passed seven more years of his life, his ventures mostly terminating in pecuniary failure. As some compensation, however, he had become a man of considerable influence in the city in which he had made his home. In the beginning of

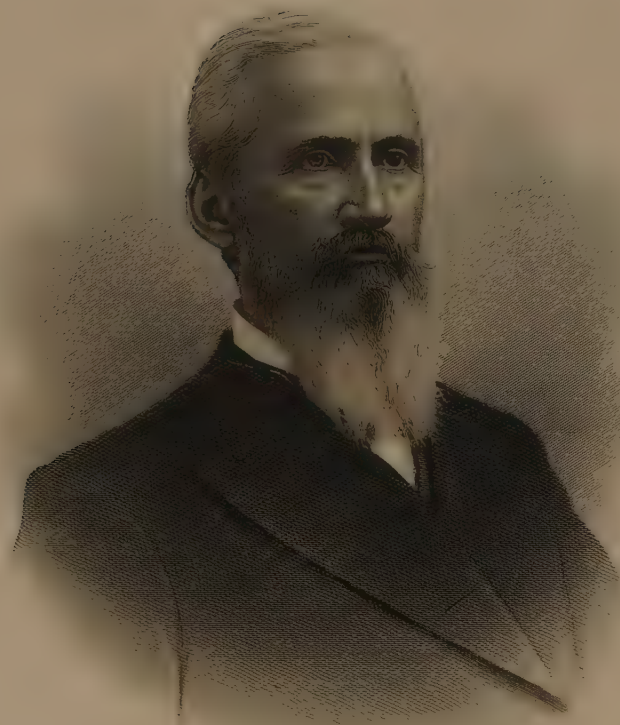
1861, the future general, then in his forty-second year, was not very much better situated than when he had resigned his commission in 1854. But the war coming on, he at once grasped the situation. From the first frenzy of the rush to arms, after the attack on Fort Sumter, Rosecrans devoted his whole time and thought to preventing an invasion of Ohio from over the border. On the 19th April, McClellan, just raised to the command of the Ohio militia, invited him to act as engineer on his staff, and to select a site for a camp of instruction for the volunteers then pouring in. The site he selected was afterwards known as Camp Dennison, and for some weeks he was fully occupied in encamping and caring for the regiments as they arrived. Governor Dennison then sent him to Philadelphia to obtain arms; next to Washington to negotiate with the government respecting the supply of clothing and equipments for the Ohio troops; and early in June he was commissioned chief engineer of the State. A day or two later he was made colonel of the 23d Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, at Columbus. Four days after this, his commission as brigadier-general in the regular army, dating from April 16th, 1861, reached him, and he was appointed to active service in West Virginia. Within two weeks after he assumed the command, his brigade won a victory that decided the first campaign of the war. He displayed not only ability as a strategist, but great gallantry in charging the enemy at the head of his troops. The affair was known as the battle of Rich Mountain, and General Rosecrans's conduct merited the praise which it everywhere received. This success was rewarded by his being given the command of the department of West Virginia, on McClellan's departure for the East. He found the strength of his command much reduced by the expiration of service of some of his regiments, and the raw troops by which they were replaced had yet to be tested. General Robert E. Lee was sent by the rebel government to oppose him, and the campaign ended by Lee being outmanœuvred by the Union general. The Ohio legislature, by a unanimous vote, thanked the latter, and the legislature of West Virginia passed a like resolution of thanks for his management of civil as well as military affairs. In April, 1862, General Rosecrans was relieved of his command to give place to Fremont, and ordered to Washington, and, about the middle of May, was directed to report to General Halleck, then in front of Corinth. Here, practically reduced in rank by being placed in a subordinate command, he, notwithstanding, did good service, and after the evacuation of Corinth, was ordered to assume the command of the army of the Mississippi, on the departure of General Pope for the East. Through a blunder of two other commanders, who failed to reinforce him, he, almost alone, fought the battle of Iuka. Becoming aware of the enemy's intention to recapture Corinth, he prepared to dispute the ground and give them battle. Outnumbered two to one, the Union troops fought valiantly and desperately, and after great slaughter the rebels were driven back. In the very flush of victory, and while in hot pursuit of the enemy, he was refused aid, and ordered back to Corinth, much against his will. He was soon after ordered to Cincinnati. He was then directed to relieve General Buell in Kentucky, and by General Halleck ordered to move, with his large but demoralized forces, into east Tennessee. He replied that this was impossible, and continued to reorganize his army. His displeased chief again and again ordered him to move, adding at last that



W. A. Runcraft

MAJOR IN THE 10TH REGT

1861-1862



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*Yours truly
Andrew Sabine.*

"he had been requested by the President to designate a successor for General Rosecrans." That soldier's reply was: "My appointment to the command having been made without any solicitation from me or my friends, if the President continues to have confidence in the propriety of the selection, he must permit me to use my judgment, and be responsible for the results; but if he entertains doubts, he ought at once to appoint a commander in whom he can confide, for the good of the service and of the country." Having completed the reorganization of his army, he at length advanced upon the enemy at Murfreesboro, December 26th, 1862. His plan of battle was admirably matured, but was marred by a division commander, who failed to hold his position. Disaster followed, but the general in command never lost his presence of mind. His orders were quick and peremptory. The rebels under Bragg were checked, but the Union forces had lost heavily in officers and men. Bragg at length made a furious onslaught, driving one division across Stone river, and following in pursuit. The Union general had placed a collection of batteries on an eminence, which was destined to turn the tide of the day. When they opened fire the shock was terrific. In forty minutes two thousand rebels were strewn about the field, and the enemy retreated in confusion. The battle of Stone River was over. On the first day, the general's chief of staff, while riding by his side, had his head blown from his shoulders, and others of the staff were struck. After this victory the star of General Rosecrans began to descend. He could never agree with Halleck. He had further successes against Bragg. The battle of Chickamauga was fought, and it furnished a ground for the removal of the commander. He was relieved by General George H. Thomas, and was out of active service for three months, residing in Cincinnati. He was warmly regarded by the citizens of Ohio, who generally considered him a much-abused man. He was at length recalled from his retirement to relieve Schofield in command of the department of Missouri. Here he was engaged in suppressing guerilla warfare, and in preparing to repel the rebel Price's threatened invasion of the State. When the latter at last invaded Missouri, he successfully drove him out, and inflicted severe punishment upon him. But General Rosecrans never rose again into the full confidence of the administration. The danger in Missouri being over, he was, without explanation or warning, again relieved of his command, December 9th, 1864, and so took final leave of active service. At the close of the war, he asked for a year's leave of absence, and at the end of his leave, he resigned his commission in the army. For some years he has been engaged in mining in California, taking no part in public affairs, and strictly confining himself to his business. He was, without doubt, one of the greatest generals the war produced, and as a strategist he stood among the foremost.

SABINE, ANDREW, M. D., surgeon, of Marysville, Ohio, was born in Union County, on the 11th of January, 1831. His mother's name was Euphemia Clement, a descendant of the Holland Dutch who settled in New Amsterdam, now known as New York. John F. Sabine, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Vermont, December 9th, 1802. He emigrated to Ohio as early as 1812, and resided for a while in Worthington, after which, in 1813, located permanently in Union County, where he has continued to reside, highly respected, esteemed, and beloved by all who

know him. He has held various commissions from the Governors of the State for more than forty years. He was also Auditor of the county, and now holds the office of Clerk of the Board of Infirmary Directors. In all of the various offices in which he has served his services have proved valuable to the people, and his life, during the seventy years that he has resided in Union County, has been above reproach. Andrew Sabine, the subject of our biography, is a descendant of William Sabin, who settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and was one of the principal organizers of the town, in 1643. Tradition says he came from Wales, or the South of England, where he had found refuge in flight from France. He was a Huguenot, and was a man of considerable culture; and possessing wealth, as is showed in the account of his estate and gifts for the relieving of the wants of those who suffered from the ravages of the Indians. There is every evidence that he was an able and worthy man, influential in all the affairs of Rehoboth and Plymouth Colony. He died about 1687, having previously made his will, which is now on record in Boston (Suffolk Records, Boston, Liber x, pp. 60, 61, 62; made June 4th, 1685; probated July 5th, 1687), and is as follows:

"THE WILL OF WILLIAM SABINE.

"Bee itt known vnto all men That I, William Sabine, of the Town of Rehoboth, in the Government of New Plymouth, in New England, Being through the Goodness and Sparing mercy of God in good health and Competency of understanding, yett not knowing how soon or how suddaine God may in his all wise providence put a Period to my Natural: Life Having for the glory of God and the good of my wife and children and the peaeable Settling of the Estate God by his goodness hath betruisted me withall, hath made this last will and Testament This Fourth day of June in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred & eighty five. Desiring and Charging my Deare Children after my Discease to keep with God and Observe his holly Commandments performing all those Christian Duties that God in his wholly word requires of them, setting up and upholding both in family and in Publique. IMPRIMIS. I do resigne my soule into the hands of the Lord Jesus my Dear Redeemer and my body to be decently buried.

"ITEM. itt is my will that my lawful debts shall be Discharged.

"ITEM I give and bequeth vnto my Deare and beloved wife my Dwelling house and halfe of the Barne and the halfe of my home Lotte and Orchard and a piece of Salt Meadow adjoining to Capt. Hunt's; and my fresse meadow called Wright's Meadow, and my pasture in mantoms neck, and six acres of Land in the Second Division adjoining to Mr. Smith's and foure acres in the greate playne where itt is sodded and free vse and Improvements of Herbage and Commonage; all said Lands, houses and Orchards, during her Widowhood if she marry not during her naturall Life. Likewise I bequeath to my Deare wife ffoure cows, Two Oxen, a mare and twenty Ewes and all my Swine, and all my household goods and all the Cloath, woll, flfax and Corne within Doors and Barne or vpon the ground.

"ITEM I give and bequeath unto my sonn Samuel, the one halfe of an Eleaven acres of Land in the Second Division, Laying between Samuel and Nathaniel Perry's Land, and John Titus', to him, his heirs or assignes forever.

"ITEM. I give and bequeth vnto my sonn Joseph an acre of Meadow att Palmer's River, Lying vnder the Hill over the Brooke against the Long Spang, att the Southern end, and ten acres of that Division that is now a Surveying, to him, his heirs and assignes forever.

"ITEM. I give and bequeath vnto my sonn Benjamin, the other half of the Eleaven acres of Land in the Second Division which I Gave to my sonne Samuel, to my sonn Benjamin, his heirs and assigns forever.

"ITEM I give to my sonn James the other half of my home lotte and orchard and Barne and the rest of my

Lands in the Second Division, and Grate Playne that is not before Disposed. And two acres of Salt Marsh and part of fresh meadow in the forke of Palmer's River, to him, his heirs or assigns forever. Likewise I give him a yoke of Oxen and a Mare.

"ITEM. I give to my sonne John the Mill Lotte wch is twelve acres, and my neck Lotte and two acres to him, his heirs forever.

"ITEM. I give to my sonn Hezekiah, twenty acres att Palmer's River, and two acres of Salt Marsh and a piece of Meadow called the Hole att Palmer's River, and Twenty acres of the Division that is now Laying out to him, his heirs & assigns forever.

"ITEM. I give to my sonn Noah my Lotte of Land upon Ragged playne, and all my Meadow and pond att Mr. Brown's pond and Two acres of Salt Meadow to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

"ITEM. It is my will that my foure sonnes James, John, Hezekiah and Noah shall have my Commonage to be equally Divided betwixt them (excepting the vse and improvement I have given in my will).

"ITEM. I give vnto my Three Daughters Experience, Abigail and Hannah three pounds a piece to be paid by Nathaniel Allen that is due me by bill.

"ITEM. I give vnto my Grand Child Samuel Allen six pounds of a Debt Due me from Nathaniel Allen as appears by bill.

"ITEM. I give vnto my Daughters Elizabeth and Patience, each of them a Cow to be paid within a year after my Decease.

"ITEM. I give to my foure youngest daughters, Mehitabel, Mary, Sarah and Margaret, five pounds a piece at their marriage out of the rest of my estate.

"I give my wife two books and to have her choice, and the rest I give to my children, the Eldest to Chuse one first and soe all of them Successively and then to begin againe until they have chosen them all.

"ITEM. Itt is my will that if my wife marry that shee shall then resigne vp the house, barne and Lands to my sonn James whom I doe by this my will enjoyne him and his heirs to pay his mother five pounds a yeare during her natural Life, if she require itt, and itt is my will that my sonn James shall have the said Lands and houses, if my wife marry not, at her Decease.

"ITEM. itt is this my will that my beloved wife shall be executrix and my sonn James, Executor to this my will, and I appoint my sonns Samuel & Benjamin to be Overseers to my will.

"With his Seal and Signed, Sealed

in the presence of
Thomas Cooper,
William Carpenter."

Signed,
WILLIAM SABINE.

The genealogical descent is as follows: i, William Sabine; ii, Benjamin; iii, Nehemiah; iv, Nehemiah; v, Nehemiah; vi, Nehemiah; vii, John Fletcher and Andrew Sabine, the subject of our sketch, who is the eighth in lineal descent, and brother of Hylas Sabine, of Volume I of our work. His earlier educational advantages were such as were ordinarily obtained in the common schools of his day, until he entered the academy at Marysville, where he obtained a thorough academical training, preparatory to his collegiate course, which he subsequently pursued in the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware. He taught school for some time, in order to obtain sufficient funds to complete his education, and thus fit himself for the more important branch of his life-work, viz.: the study and practice of medicine, which was his previous choice. After passing the prescribed course of study in the above institutions, he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and graduated in March, 1856. He first located at Rosedale, Madison County, Ohio, where he remained until he was appointed physician of the Central Lunatic Asylum, Columbus, Ohio, in which position he served

for three years, and received testimonials of the appreciation in which he was held. He then removed to the territory of Kansas, and located in the city of Atchison, where he was engaged in a successful and remunerative practice until the war broke out, at which time, on request of Dr. S. M. Smith, surgeon-general of the State, he returned to Ohio to accept an appointment as assistant-surgeon of the 26th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which campaigned in the Upper Kanawha Valley and New River during the summer, fall, and winter of 1861. Nearly all this time he was the only medical officer with the regiment. As soon as they had entered winter quarters they were ordered to join General Buell, at Louisville, Kentucky. He was in the winter and spring campaign against Bowling Green and Nashville, and with Buell's army on the march to Shiloh, and in time to assist the surgeons in caring for the wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and at the siege of Corinth. During the summer of 1862 he marched and countermarched on the line from Corinth to McMinnville, Tennessee. He was also on the forced march after General Bragg, and marched from McMinnville to Louisville, Perryville, and near Cumberland Gap, and back to Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1862. He was detailed as surgeon of field hospital for General Crittenden's corps, at the battle of Stone River, in which position he served and enjoyed the reputation of being a skillful and successful operator, having performed most of the major operations of surgery, until the wounded were all removed to the General Hospital, at Nashville. During this battle he was taken prisoner twice, but succeeded in escaping, and returned to his hospital. In February, 1863, Dr. S. M. Smith, surgeon-general of the State, recognized his great success and ability, and sent a telegram announcing that Dr. Sabine had been promoted to the office of surgeon of the 76th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He immediately joined the regiment, at Young's Point, Louisiana. While here the additional honor was conferred upon him of appointing him chief of a Board of Examiners to examine hospital stewards and assistant-surgeons, with a view to promotion. Early in April he was with Steel's division, on the Deer Creek expedition. He was present at the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, May 14th, 1863, and on the 18th, with his command, at the investment of Vicksburg. During the siege of Vicksburg he was one of three surgeons who constituted the "Operating Board" for General Steel's division. He was also division surgeon of the campaign in pursuit of Johnston, after the capture of Vicksburg. After the reorganization, the 1st Division 15th Army Corps was commanded by General Osterhaus. He was with the first division which covered the movement of the 15th Army Corps, to the relief of Chattanooga, arriving just in time to participate in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Taylor's Ridge. In the Atlanta campaign, which commenced May 1st, 1864, he was one of the three surgeons that composed the "Operating Board" for the 1st Division, 15th Army Corps. This campaign consisted of a series of marches, battles, and sieges until September, and during this time his regiment lost from sickness only seventeen men, out of a total (on May 1st) of five hundred and forty-eight. In the campaign from Atlanta to the sea his command had a battle at Griswoldsville, in which about sixty were wounded. Several capital operations were performed, and the wounded were transported over two hundred miles in ambulances and wagons, and every one recovered. He was also with Sherman's army in the winter campaign of 1864-5, through the Carolinas. He was present at the cap-



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ture of Columbia, South Carolina, and in the battle of Bentonville, and finally participated in the grand review which took place at Washington City, D. C., May 24th, 1865. During all these sieges in the field he served with distinction for more than four years, and was always one of the operating surgeons of his division, and had as much experience and as good success as any other surgeon in the army. He was always found at his post, and was never known to have been excused from duty on account of sickness. He participated with his command in all of its battles, skirmishes, hardships, and exposures. His rank as surgeon was among the foremost, and as a practitioner he is now among the most successful. His skill in surgery and his knowledge of its needs is well attested by his retention in the field during the late war. He campaigned in all of the States in rebellion, except Texas and Florida, marched by land and water in pursuit of the enemy over twelve thousand miles. In politics he is a Republican, and always loyal to his party. He at one time was nominated for the Legislature, in Clark County, Indiana, and ran a thousand ahead of his ticket. When he resided in Jeffersonville, Clark County, Indiana, he built a hydraulic cement mill, which proved to be one of the most useful and successful enterprises of the State. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and surgeon of the Grand Army, of Marysville Post. Being of Huguenot parentage, the Doctor retains something of the pride of ancestry. He is well and compactly built, of dark complexion, black hair and eyes, straight and regular features; in disposition firm, steadfast, and persevering. He possesses a commanding figure, with an appearance of reserve to strangers. His bearing is dignified, but withal very courteous, affable, kind, and agreeable to every one, without regard to rank or station, and he enjoys great popularity, both professionally and as a citizen. As a friend, he is true in all his attachments, and can be relied upon as well in the hour of adversity as in that of prosperity. As a business man he is thorough, prompt, and scrupulously honorable in all his transactions with his fellow-man. He is rather of a domestic and studious turn of mind, preferring to devote his time to the interests of his home, the companionship of his books, and the demands of the profession of his choice—a profession in which, as surgeon, he enjoys the well earned reputation of having attained great skill. On all the great questions of the age, political, scientific, and social, he has kept abreast with the times. While the Doctor believes that great good is accomplished by the various Christian organizations, he has not identified himself as a communicant with any particular one. He is public-spirited, enterprising, and liberal, and ever welcomes all commendable social enterprises that have for their end the welfare of the community and the bettering and uplifting of humanity. He has, by his untiring energy and adaptation to his profession, amassed a respectable competency. He was married to Miss Nannie Christabelle, eldest daughter of Captain William B. Brown, October 28th, 1879. One daughter is the fruit of this union, and is now living—Christabelle Sabine, born May 14th, 1881.

KING, LEICESTER, Akron, Summit County, Ohio, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, May 1st, 1789, and died at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Brown, at North Bloomfield, Ohio, September 19th, 1856. He was a son of David King, who was born April 16th, 1758, and died May 4th, 1832,

and of Hannah (Holly) King, who was born June 4th, 1758, and died July 14th, 1831. Leicester King was married October 12th, 1814, to Julia Anne, daughter of Hon. Hezekiah and Susan (Kent) Huntington, who was born December 10th, 1790, and died at Warren, Trumbull County, O., January 24th, 1849. June 10th, 1852, he was married a second time to Marcia Calista, eldest daughter of Dr. E. Crosby, who still (1883) survives him. Mr. King commenced business as a merchant, in Westfield, Massachusetts. In 1817 he came West, for the purpose of settling himself in business in Ohio, and located at Warren, where he remained for about two years. He then, at the earnest solicitation of his brothers-in-law, who resided at Natchez, Mississippi, proceeded thither, intending to establish himself at that point. On arriving at his destination, with the brightest prospects of success, he could not reconcile himself to the thought of rearing his family under the degrading influences of slavery. For this reason he abandoned his scheme and promise of pecuniary reward, and took voyage to New York, narrowly escaping death from yellow fever while aboard the vessel. He had about his person a large sum of money, and during the voyage, before losing all consciousness from the effects of the fever, he cut open the mattress of his berth, and there concealed it. On arrival in port he was immediately taken charge of by friends who knew nothing of the circumstance. On his eventual recovery he made inquiries, and learned that the boat had left for a distant port on Long Island Sound, where she was lying dismantled. He proceeded thither, and began the search; found the mattresses thrown into an old warehouse, among them the one he had used, and in it, safely stowed, the money. The same year he again came to Warren, Ohio, and entered upon a successful mercantile career, making Warren his home until 1854, when he took up his residence in Akron. In 1833 he became interested with General Simon Perkins and Dr. E. Crosby in the land upon which is located the city of Akron. The land was surveyed and the city laid out by General Perkins, the management of the property finally devolving on Judge King, who handled it with great sagacity, and satisfaction to all. He served one term as Associate Judge; and as a Whig represented Trumbull County District in the State Senate for two terms—from 1835 to 1839—when his early impressions of slavery induced him at each session to introduce bills for the repeal of the black laws of Ohio. He was an ardent opponent of the institution of slavery, and afterward allied himself with the Liberty party, refusing the most flattering offers of advancement from the Whigs in obedience to his convictions upon the question of slavery. He was the nominee of the Liberty party for Governor, in 1842, and again in 1844, and of the same party for Vice-president, in 1848, though he subsequently declined, and gave his support to Martin Van Buren, the Free-soil candidate. At a political meeting in Akron, during his first candidacy for Governor, the meeting was opened by the late Father Keep, who brought cheers from his audience by praying, "O Lord, let us have a King for our Governor, and may his name be Leicester." In the cause of abolition he was a zealous and ardent worker. His speeches were spirited and to the point. Unintimidated by threats of mob violence, he persistently and powerfully protested against the encroachments of the "slave power;" making, after each nomination for Governor, a spirited canvass of the State, going in his own carriage into almost every township, and by his clear and earnest speeches convincing thousands of the enormity of

the evils growing out of the system of slavery, and the fearful responsibility the national government was under for its continuance and extension. He died September 19th, 1856, just as the principles for which he had labored were made the foundation of that great political party which has carried them on to such glorious fruition. He was a man inspired with lofty moral purposes and great earnestness of spirit—honored, respected, and beloved. Endowed by nature with intellectual and moral power, of great sprightliness and vigor, the hallowing influences of a pious New England home gave direction and development to these, so as to form a character of great firmness, strength, and energy. His attributes of mind and heart gained for him general respect and confidence and a widespread influence, especially in the commercial and political circles in which he moved. He always sought to regulate his life by the principles and laws of Christian morality. These he carried with him into all the scenes of life—in public and in private, into business, into politics, into the halls of legislation—so that his course was ever marked by integrity of purpose, regard for the rights of others, pity for the unfortunate, and sympathy for the oppressed. As a business man his promptness, honesty, candor, and public spirit rendered him generally popular. He was a bright example of success in business, not only based upon, but growing out of, the "justice, mercy, and truth" of the law of God. His labors and sacrifices, in every cause to which he devoted himself, were earnest and generous. The same sensitive regard to propriety which forbade all ostentatious displays of his benevolence while living still forbids a parade of his benefactions, public and private, bestowed for humane and philanthropic purposes. It is enough to say that they were numerous and liberal—springing from steady principle rather than occasional impulse, and so shaped as to show a thoughtful regard to the best interests of the recipient. As a public speaker he possessed more than an ordinary share of dignity and power. Urged to the platform in middle life, against all the habits of his youth, in opposition to all his tastes, led only by a sense of duty, he rose to a good degree of eminence as an orator. He had industriously gathered up large stores of historic lore, and of legal knowledge, which a vigorous understanding and memory had assorted, labeled, and stored away for ready use. He had also a large acquaintance with men. He was gifted with ready utterance, and an earnestness of spirit which lifted him at once into forgetfulness of all embarrassments, and gave him eloquence and power. His whole public life was marked by great decision of character. Whether standing alone in the State Senate, advocating and voting for measures, since popular, but for which no other voice was then raised and no other vote was given, or severing all political ties to associate with the despised few who dared to brave the popular sentiment on the question of slavery, or conducting a commercial scheme, amid the crashing of failing enterprises and dismal prophesying of disaster to the projects which he conducted—as in the case of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal—he steadily pursued his aim, unmoved by popular clamor, fearless among the fearful, until energy and perseverance carried him triumphantly through. To him, more than all others, Akron is indebted for that canal, an enterprise which so materially aided the then growing village in developing her commercial interests. In private his life was as gentle and loving, as in public it was firm and unbending. The tenderness and devotion of a husband and father were blended with the sterner

attributes which his public life revealed, in forming a character of more than usual symmetry. He lived and died a Christian gentleman. As he approached life's solemn close, his faith and hope grew constantly brighter. All dread of death was taken away. He felt that his work on earth was done, and he longed to pass away and be at rest. After the names of kindred and friends had been uttered, one by one, with fond affection, the last word that lingered on his lips, as he passed away, was the name of Jesus. Thus lived and died a man honored by all, mourned by all, and whose life others may well emulate. Of his family of eight children, the eldest, Hon. Henry W. King, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, September 24th, 1815, and came with his parents to Warren in 1817. He was graduated at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Connecticut, August 4th, 1836; commenced the practice of law, at Akron, in 1839; and in 1850 was elected Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Schools. He was actively interested in the Akron school laws, and while in health was identified with all the public enterprises for promoting the prosperity of Akron. October 20th, 1842, he was married to Mary, daughter of Dr. E. Crosby, of Akron. He died in Akron, November 20th, 1857, leaving his wife and two children—Henry C. King, who subsequently died at the hospital on Arlington Heights, while in service, August 11th, 1864, and Julia Huntington, who married H. D. Fisher, of Chicago. The names of the remaining seven children were: Julia A., who married Charles Brown, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 14th, 1842—he was a merchant of that city, and died at Aiken, South Carolina, where he had gone for his health, October 3d, 1880—Mrs. Brown, who still survives him, is now (1883) a resident of Akron, Ohio; Susan H., who died June 17th, 1839; Leicester Jr., who is now (1883) in the auditor's office, Washington, D. C.; David L., whose sketch we give; Helen D., married May 1st, 1862, James Atkins, Esq., a lawyer, now of Savannah, Georgia; Hezekiah H., a resident of Savannah, Georgia; and Catherine H., who married, September 19th, 1855, W. K. Pendleton, D. D., president of Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia.

KING, DAVID L., manufacturer, of Akron, Summit County, Ohio, and president of the King Varnish Company, one of Akron's many important industrial enterprises, was born in Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, December 24th, 1825. His parents, Leicester, whose sketch we give, and Julia Anne (Huntington) King, were both natives of New England, their ancestors being among the early settlers, many of whom are known to fame. He graduated in the scientific course at Bethany College, Virginia, in 1843, and studied law at Dane Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He came to Akron in 1846, where he at once entered upon the study of law in the office of King & Taylor. He was admitted to the bar in Cleveland, in 1848, and in 1851 established his residence there, practicing his profession with success until 1856, when he returned to Akron, and there continued in practice. In 1867 he abandoned his profession, and accepted the offices of secretary and treasurer in the Akron Sewer Pipe Company, then the largest institution of the kind in the world engaged in the manufacture of vitrified sewer pipe. Rapid success followed his management of the company, occupying for the time his whole attention. The completion of the Atlantic and Great Western (now the New York, Pennsylvania and



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D. L. King

Ohio) Railway, in 1864, gave a great impetus to the manufacturing interests of Akron, and to Mr. King's intelligent activity and financial ability is largely due the advanced position as a manufacturing point of which Akron is so justly proud. He was largely instrumental in raising funds to establish many of these important manufacturing industries. He was prominent in securing the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for which object three hundred thousand dollars was subscribed. In 1874 he was elected president of the Valley Railroad Company, of which road he was one of the earliest and strongest promoters. As early as 1869, largely through his instrumentality, a charter was obtained for the Akron and Canton Railway, which developed into the larger and more important Valley Railway, running from Cleveland to a junction with the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, near Zoar, Ohio. This company was duly incorporated August 21st 1871, and Mr. King was elected vice-president. To him, for its conception, prosecution, and completion, the people are largely indebted. This road has developed into a very important railroad, opening up, as it does, immense coal-fields, and adding most materially to the prosperity of the country through which it passes—most notably Akron, Canton, and Cleveland. The stockholders were divided between the three cities. For the five years, from 1874 to 1879, that he was president of the corporation, he carried the road through all its financial difficulties and vicissitudes, until it was placed on a sure and prosperous footing, when, on account of failing health, he resigned the presidency in favor of J. H. Wade, Esq., of Cleveland—he still remaining one of the directors of the company and on the executive committee. The King Varnish Company is a new and extensive enterprise, which Mr. King has personally placed on a substantial footing, giving it for such purpose his time and attention for a period. Large and thoroughly equipped buildings have been erected, thereby adding another to the many of Akron's important manufacturing industries. On the death of his father, in 1856, Mr. King assumed the management of his vast real estate interests, pursuing a policy in the disposal of lands which materially aided the interests of the growing city. The land which Judge King and General Perkins bought and platted is now (1883) covered with a vast city, many immense manufactories; is a great railroad center, and has a population of twenty-five thousand—on every hand are evidences of successful and prosperous industry. These results have been produced in an almost unlimited measure by the wise foresight, management, and generous disposing of the property by Mr. D. L. King and his father; also in their active interest and constant endeavor to promote in every way the prosperity of the city. Mr. D. L. King, in religious faith, is an Episcopalian, is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he has been for nearly twenty-five years the senior warden, and for sixteen years an active superintendent of its Sunday-school; and is ever found a prominent worker in all charitable and benevolent enterprises. He is a man honored, respected, esteemed, and beloved. He was married May 1st, 1849, to Miss Bettie Washington Steele, of Charleston, Virginia, a grand-niece of General Washington. To them were born Ellen Lewis, Bettie Steele, Howell Steele, Susan Huntington, and Martha Perkins. Ellen Lewis was married January 19th, 1870, to David R. Paige, of Akron, and died December 20th, 1878. Bettie Steele was married December 10th, 1873, to John Gilbert Raymond, of Akron.

HIESTAND, EZRA B., physician, of Kenton, Ohio, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio. His parents were Samuel and Margaret Ann (Rodabough) Hiestand, the former a native of Shenandoah, Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were both of German extraction, and people of exemplary Christian character. The father was a preacher in the United Brethren Church, and was, in 1819, elected Presiding Elder of the Miami Conference. In 1833 he was elected Bishop for Ohio, and served his Church in that capacity until his death, in 1837, at the age of fifty-six. He was an eloquent preacher, both in English and German, and a man of considerable ability. The doctor's boyhood was spent upon a farm and attending district schools. His father having died when he was but seven years old, his widowed mother endeavored to give him, with the other children, a good education. He was placed in a select school, taught by Professor Samuel Weaver, where he remained until he had completed a collegiate course of study. In 1845 he began studying medicine, under the direction of Drs. H. P. Eaton and D. W. Cass, of Cannonsburg, Ohio. In 1847-8 he attended a course of lectures in Cincinnati, and in 1850-1 took another course of lectures at Columbus, at the close of which he graduated in medicine. Soon after he formed a partnership with Dr. George W. Edgerly (formerly of Dayton), at Ansonia. Here he continued practicing until 1856. Wishing to pursue the study of medicine further, he attended, during the years 1856 and 1857, Starling Medical College, at Columbus. He next removed to Cannonsburg, Ohio, where he formed a new partnership with Dr. E. P. Leslie. In 1862-3 Dr. Hiestand again attended a course of lectures at Starling College, and then located in practice at Ada, Ohio, in company with Dr. J. H. Williams, late surgeon of the United States Army. During the winter of 1864-5 he took another special course of lectures at Chicago, and continued in the successful practice of his profession at Ada until 1870, when, leaving his practice in charge of Dr. Sturgeon, he went to New York, and entered the Bellevue Medical College, where he took a thorough course of study, and received an honorary degree in medicine and surgery. The same winter he attended a private course in surgery in the Bellevue Hospital surgical wards, and out-door clinics, under the instruction of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton. In 1874 he removed to Kenton, Ohio, where he still continues to practice, having been in the meantime associated with several physicians, though, since 1879, his son, Howard E., has been his only partner. In 1880-1 the doctor again renewed his medical knowledge and explored still further the mysteries of the science by attending the various medical schools, clinics, and private operations in surgery, and studying other branches of his profession that seemed to him of the greatest benefit to himself and his patients. He also took a private course in gynecology and in the Women's Hospital, under the instruction of Professor M. A. Pallen, also taking a series of private lessons on the eye and ear with Professor W. F. Mittendorf, both of New York. There are few physicians in the country who have been so zealous in the study, experiment, and investigation of the medical science as has Dr. Hiestand. He has spent years of time and a small fortune in satisfying his ambition in this direction. He has, indeed, been a student all his life, and is undoubtedly one of the most thoroughly read physicians in Ohio. For years past he has had a very extensive and lucrative practice, and were he not a man of great physical endurance, its demands upon his energies must

needs break him down. He has not heretofore mingled much among the medical fraternity in conventions and associations; indeed, he has had little time to do so, but it is hoped that he will see fit to give to the world the benefits of his many years' study and experience. He was married in 1856 to Miss Haddassah A. Harris, daughter of Colonel Nehemiah and Ann Harris. Mr. Harris was a nephew of Andrew Poe, the great Indian hunter, and his wife was a sister of Dr. William H. McGuffey, the well-known educator and author. Two children, Howard Edwin and Annie Margrette, have been born of this union.

STRIBLEY, GEORGE, extensive shoe manufacturer, of Cincinnati, was born April 6th, 1824, in St. Columb, county of Cornwall, England. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Robarts) Stribley. His father was a miller and a practical mechanic. After obtaining a fair education at a private school young Stribley apprenticed himself to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked for several years. Endowed with superior ability, coupled with an ambitious and independent spirit, he could not reconcile himself to his lot as cast for him in his native home. He realized how circumscribed were the possibilities of a young tradesman in England, and began to consider how he might better his condition and future prospects. After taking a survey of the comparative advantages offered in the various countries to which the people from Great Britain were then emigrating, he finally decided upon the United States as the one which offered the greatest inducements, and furnished a sphere of action consonant with his ambitions and capabilities. He took ship from England on the 27th of August, 1847, and reached Cincinnati in November of the same year, that being his point of destination. He spent two years as employé, when he was enabled, in 1849 to establish a business of his own—the foundation of his present mammoth factory. Machine-made shoes were then unknown, and every part of the work was done by hand. Mr. Stribley's business grew rapidly, and he was soon compelled to increase his capacity in order to meet the demands of his trade. By the year 1862 he had upward of fifty men in his employ. A shoe manufactory employing that many workmen was in that day considered a very large institution. In the year 1862 sewing-machines for the manufacture of shoes were invented, and Mr. Stribley was among the first to adopt them. Indeed, he was the pioneer in adopting and using machinery in the manufacture of shoes west of Philadelphia, and used the first sewing-machine for fitting the uppers of shoes. He used the first McKay sole sewing-machine, and was the first to apply steam power for the operation of shoe manufacturing machinery west of the Alleghanies. In order to establish a factory on an extensive scale, he took as partner, in 1864, Mr. James Rowe, a gentleman of considerable means. This partnership was continued for some years, since which Mr. Stribley has been associated with several gentlemen. Mr. Stribley had inherited from his father great mechanical talent, which peculiarly adapted him for his business, by enabling him to invent, introduce, and operate all kinds of machinery and improved methods of manufacture. He soon discovered that his own knowledge of the business was of much more value to the enterprise than the capital of other men. Consequently, he dissolved his partnership, and established himself as sole proprietor. His industry grew to such proportions that he was compelled, in 1878, to erect a large building for

a factory. It is seven stories high (the highest in Cincinnati), one hundred and sixty-eight feet deep, with a front of thirty-six feet. The factory occupies the seven stories and basement, aggregating 48,384 square feet of floor. There are now employed upward of seven hundred hands, male and female, in the institution. He has an extensive trade throughout the South, West, and North, amounting annually to about one million dollars, exceeding that of any other shoe factory in Ohio. In order to shift a portion of the responsibility attending this extensive industry, Mr. Stribley took as partners, in January, 1882, Mr. E. P. Rogers, his son-in-law, and Mr. H. W. Andrews. Mr. Stribley is a man of great energy and executive ability—the very forces that have raised him from the journeyman's bench to the head of one of the largest institutions in Cincinnati. His strict sense of honor, purity of life, and benevolent impulses render him almost revered by his employés. He is a man of great independence in thought and action, and his whole course in life—socially, politically, and in business—has been characterized by his sterling individuality. He has never, except in one instance, accepted any public or municipal office, and that was upon the organization of the first board of aldermen in Cincinnati, when he was elected a member of that body, and as such represented his ward for three years. During the war he allied himself with the Republican party, but since that time has stood upon independent grounds politically. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and a 32° Mason in the Scottish Rite, and also a member in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and their Encampment. He is president of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, of Cincinnati, and also president of a Board of Arbitration, established to settle all controverted questions between shoe manufacturers and their workmen. In these capacities he has shown great wisdom, by his course in all disputed matters, and has never failed in adjusting such difficulties with entire satisfaction to all concerned. In 1875 Mr. Stribley visited Europe, and took an extended tour through his native country and Scotland, and made a brief visit to the Continent. He is a man of large and massive frame, and of striking presence. He was married in Cincinnati March 13th, 1851, to Miss Mary Logan, a lady of Scotch birth. She died November 6th, 1852, six days after giving birth to their first child, who is the present wife of E. P. Rogers. He was married the second time September 16th, 1853, to Miss Amelia Deacon, a lady whom he had known in England, who afterward came to this country. She died suddenly, in London, England, July, 1883, shortly after arriving there in company with her husband and daughter, intending to make a tour of Europe. Of this marriage five children are now living.

ROBINSON, JAMES W., lawyer, of Marysville, Ohio, was born November 28th, 1826, on Darby Creek, Union County, Ohio. His father, John W. Robinson, was a son of the Rev. James Robinson, a Presbyterian clergyman of some celebrity, in Western Pennsylvania, and in the early history of Central Ohio. His mother, Elizabeth Mitchell, was a daughter of Judge David Mitchell, who came to Ohio, and located in Union County, in 1799, and died, after having lived a long life of usefulness, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. John W. Robinson died in 1853, having long been an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He left surviving him eight children, of whom seven are still living—David M., a farmer, living on the old homestead; James W.,



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Geo^d Stribley

the subject of this sketch; John W., a farmer, living near Marysville; Colonel A. B., a merchant, lawyer, and late a member of the Ohio Legislature; Robert N., a farmer, living in Marysville; Martha A., married to William H. Robinson, a hardware merchant, in Marysville; and Emma J., the wife of Hon. Beriah Wilkins, Member of Congress, of the Seventeenth District of Ohio. James W. Robinson was the second son, and during all his youth was trained to hard work on the farm, and in parts of the winter went to the country school, until about fifteen years of age, when, owing to delicate health, and a love for books, it was decided he would not make much of a farmer, and therefore was sent away to obtain a better education, under an Irish teacher, by the name of Robert Wilson. When in his seventeenth year, he taught a district school, for eight dollars a month. In 1843-4 he rode on horseback four miles daily, to recite Latin to the "preacher;" and in the summer of 1845 matriculated as a sophomore in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated with high honors in a class of seventy-two, in 1848. In the fall of 1848 he taught a select school in Woodstock, Ohio, and cast his vote for General Taylor for President. Subsequently he taught an academy in Marysville, and read law until 1850. He then took a course of lectures in the Cincinnati Law College, in 1850-1, graduated, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1851. He at once formed a partnership with his preceptor, Otway Curry, who was an able lawyer, and a man distinguished for his poetic and literary talent. In the fall of 1851 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, over Jackson C. Doughty, a character of some celebrity of those days. In 1857 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and re-elected in 1859, and again in 1864, in which body he took a prominent position, being for a considerable part of the time chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the house. During the war he was an ardent supporter of the administration of Lincoln, and most of the time a member of the Military Committee of the county. In the fall of 1872 he was elected, over General G. W. Morgan, as a Republican, to the Forty-third Congress, from the Ninth Ohio District, composed of the counties of Union, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Delaware, and Knox, and in 1874 was unanimously nominated for re-election, but the country, still laboring under the discouragements of the commercial panic, went strongly Democratic, and the Ninth District elected a Democrat. During his short term in Congress Mr. Robinson voted for many important measures, among which were the Civil Rights Bill for the protection of the colored race in the enjoyment of the equal protection of the law, and the act for the Resumption of Specie Payments. As a member of the Committee on Elections, he opposed the seating of George Q. Cannon, as the Mormon delegate from Utah, and made a speech against it. In later years Mr. Robinson, in order to have better health, has traveled a considerable portion of each year, making careful trips through every section of our country, and has not given to his profession the attention of former years, but still, with his partner, L. Piper, he carries on a successful law practice in Marysville. When a young man he united with the Presbyterian Church, and ever since has been a devoted member, having been ordained and installed an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Marysville, November 17th, 1855. He has been an active and useful officer, and a large giver for the support of the Church, and especially for the cause of Church education, being for the last twelve years a member of the Board of Trustees

of Wooster University, in which his daughter, Alice B. Robinson, his only surviving child, graduated in 1881. J. W. Robinson is about five feet ten inches in height, slenderly built, graceful and quick in movement. He has a long beard, prematurely gray, a keen eye, and very kindly face. As a business man he is scrupulously honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-man. He is a man of excellent Christian character, a cheerful companion, urbane in manner, wise in counsel as a friend; conservative, yet liberal, in view as a citizen. He is well known in Central Ohio as a distinguished lawyer. He is a man in whose character are grouped many rare and noble qualities. His is truly a recognized life. He was married to Mary J. Cassil, February 8th, 1855, daughter of Judge John Cassil, of Marysville, Ohio. Arthur H., who died in his sixteenth year, and Alice B. Robinson, are their only children.

MARKBREIT, LEOPOLD, ex-minister of the United States to the Republic of Bolivia, was born in Vienna, in 1842, and came with his parents, toward the end of the year 1848, to America, settling with them in Cincinnati, where he lost his father in December of the same year. He received his early education partly in Sandusky, Ohio, partly in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, in which latter city he studied law in the office of his half-brother, Hon. Frederick Hassaurek. After being admitted to the bar, he practiced law as junior partner of R. B. Hayes, who became President of the United States a number of years afterward. The firm was called Hayes & Markbreit, and had its office on the south-east corner of Court and Main Streets, in the Debolt Exchange Building. It did not remain long in existence, however, as both members entered the army shortly after the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. Colonel Markbreit served at first as sergeant-major of the 28th Ohio Regiment, and was promoted right after the battle at Carnifex Ferry, for bravery on the field, to the rank of second lieutenant, and advanced rapidly to the rank of first lieutenant, adjutant, and assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain. He served under Generals Moor, Crook, Roberts, Cox, and Averell; took part in the battle of South Mountain, and in many other engagements, and was always a favorite with his superior officers and comrades. Unfortunately, in December, 1863, his military career was brought to a sudden close by Averell's so-called "Salem raid" into Confederate territory, for the purpose of destroying railroad bridges, etc., during which Colonel Markbreit was captured and sent to Libby Prison, in Richmond. And now began the story of his sufferings, through which he attained a sad celebrity. After five months of ordinary imprisonment, he and three other victims were selected as hostages, and placed in close confinement, to prevent the execution of four rebels, who were charged with recruiting within the Union lines, in Kentucky (which charge was of a rather doubtful nature, as that part of Kentucky could be considered as disputed ground), and had been sentenced to death as spies, by a military court convened by General Burnside. The four hostages were placed in a subterranean dungeon of the Libby, where they had hardly room enough to lie down at night. For months they were lying buried in this hole, and received only one meal a day. Even this meal was insufficient to appease their hunger, for it consisted generally only of a handful of corn-meal (into which the cobs had been ground), a little piece of rotten bacon and some rice or beans. This food was not enough for life,

and too much for absolute starvation. The unfortunate men were soon reduced to skeletons, and would, doubtless, have died, if the negroes employed in the Libby Prison had not, from time to time, smuggled in some food to them. The rats which the prisoners killed with pieces of wood in their dungeon were cooked for them by the kind-hearted negroes, and taken back to their cells. The sufferings the poor prisoners had to endure were beyond all comprehension, and only when they were transported to Salisbury, North Carolina, a change for the better took place. From Salisbury Colonel Markbreit was taken to Danville, Virginia, and from there back to the Libby, till at last, in February, 1865, his half-brother, F. Hassaurek, succeeded in having him liberated. He had been imprisoned for more than thirteen months. His health had been injured by these sufferings to such a degree that he never fully recovered. In the winter following his release he suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs, and had to take a trip to Havana for his health. The state of his health was since then very delicate, and this was one of the reasons why General Grant gave him a chance to reside in a temperate and uniform climate. Immediately after his release from captivity Colonel Markbreit was elected by his fellow-citizens in Cincinnati to a responsible city office, which he held for two terms. Governors Cox and Hayes made him a member of their staff, with the rank of colonel. In April, 1869, he was appointed United States Minister to Bolivia. During his stay there he visited all parts of that country, and, as there are but few roads fit for vehicles in Bolivia, made extended trips on horseback to Cochabamba, Sucre, Potosi, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, etc. The headquarters of the United States Minister were generally at the capital, La Paz, where he was an eye-witness to several bloody revolutions. On such occasions he protected, often at the risk of his own life, the lives and property of the members of the overthrown governments, who sought refuge with the United States legation. In 1871 he saved the life of Mariano Donato Muñoz, the prime minister of the overthrown President Melgarejo. Muñoz had fled to the house of the United States Minister, and succeeded in escaping from there to Peru. Muñoz was especially odious to the victorious party, and would have been torn to pieces if the mob had got hold of him. In 1873 Markbreit was recalled, on account of the political course of the *Volksblatt* in the presidential election of 1872, although the State Department had before that time given him the most flattering testimonials of approval of his course. He returned to Cincinnati, but went in July of that year to London, and from there on a business mission to the governments of Brazil and Bolivia—for the second time to South America. He represented an American steamship and railroad company, who intended to establish an important connection between Bolivia and the Atlantic. His mission was successful in every respect. During this journey he visited not only the two countries mentioned, but also Uruguay, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, and made a long and dangerous voyage through the Straits of Magellan. The trip through the straits generally lasts but thirty hours, but the steamer on which Colonel Markbreit had taken passage had to brave such violent storms and was in such constant danger of getting among the breakers, that the passage occupied seven and a half days. At last, however, the Pacific was reached in safety, and Colonel Markbreit landed at Tacua, a Peruvian port, from where he traveled six hundred miles on horseback, over the mountains, to Sucre, then the

seat of the Bolivian government. During this second passage of the lofty and cold Andes he suffered from an attack of the "sorroche," a disease very prevalent in those regions, of which he had already suffered during his first passage. After a successful termination of his mission, he went by way of Lima, Panama, Curaçoa, and St. Thomas, to Europe; visited England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Holland, and returned in January, 1875, to Cincinnati. In March of the same year he became a stockholder in the *Volksblatt* Company, of that city, and was elected secretary and business manager of that company. In 1879 he visited Old Mexico, Havana, and other cities south of the United States; and in 1880 he made his third visit to Europe. In February, 1882, he was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States, at Cincinnati, which position he now holds.

ANDREWS, CHAUNCEY H., of Youngstown, Ohio, bank president, railroad builder, coal miner, and iron manufacturer, was born in Vienna, Trumbull County, Ohio, December 2d, 1823. His father, Norman Andrews, was born in Hartford County, Connecticut, in 1799, and removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1818, where he engaged in farming, and subsequently mercantile business. In 1842 he removed to Youngstown, and opened a hotel, the Mansion House, which won a wide and excellent reputation. In 1850 he retired from business, and in his advancing age he became noted for the youthful vigor of his spirits, and the zeal with which he took part in field sports. He was a man of strict integrity, who did every thing well that he undertook, and who, during a long life, retained the friendship and esteem of a very wide circle. He was married twice—first to Miss Julia Hummerson, by whom he had three sons and three daughters; and secondly, to Mrs. Lucy Cotton, by whom he had one son and one daughter. One of the sons, Lawrence G. Andrews, was educated as a physician, but afterward took charge of the furnaces at Hazelton, and managed the business of Andrews Brothers, at that place; he also was in charge of and managed the Niles Iron Company, at Niles. Wallace C. Andrews resided at Willoughby; was a member of the firm of Andrews, Hitchcock & Co., of Cleveland, and was interested in other firms. The development of the coal mines of Mahoning County attracted the attention of Chauncey H. Andrews, and ten years after his removal to Youngstown, Ohio, he commenced hunting for coal. For several years he prosecuted the search without success, spending several thousand dollars and exhausting his own means and all that he was able to procure from others. Success at length, however, rewarded his efforts, and he entered upon an active and successful career as a mine owner and operator. In 1857 he opened the Thornhill bank, which in nine years produced half a million tons of coal. In 1858 he established the firm of Andrews & Hitchcock, and in 1863 they opened the Burnet bank, one of the largest mines in the Mahoning Valley, and were the first to ship coal over the Hubbard Branch Railroad. In the same year they opened the Hubbard Coal Company mines, which produced furnace coal. In 1864, in connection with his brother, W. C. Andrews, he opened the Oak Hill and Coal Run mines, on the Mitchell-tree farms, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, which developed into large enterprises. In connection with these he made a contract with James Wood & Sons that resulted in the establishment of four furnaces and rolling mills at Wheatland, and the calling into existence of a thriving



James M. Jones

town at that place. Those mines were sold in 1868 to James Wood & Sons. In 1865, in company with others, he purchased a large interest in the Westermann Iron Company, at Sharon, Pennsylvania, the property including a rolling-mill, two furnaces, and a coal bank, and being one of the largest iron works in all respects, owning its own railroad and equipment, as well as its own coal fields. In connection with these works was the Brookfield Coal Company, in which also he was interested. About the year 1868, in connection with his two brothers, he purchased the Stout mines, near Youngstown, and afterward built what are called the Hazelton furnaces, at which time he organized the firm of Andrews Brothers, which firm still continues to manufacture iron and mine coal. About the same time, in connection with Mr. William J. Hitchcock, he built the Hubbard furnace, in Hubbard Township, which was one of the first sixty feet furnaces built in the Mahoning Valley. In 1868, also, in connection with W. C. Andrews and W. J. Hitchcock, he opened the Stewart mine, under the name of the Stewart Coal Company. This mine, which proved productive, was afterward leased to the Mahoning Coal Company. In 1869, in company with W. C. Andrews and the Erie Railroad Company, he completed the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad, thirty-five miles (twelve miles of which had been partially built), from Niles to New Lisbon, through fine coal fields; twenty-two miles of the road were built in ninety days. The construction of the line was wholly superintended by him, and brought to a successful conclusion. This was the first railroad built in that part of the country strictly for cash. On the completion of the road, it was sold to James McHenry & Co., of London, by whom it was leased to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. In 1870, after the construction of the railroad, he (in company with his brother, W. C. Andrews) opened up four mines of bituminous coal in Columbiana County, established the Ohio Coal and Mining Company, and the New Lisbon Coal Company, which furnished a fine quality of bituminous coal, and they likewise opened the Pennel mine, at Austintown, Mahoning County, on the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad. In 1871, in connection with his brother, he opened up two mines, the Andrews Coal Company and the Holliday Coal Company, in Vienna, Trumbull County. In 1872 the firm of Andrews Brothers bought the Harris & Blackford rolling-mill, at Niles, doubled its capacity, and founded the Niles Iron Company. In the same year he and Mr. Hitchcock built a furnace at Hubbard, making the second at that place, both having proved successful. In 1872 the firm of Andrews & Brothers opened the Osborne mine, at Hazelton. This mine not only supplies the furnaces of the proprietors, but makes large shipments to the Cleveland market. In 1871 he helped to project and carry through the Mahoning Coal Road, in which he owned a large interest; this connected with the Franklin Branch (Lake Shore) Railroad, at Andover, thus giving the Mahoning Valley an outlet to all points east and west over the Lake Shore Railroad and its connection, and also a connection with the harbor at Ashtabula. During the same year, with his brother, W. C., and William J. Hitchcock, he opened the Foster mine and formed the Foster Coal Company. This is a deep mine, which promises to be productive, and produces a coal of a peculiarly fine quality, which is shipped to all points, as far East as New York and Boston, where it has been successfully introduced to take the place of the English cannel coal. In 1876 Mr. Andrews was one of the organizers of the Pittsburgh

and Lake Erie Railroad. He has taken an active interest in all the local enterprises of Youngstown and Mahoning County, having a greater or less pecuniary connection with them all. He is president of the William Anson Wood, Mower and Reaper, Manufacturing Company, which he assisted to establish in 1880, at Youngstown. He is one of the principal stockholders in the Malleable Iron Works, established in Youngstown in 1881. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Commercial National Bank, of Youngstown, in 1880, of which he is president and a large stockholder. He is also vice-president of the Second National Bank, of Youngstown, and one of its chief stockholders. This bank was one of the first established after the resumption act. He was interested in the management of the Savings Bank, which has since merged into the Mahoning National Bank—he being one of its directors. Since the building of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad he has, in connection with W. J. McCreary, W. C. Andrews, and one or two others, built the Monto Railroad, connecting with the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad at Monto Junction. In 1879 he established the Imperial Coal Company, which owns three thousand acres of coal land, and mine from one thousand to fifteen hundred tons of coal per day. This is one of the largest and finest coal fields in Western Pennsylvania, the company owning their own railroad and equipments. He, in connection with Andrews Brothers and Andrews, Hitchcock & Co., opened in Mahoning County, Ohio, and Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, three very extensive limestone quarries, which furnish a considerable amount of freight to the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Lawrence Branch Railroads. In 1880 he associated himself with W. C. Andrews and W. J. McCreary, and obtained the charter for the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Chicago Railroad. They were afterward joined by W. J. Hitchcock and W. J. McKinney, of Cleveland, and a few others. They formed a company, and Mr. C. H. Andrews was elected its president. This road will connect with the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, at Newcastle Junction, and will run through to Pittsburgh by what is known as the River Division. In 1882 he obtained a charter for the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, of which he is also president. These are two very important railroads, fast approaching completion, to the construction and building of which he is now (1883) devoting all of his time and attention. He is one of the Hocking Valley syndicate, and a director and stockholder in the Hocking Valley Railroad. His busy life shows him to be a man of remarkable industry and an indefatigable worker. He was largely instrumental in making Youngstown the county seat of Mahoning County. In politics he is a Republican, though not an active politician. He was married in 1857 to Miss Louisa Baldwin, and has two daughters—Edith H. and Julia L. In addition to his many other business enterprises he superintends several farms, rearing fine horses and short-horn cattle. He is most truly a representative man of the Mahoning Valley, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Affable and pleasant in manner and conversation, he impersonates to a degree the busy, active, enterprising, and successful American gentleman.

JONES, JAMES M., lawyer and jurist, Cleveland, Ohio. Thomas Jones, Sen., and Mary A. Jones, the parents of Judge James M. Jones, who were of English and Welsh origin, removed from Herefordshire, England, and settled in Cleveland, in the spring of 1831, when it contained but a

few hundred inhabitants. He purchased property, and established himself in business as a marble manufacturer, which he carried on until his death, which occurred June 19th, 1871, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. But a short time before his death he and his wife had celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, surrounded by their eleven living grown-up sons and daughters. Thomas Jones, Sen., was universally respected in his life and at his death. He was always distinguished for his sturdy independence, the soundness of his judgment, his steady opposition to all forms of oppression, his devotion to what he believed to be right (whether popular or otherwise), and for the unimpeachable integrity of his character. He was very early, and for many years after his arrival in Cleveland, an active and influential official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a liberal contributor to its support. He was an early and uncompromising opponent of the vicious system of human slavery; he helped to organize the old "Liberty party" in Cuyahoga County; and was one of eight persons who voted therein for James G. Birney for President of the United States, in the year 1840. He was a temperance man, and a total abstainer from all intoxicating liquors, at a period when either was uncommon. He withdrew from the Methodist Church on account of its attitude toward abolitionism, and its subserviency to the then potent slave-power, and helped to organize the Wesleyan Church, on a platform of (among other things) unrelenting hostility to the institution of slavery, and for many years he continued to be an active member thereof. But many years before his death he ceased to be a member of any Church, and gradually accepted the general theory of evolution—a belief in the government of the universe by fixed laws—and rejected the cardinal doctrines of the orthodox creed. Mrs. Mary A. Jones, his wife, was noted for the unusual vigor of her mind and person, for the rare unselfishness and loveliness of her character, and for her unremitting devotion to her home and her large family of children. She is now over eighty years of age, in good health, and living with her son, Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, at Gold Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones, Sen., were the parents of thirteen sons and daughters, nine of whom are still living. The following are the names of the surviving: The eldest, Thomas Jones, Jr., is postmaster of the city of Cleveland; William Jones, a marble manufacturer, in the same place; James M. Jones is Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland; John P. Jones is in his second term as United States Senator from Nevada; Samuel L. Jones is superintendent of the "Crown Point" mine, and other valuable mines, in Gold Hill, Nevada; Caroline is the wife of George B. Lester, Esq.; Cornelia G. is the wife of E. J. Gorham, Esq.; Frances Amelia is the wife of A. C. Hamilton, Esq.; all residing at Gold Hill, Nevada; and Fred Kitson Jones is at the head of the coining department of the United States Mint, New Orleans, Louisiana. Judge James Milton Jones, the subject of this sketch, was born in Herefordshire, in the parish of Cusop, on the banks of the river Wye, a beautiful little river, which is the dividing line between England and Wales. He was brought to this country by his parents in his infancy, and has resided in Cleveland ever since. He spent several years of his youth in passing through the various grades of common schools in Cleveland, and completed his education (so far as schools were concerned) at the excellent English and classical academy of W. D. Beattie, A. M., of Cleveland. After leaving school he became connected with

the firm of T. Jones & Sons, and learned and worked at the marble business for some time. He afterward worked in the Cleveland post-office, under his friend, the late J. W. Gray, the genial and witty editor of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. He became connected with and was a diligent and frequent student at the rooms of the Cleveland Library Association (so richly, since, endowed by the late Leonard Case, Esq.), and for several years was an efficient officer thereof. He became an active member of various literary and forensic societies, which exercised a decided influence on his future career; they were composed of some of the brightest young men of the day, many of whom have since become distinguished in the realms of politics, law, literature, and theology. He very soon became known, through essays and debates, as a young gentleman with opinions and principles, and noted for the ability with which he maintained them. He was in the habit of thoroughly investigating and carefully preparing for all questions under consideration, and the breadth, vigor, and thoroughness of his discussions attracted attention and commendation. He was a frequent writer of essays, and for several years a contributor, in prose and verse, to the journals of the day. He studied law diligently for some months before entering on a regular course of study and before deciding on the adoption of the law as his profession. In 1853 he decided to become a lawyer, and entered the office of the late Charles Stetson, Esq., as a regular student. He took charge at once of all the litigated justice business of the office, and managed it successfully without assistance. He was admitted to the bar by the District Court, at Delaware, Ohio, in June, 1855, and found himself with quite a number of cases on hand, which had accumulated by appeal from actions tried below before his admission to the bar. He very soon had acquired quite a respectable business, and steadily grew in the confidence and esteem of his clients and the public. In the year 1857 he received the nomination of his party for Judge of the City Court of Cleveland, but at the election his opponent and excellent friend, the late Judge I. C. Vail, was chosen to fill the position. He was an active participator in the discussion of all the important political questions of the day, and was successively a "Liberty party" man, a "Free-soiler," and a "Republican." He was married on the 8th of February, 1860, to Miss Ermina W. Barrows, daughter of Harmon and Leonora Barrows, of Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and by her has had three children: Myrtie L., Jessie B., and Florence Wade Jones. In 1865 he was appointed attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and for many years had charge of a large business for it, extending over a wide territory, and made, and had a fine opportunity to make, telegraph law a special study. In the year 1867 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the County of Cuyahoga, for a period of two years. During his career as County Prosecutor many remarkable criminal trials occurred, in all of which his vigilance was unceasing, and his force, skill, and ability as a trial lawyer fully recognized. Conspicuous among these was the protracted trial which resulted in the conviction of Sarah M. Victor of murder in the first degree, for poisoning her brother; also the celebrated "Skinner murder" cases, in which every one of the conspirators was successively tried and convicted, although not a clue to the identity or guilt of either was at first apparent. After his term as prosecutor ceased he abandoned criminal law, and devoted himself exclusively to his large and valuable civil practice, made up largely of litigated

business. He was retained in many important and warmly contested cases of great public interest, among them the well known *Cornelia Williams* will case, a protracted controversy between the Methodist Church and the heirs-at-law of Mrs. Williams, in which they sought to break her will in consequence of her alleged insanity and large bequests to the Church; also in the protracted, hotly contested, and exciting trials which grew out of an alleged slander in the case of *Benton vs. Wade*. In the year 1873 he received the handsome compliment of a nomination by the conventions of both parties as one of the three Judges of the Superior Court of Cleveland, to which office he was elected without opposition, for the term of five years, from July, 1873, and he entered upon and continued admirably to perform the new duties thus devolved upon him until the court ceased to exist, in July, 1875. In October, 1875 (four additional Judges for the Common Pleas Court having been authorized by law, in place of the Superior Court), he was elected one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for Cuyahoga County, for a period of five years, from November, 1875. He served the entire term with high credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public. In November, 1880, he resumed the practice of the law, with the old vigor and enthusiasm, and within a few months had again secured a valuable practice, which he very soon, however, was destined to abandon, to accept the honors of another judicial career. In October, 1881, that exceedingly able and upright Judge, Hon. Samuel B. Prentiss, desiring to retire at the expiration of his fifteen years of admirable service as Common Pleas Judge of Cuyahoga County, Judge Jones was unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention as his successor, and he was duly elected for another judicial term of five years, from February, 1882, by the largest majority ever given to any judicial officer in the county; and having accepted and entered on the duties of the position, he is now serving his third term as a Judge in said county. Judge Jones is in apparently robust health; is possessed of an alert temperament and strong constitution; combining unusual quickness of perception, strength, studious habits, large knowledge and comprehension of the law, with capacity for protracted labor. In his practice as a member of the bar his capacity for zealous partisanship was undoubted, but on the bench this quality was always dominated and restrained by his keen sense of justice, and his ever-remembered appreciation of the high responsibilities and duties of the position. That his high reputation as a jurist is well deserved is clearly manifest in all important trials before him, in his prompt and able decisions, clear-cut, comprehensive charges to the jury, and in his numerous published opinions, some of which have deservedly had a wide circulation outside of as well as within his judicial district. He is now, and for many years last past has been, a member of the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, one of the largest moneyed institutions of the city of Cleveland, and which had the distinguished honor of numbering among its directors the late lamented President James A. Garfield.

GROOT, GEORGE ANDERSON, of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, was born in Shushan, Washington County, New York, August 3d, 1843. His father, John A. Groot, was a shoemaker by trade, whose early ancestry came from Holland, in or about the year 1640, in the person of Simon Symonse Groot, who was boatswain of the ship *Prince*

Maurice, engaged in the West India trade, and who located at Albany, New York, and later at Schenectady, where he remained till death. His mother, Eliza Jane, whose family name was Heath, was of English descent. Her ancestors came to this country at a very early date, either among the Pilgrims or immediately after, and located in Connecticut. The subject of our sketch first attended the common schools of his native town. When eight years of age his family removed to Wisconsin, where he attended school for one year, when the family again removed to the town of Copley, Summit County, Ohio, where they settled on a farm, in 1851. Here the small boy, the oldest of eight children, did most of the work (while the father worked at his trade in Akron), laboring on the farm during the summer and attending school during the winter months. This continued until the spring of 1857, when his parents moved to Camden (now Kipton), Lorain County, Ohio, where they still reside. His father, on his removal to Camden, opened a shop of his own, which he has carried on ever since. He assisted his father in the shop in the spring and fall of each year, and during the summer he worked on a farm, by the month or day, as the case might be, and attended school during winter, until the spring of 1860, when he entered Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, for one term, leaving home on Monday mornings, carrying with him, in a basket, his provisions for the entire week, returning home at the end of each week to visit his parents and replenish his stock of food. These were long and wearisome journeys, made on foot, but with his boyish ardor for acquiring an education, good health, and elastic spirits, the obstacles and difficulties were thought lightly of. In the fall of that year he went to a select school, and during the next winter he attended school at South Amherst, where he supported himself by working for his board. The following spring he hired out on a farm for the summer, at twelve dollars a month, to obtain money to enable him to attend college at Oberlin again in the fall, but the war breaking out in the spring he got released from his contract, to enlist. He, with several other young men of about his own age, whom he induced to go with him, went to Wellington, Ohio, to enlist, but the company then forming being more than full, they all went to Cleveland, in company with General Sheldon (now Governor of New Mexico), and enlisted in Company H, 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on April 20th, 1861, for three months. The regiment went to Camp Denison, and was one of the first there. He did not re-enlist in Company H at the expiration of his term of service, but returned home on a furlough, and while there he re-enlisted in Company I, in the same regiment, on August 10th, 1861. He was afterward, on August 22d, 1861, at Columbus, Ohio, discharged, the first term of his enlistment having expired. He was mustered in for three years, as a sergeant of Company I, and was soon at the seat of war. With his regiment he took part in the Virginia campaigns of 1861 and 1862. He was in the skirmishes of Romney, Blue Gap, French's Store, Blooming Gap, Cedar Creek, Strasburg, Kearns-town, Woodstock, Edenburg, Mount Jackson, Rood's Hill, Newmarket, Front Royal, Harrison's Landing, Chickahominy Swamps, Germantown, Leesburg, Snicker's Gap, Falmouth, United States Ford, and in the battles of Winchester and Fredericksburg. He was taken sick at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, and continued to get worse, until he was prostrated by disease, and at Rockville, Maryland, he fainted and fell

in the ranks, and was removed to hospital at Washington. He had continued, however, to perform his duty in every respect, and refused to leave the ranks, until he fell in the ranks, completely prostrated. After recovery he immediately rejoined his regiment at Bolivar Heights. With the exception of being in hospital, he never missed a day, or an engagement in which his regiment took part, though many were his sufferings from heat, fatigue, and exhaustion. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, he was most severely wounded, and given up for lost, the rifle ball entering the throat on the right side, tearing away a piece of the clavicle where it is attached to the sternum, partially severing the windpipe (nearly cutting it off), passing through to the left shoulder, glancing down the left side, and lodging behind the left hip, where it still remains, causing almost continuous pain ever since. For nearly a week he received no attention at all from the surgeons, and was given up to die. This wound completely incapacitated him for further service. On recovering sufficiently to leave hospital, he received his discharge from the service, at Washington, January 8th, 1863, and left hospital about February 20th, and returned home. His first desire was again to enter school, feeling more than ever the necessity of a thorough education. Determined to obtain such, he, as soon as able, again entered Oberlin College, in 1863. This time he took his sister also with him, paying the way for both out of money he had saved while in the service. In the fall of 1863 he secured a school to teach, in Danbury, Ottawa County, Ohio, where he taught for about three months, when school was broken up by sickness among the scholars. He returned to Oberlin, and took a commercial course, with a view of engaging in mercantile business. In the following March he visited Chicago and Milwaukee for the purpose of securing a situation. In this, however, he was not successful, and returned and taught the same school that he had taught the previous winter, for a period of five months, when he again went to Oberlin for one term. In the fall of 1865 he attended school at Milan. In the winter of 1865-6 he again taught school in Danbury Township. In the spring of 1866 he entered Oberlin, to take a collegiate course, attended three terms, and taught school at Danbury in the winter. He returned to Oberlin in 1867, remained two terms, and in the fall entered Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, with a view to taking a collegiate course there. In the winter he again taught school in Danbury, and returned to Hillsdale in the spring of 1868, where he remained until January, 1869, when he came to Cleveland, Ohio, and was appointed crier of the United States Court—in the meantime continuing his college studies most assiduously. He returned to Hillsdale, still applying himself ardently, and in June of 1870 was graduated with full honors, standing high in his classes. He immediately came to Cleveland, read law in the office of the eminent lawyers, Estep & Burke, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1871. On admission to the bar, the more fully to qualify himself for the active duties of his professional career he made an extensive tour, visiting numerous large cities and places of importance and public interest, among them Salt Lake, Yosemite Valley, California, Mexico, Central America, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Acapulco (he was in Mazatlan at the time when the city was taken by the rebels, in 1871), Port Libertad, Panama, Aspinwall, and Kingston, Jamaica, going westward, and returning by way of New York. He

then visited the old home where born—his first visit to the place of his birth since leaving it when a child, and saw many who knew him when such. On his return to Cleveland he entered the employ of Estep & Burke, and continued in their employ until the firm was dissolved in July, 1875, when he entered into partnership with Judge Burke, which lasted until November, when he opened an office on his individual account. His ability, thorough knowledge of the law and previous successes, speedily brought to him a large and lucrative practice. Being a lawyer of well known character and high standing in his profession, the cases brought to him are of the more important class. He is a man who has naturally always been deeply interested in educational matters. In 1876 he was elected and served for two years as a member of the Board of Education. In the spring of 1878 he was again nominated for that position, but was defeated. His defeat was owing to propositions and views that he set forth for the better instruction of the children and management of the schools. The correctness of his propositions and views may be judged from the fact that each one of them has since been adopted. In the spring of 1883 he was again the choice of his party for member of the board, but the entire ticket was defeated by a majority of one hundred and forty-four votes, though he individually had the satisfaction of running one hundred and twenty-five votes ahead of his ticket. In political views he is a Republican, and in the fall of 1883 was the unanimous choice of his party for Judge of Common Pleas Court, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He was married December 12th, 1872, to Maora A. Sage, daughter of William G. Sage, Esq., of Huron, Ohio. Mrs. Groot on her mother's side is of Scotch descent, being a Douglas, and on her father's side of Holland descent, from an old Connecticut family. They have five children—three girls and two boys. The record of Mr. Groot's early life is one of toil, labor, untiring industry, continuous perseverance, indomitable pluck, unswerving integrity. A life with such a past brings its own reward. It is by no fortuitous circumstances that he has risen; born without any of the advantages that wealth procures, unaided by others, and dependent upon himself alone, he has made his own headway in spite of obstacles seemingly almost insurmountable. As a lawyer, a man, a husband, a father, he takes high rank, and is honored and respected by all.

STARLING, LYNE, of Columbus, Ohio, merchant and capitalist, was born December 27th, 1784, in the vicinity of Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Virginia. When very young he removed with his father and family to Kentucky; and in the year 1806, to the village of Franklinton, Ohio, opposite Columbus, and long since absorbed in that city. While at Frankfort, Kentucky, and yet a youth, he was appointed deputy clerk of court, and was trained to business and industrious habits by a strict and methodical chief. Not long after his removal to this State, he received the appointment of clerk of the circuit and district courts of Franklin county, and held this position for some years. Mr. Sullivan, to whom he was related, then furnished him means and entered into partnership with him in the mercantile business, in which he became very successful. He was the first to make the experiment of shipping cargoes of produce down the Scioto river to New Orleans in decked flatboats. He contracted largely for supplies to the Northwestern army, under General Harrison. His health failing, he traveled extensively over

this country and abroad. He was greatly improved by his travels, in mind as well as body. He finally on returning, made Columbus his place of residence, and took charge of the large and valuable estate of Mr. Lucas Sullivant. The central part of the city of Columbus was laid out on land in part owned by Mr. Starling, and he was thus one of its original proprietors. Shortly before his death he endowed a medical college in Columbus, which bears his name, and has become a most valuable institution. He died November 21st, 1848. He possessed a quick, clear, perception, and retentive memory, a sound unerring judgment, and was extensively known and appreciated by some of the first men of the country.

CLARK, MILTON LEE, lawyer, Chillicothe, Ohio, was born at Clarksburgh, Ross county, Ohio, April 21st, 1817. He is the third son of Colonel William Clark, who was the original proprietor of, and laid out the town of Clarksburgh in 1816, and the subject of this sketch was the first child born there. In the war of 1812, Colonel Clark commanded the 2d regiment, 16th division, Ohio militia, which was called into active service July 28th, 1813, and in that capacity served with distinction during the time his regiment was in the service, and when it was mustered out he returned to his home in Clarksburgh, and there resided until his death on the 10th August, 1824. Having entered the service with the zeal and ardor that characterized him, Colonel Clark equipped his regiment almost entirely at his own expense, for which he was never reimbursed by the government, and this heavy loss, with others, caused by his absence in the service and otherwise, left the family of this brave and patriotic man in straitened circumstances, and the subject of this sketch, while yet a child, was thus deprived of those advantages of early training and educational privileges, which, had his father lived, would doubtless have been liberally bestowed upon him. At his father's death he was well advanced in the common school education of the time, and one of the regrets of his father was that he could not live to give him a thorough education, and remarking at the time that he was the only child he had who would make a great scholar if he had a chance. After that time his opportunities for obtaining an education were limited, for, as soon as he was large enough, he had to work on a farm to aid in maintaining the family, at which work he continued, availing himself of the few opportunities he had to go to school, until January, 1833, when being then in his sixteenth year, he went to Chillicothe, and entered the store of his brother Edward B. Clark, as general clerk, where he remained a few months, and then returned with his brother, who removed his store to their native village, Clarksburgh. He remained here engaged as general clerk in the store, until December 1835, when his brother, having formed a partnership with one Williams, established a branch store in Williamsport, and Williams being inexperienced in the business, young Clark was sent to take charge of it. Here he remained until early in 1837, when he returned to Clarksburgh and taught a quarter's school, and in the fall, returning to Williamsport, went into the dry goods store of Ratcliff and Shaughnessey, where he remained until June, 1838; then he went to Chillicothe, and entered the dry goods establishment of John C. Scott, who had caused him to be written to, though in another county, offering him a situation. He remained with Mr. Scott until he sold out to Douglas and Anderson, and with

them until May, 1839, when, provided with excellent recommendations, he went to Louisville, Kentucky. Up to this time Mr. Clark had given general satisfaction to his various employers, and had made a reputation as an excellent salesman and trustworthy clerk. Arriving at Louisville he was taken sick among strangers, and was confined to his bed for six weeks. On the second day after getting up, seeing an advertisement for a clerk, he called on Mr. John Watson, and, presenting his letters, solicited the situation. In a few minutes the reply came: "I have had several applications, but I like your looks better than any of them," and he was immediately engaged as bookkeeper in Mr. Watson's wholesale establishment at a salary of \$500 per year. Here one of those incidents that strew the pathway of life with flowers occurred. Mr. Watson, looking at Mr. Clark, said "You have been sick, don't you need some money?" and being answered in the affirmative, commenced and continued counting down \$5 bills, until told to stop. But a few minutes before he had never seen or heard of Mr. Clark. Here in a short time the principal management of this large business was committed to him, with powers of attorney to sign the proprietor's name to checks and drafts, and otherwise to take charge of the bank accounts, and a general supervision over the other employés; Mr. Watson devoting his time and attention principally to his manufacturing operations. A position of such responsibility, acquired by so young a man and through his own unaided exertions, is evidence of a marked energy of character, and shows that Mr. Clark had thus early in life resolved not to be one of the failures of society. At the end of the first year Mr. Watson presented him with a fine suit of clothes, a copy of Dr. Adam Clark's commentaries on the Bible, and increased his salary to \$650. He continued here two years longer. During this period in Louisville he improved every opportunity for mental culture, and being an eager student his spare time was spent with his books, and, having wealthy and influential relatives in and around the city, he also enjoyed the benefit of its best society. From his earliest recollection his highest ambition had been to become an able and distinguished lawyer. Many of his kinsmen were honorable members of that profession, among whom was his uncle, James B. Clark, of Alabama, a very distinguished lawyer, and at three different times chancellor of the middle district of that State. During his third year in Louisville he was offered through his employer, Mr. Watson, the situation of bookkeeper in the house of W. C. Fellows & Co., the largest wholesale dry goods establishment in that city, at a salary of \$1,000 a year—a very large salary for those times—and was advised by him to accept it, as it was more than his business would justify paying, and the immense business of that house throughout the South and Southwest, would prove of great advantage to a young man. Mr. Clark declined the offer, preferring to remain with Mr. Watson if he continued clerking, but he had really resolved to carry out the long cherished object of his life, and at the end of his year returned to his home in Ohio, and on August 9th, 1842, began the study of the law with Colonel Jonathan F. Woodside, formerly a member of the Ohio legislature and subsequently *chargé d'affaires* to Denmark. He pursued his studies unremittingly, and, November 23d, 1844, was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of law at Chillicothe, and with characteristic energy strove to reach the front rank of his profession, omitting no labors to accomplish that end. He took an active part in the Presidential

campaign of 1844, full of admiration for Henry Clay, and made quite a reputation as a political speaker. He was complimented by the editor of the *Scioto Gazette* with the remark that he need only follow the teachings of his own experience to become one of the ablest speakers in the party's behalf. In 1845 he was elected by the whigs prosecuting attorney of Ross county, and reëlected in 1847—serving two full terms. The bar of the district at this time contained some of the ablest lawyers of the State, yet with such care, skill and industry did he discharge his duties that he seldom lost a verdict, and had but one indictment quashed during the four years. In 1849, having declined a reëlection as prosecuting attorney, he was elected to the State legislature by a majority of over a thousand votes, and was there appointed chairman of the committee on claims. The legislature of this term was composed of many lawyers of distinction, among whom may be named Chief Justice Waite, the late George E. Pugh, A. N. Riddle, Judge William Lawrence, and several others, who at the bar and in politics have won high positions. Since leaving the legislature in 1850, Mr. Clark has devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of his profession, having a large practice in Ross and adjoining counties. He has been engaged in many important criminal cases, sometimes assisting the prosecution and at others defending. He prosecuted Leach, who was convicted of murder in Vinton county, Judge Peck presiding, and was highly complimented by the judge upon his powerful summing up. He prosecuted Roads, in the same county, who was convicted of murder in the second degree. He was opposed in this case by John Welch, afterward supreme judge, Bundy & Hoffman, and William T. McClintick. It excited great interest at the time, and Mr. Clark's closing speech was spoken of by the press and people as the greatest effort of his life. He aided the prosecution in the Blackburn trial at Chillicothe, being opposed by Mr. Pugh, Judge Sloan, and others. The trial lasted twenty-two days, and created wide-spread interest. His defense of Parks for the murder of Shockey; of Ryan for the murder of Dougherty, in Jackson county; of Larsh for the murder of Rittenhouse; of young Binckley and young Francis, each charged with murder, and others in Ross county, were all complete victories. Of the great number Mr. Clark has defended, charged with penitentiary offenses,—as many as six, in one instance, at a single term of court—it is a significant fact that not one was sentenced to the penitentiary. Of late years, he has to some extent withdrawn from the criminal, and devoted himself more particularly to his large civil practice. There is perhaps no man of his age in his section of the State who has tried more cases, or done more hard work in his profession than Mr. Clark. In addition to his circuit practice he has been engaged in many important cases in the supreme court and has in a large measure aided in the settlement of many disputed questions of law in the State. In the case of *Famulener vs. Anderson*, 15 Ohio State Reports, which he argued orally, Judge Thurman opposing counsel, the chief justice characterized his argument as one of "unusual force and ability." The cases of *McArthur vs. Franklin*, 15 Ohio State Reports; *Phipps vs. Hope's Administrator*, 16 Ohio State Reports, and others have become the ruling authorities upon the principles there decided. In the great case of *Taylor et al. vs. The Commissioners of Ross County*, 23 Ohio State Reports, involving the constitutionality of the act of April 23d, 1872, known as the "Boesel law," and millions of dollars voted in various counties of the

State, to aid in the construction of railroads, Mr. Clark's oral argument in closing, on behalf of the defendants, was perhaps the ablest effort of his life, and elicited from all who heard it the highest compliments. The case from the magnitude of the interests involved, attracted general attention, and a synopsis of the arguments was published in many of the papers throughout the State. Mr. Clark as a lawyer, is a hard worker, thoroughly read in his profession, and with a memory so tenacious that he can upon the instant refer to almost any authority he desires to use. He is a fluent speaker, often rising to a high degree of eloquence, with a quick wit and often playful humor, and ready at repartee, but at times severe in his sarcasm and invective, while always a close and logical reasoner. He thoroughly identifies himself with his clients' interests, is most painstaking in the preparation of his cases for trial and spares no labor or exertion to insure success. A man of strict integrity, high character, and of acknowledged ability, and standing in the front rank of the profession in his section of the State, he is recognized as a formidable opponent in a law suit. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Clark was elected in Ross county, delegate to the Constitutional convention, defeating both the democratic nominee and an independent republican candidate, notwithstanding the county had the fall before gone democratic by 261 majority, and in the fall following gave Governor Allen 647 majority, thus demonstrating his popularity and the high estimation in which he is held at home. He was chairman of the committee on public debt and public works, took an active part in the debates of this body of able men, and was always listened to with attention. His speech, while the convention was in session at Columbus, upon the report of the committee on the public institutions, attracted great attention at the time, was published in the *State Journal*—the first speech of the body published by that paper—and highly commended. It called forth many compliments from his brother-members, and others, and illustrated in a marked manner his fine legal abilities and statesmanship. His speeches are scattered throughout the volumes of the debates, are always able, terse and pointed, especially his opening speech, as chairman of his committee, which is a very able one, showing much research and a thorough comprehension of the important subjects discussed. Notwithstanding his devotion to his profession, Mr. Clark has not been unmindful of his public duties as a citizen, and in almost all the important political campaigns he has taken an active part as a speaker and otherwise. Upon the disruption of the whig party, he became an ardent republican, and has acted with that party ever since its organization. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention, and struck out boldly for Mr. Lincoln, and notwithstanding days of discussion by the Ohio delegation, refused to vote for any one else. Some others finally uniting with him, caused a break in the delegation, and prevented its vote being cast solid against Mr. Lincoln, thereby contributing to his nomination. During the war that followed, Mr. Clark was deeply interested in behalf of the Union and the Constitution, and lost no opportunity by word or means to aid in putting down the rebellion. In 1870 he was a candidate before the republican convention for supreme judge. The press of the State spoke of his ability and fitness for the position in the highest and most flattering terms. He received the highest vote any one from his section of the State had received since Judge Peck's time, but failed of a nomination. In the fall of 1878 he was a promi-

nent candidate in his district for the Congressional nomination, his only competitor being Mr. Neal, the present incumbent then serving his first term. The convention was nearly equally divided in its choice between them, when Mr. Clark to preserve harmony in his party, and in deference to the desire of that portion of the new district which had been a part of Mr. Neal's former district, to compliment him with a second term, mounted the stand and in a stirring speech withdrew from the contest, and permitted Mr. Neal to be nominated by acclamation. On October 11th, 1849, two days after Mr. Clark's election to the legislature, he was united in marriage to Jane Isabel, eldest daughter of Colonel Jonathan F. Woodside, with whom he had studied law. There were nine children from this union, seven of whom are living. The eldest daughter, Eleanor Woodside, is the wife of Mr. John A. Somers, residing at Chillicothe, and the others are unmarried. The union has proved a happy one.

STALLO, HON. JOHN BERNHARD, ex-Judge of Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, and a prominent practitioner of the bar of Ohio, was born in Lierhausen, in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, March 16th, 1823. He was carefully educated, in his father's house, in the ancient languages and in mathematics, and afterward attended school at Vechta. In 1839, he emigrated to the United States, arriving in Cincinnati in the autumn of that year, when he soon found employment, first as a teacher of German, and afterward as a teacher of Latin and Greek, in St. Xavier's College, in that city, then recently established. During the three years of his connection with this institution, he devoted all his spare time to the study of the higher mathematics, physics, and chemistry, and in 1844 was appointed professor of these sciences in St. John's College, New York. In 1848 he published "General Principles of Philosophy of Nature." He then returned to Cincinnati, having commenced the study of law in 1847, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In 1853 he was appointed, by Reuben Wood, Governor of Ohio, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts, in Hamilton County; and the following year he was elected to the same office by the people. In 1855 he resigned the position, and subsequently devoted himself to the practice of the law in Cincinnati. He was one of the attorneys of the School Board of Cincinnati when it was sought to enjoin them from carrying into effect a rule which they had adopted prohibiting the reading of the Bible in the public schools. In politics Judge Stallo originally acted with the Democrats, but upon the organization of the Republican party, united himself with that political body. In 1856 he earnestly advocated the election of General Fremont as President, and was one of the Presidential Electors in Ohio. In 1872 he took part in the liberal movement which culminated in the Cincinnati Convention, but upon the nomination of Horace Greeley he became dissatisfied, and withdrew, refusing to support either the Republican nominee or the liberal Democratic. In 1876 he advocated the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency. He is an earnest advocate of the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, and the simplification of the machinery of government. Judge Stallo has been a frequent contributor to the scientific journals, both English and German, his contributions relating principally to questions of physical science, and has recently published a volume, "The Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics," published by D. Appleton & Co. in the International Scientific Series.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM, LL.D., of Bellefontaine, Ohio, statesman, jurist, author, and lawyer, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, June 26, 1819; graduated at Franklin College, Ohio, September, 1838, with honors of his class; graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, March, 1840; was reporter for the Ohio State Journal, in the Ohio House of Representatives, session of 1840-41. In July, 1841, he commenced the practice of law in Bellefontaine, which he has vigorously and successfully continued ever since. In 1842, he was appointed, by the United States District Court, Commissioner of Bankrupts for Logan County; was Prosecuting Attorney of Logan County in 1846. He was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, sessions of 1846-47 and 1847-48; was a member of the Ohio Senate, sessions of 1849-50, 1850-51, and 1854. While in the Legislature, he took an active part against legislative divorces, soon after prohibited by the Constitution of 1851. He made a report in favor of a reform school for juvenile offenders, and another in favor of school district libraries, both measures since adopted. He made a report in favor of a measure to quiet land titles, subsequently adopted, and known as "Lawrence's Law," which has done much to give security to the real estate interests in Ohio. He was author of the Ohio Free Banking Law, of 1851, essential principles of which are found in the National Banking Law. As reporter for the Supreme Court, he reported the 20th volume of the Ohio Reports, of which a leading paper in Ohio said: "For the first time in the Ohio Reports an attempt has been made in this volume to reduce the arrangement of the decisions to something like a system. A division is made as follows: 1. Criminal cases. 2. Civil cases at law. 3. Chancery cases. Interspersed through the work are the notes of the reporter, referring to previous cases in the Ohio Reports upon the same points, as well as to the reports of other States, a service which can not fail to recommend itself favorably to the consideration of all the members of the legal profession. Much as the name of Charles Hammond is revered in certain localities, we can not but wish that some one possessing the systematic ability of Mr. Lawrence had commenced the arrangement of the Ohio Reports." In 1852, he was one of the Whig candidates for presidential elector in Ohio. He was twice elected and served as Judge of the Common Pleas and District Courts in the third Ohio district, comprising twenty counties, from February, 1857, to September, 1869, when he resigned, and, in October of that year, was elected a Representative in Congress, and, under that and subsequent elections, served as such for ten years, from March 4, 1865, to March 4, 1877, excluding one term, from March, 1871, to March, 1873. In 1862, during the Rebellion, he was Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Ohio (three months) Regiment, serving at Cumberland and New Creek. In 1863, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, District Judge of Florida, but declined to accept. As a lawyer he has had a large practice, including some of the most important cases, and some of, perhaps, the largest land cases, ever heard in the Supreme Court of the United States—those involving the title to the Lincoln, Nebraska, "Salt Springs," the "Cherokee Neutral Land" case, involving the title to nearly all of Cherokee County, Kansas, and the "Osage Land" case, involving the title to much of the land in La Bette and other counties, which, besides others, he argued orally and with printed arguments; among the most elaborate ever presented in that court. A judge of that court said, "His arguments go

to the bottom and leave nothing unsaid." A cotemporary, by no means disposed to over-estimate him, has said: "As a lawyer, he has acquired a reputation for technicality in pleadings and practice. But it is the technicality of learning, and is always employed honorably. He never resorts to an unfair advantage, even in the most desperate cause. His intercourse with his brethren of the profession is characterized by the utmost candor, integrity, and frankness. He is endowed with great powers of analysis, and quickness of perception, which enable him instantly to discover the strong and weak points of a cause, and with an astonishing subtlety of logic, by which he rarely fails to fortify or expose them as the case may require. The dexterity with which he conducts a cause, and the merciless minuteness with which he sifts the conscience and the memory of a witness, leaves little room for more than a discussion of the legal principles addressed to the court. The clear statement of his propositions, the perspicuity of his diction, and the marked dignity and earnestness of his manner, rarely fail to carry conviction." The same writer, in referring to the eloquence of Judge Lawrence, said: "He throws a polished shaft with unerring precision and irresistible effect, and on proper occasions he rises to the emergency and deals herculean blows." In that greatest historic election contest for the Presidency, before the "Electoral Commission," under the act of Congress of January 29, 1877, he was selected to argue two of the four contested States, Oregon and South Carolina, and the record shows with what learning and ability he conducted the contest. As a judge he has given the profession, in the *Western Law Monthly*, of which he was one of the editors, and in other law journals, reported decisions, sufficient to make a large volume, including cases cited with approval by such authors as Bishop, Wharton, and Stille, and others. He is author of valuable works: "The Law of Claims against Governments;" "The Law of Religious Societies," being published in the *American Law Register*; "The Law of Impeachable Crimes," a brief treatise presented by Gen. B. F. Butler on the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and for which he said he was indebted "to the exhaustive and learned labors" of the author. He is also author of many articles in law periodicals, and has in preparation a work on "The Law of Interest and Usury." Hon. E. B. Washburne, late Minister to France, in writing of "The Law of Claims," said: "It is wonderfully able and exhaustive. It has gone to the very bottom of the whole business. It is one of the most valuable contributions of the times to national and international law." Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, procured copies and sent them to foreign governments, and the Japanese Embassy procured it for use in Japan. He is also author of the introduction and concluding chapter to a book on Romanism, by J. B. Helwig, D. D., published in 1876. His reports and speeches in the Ohio Legislature and in Congress would make volumes, many of them on questions of constitutional law, and on all the great questions in Congress during the period of twelve years following the rebellion. His report in Congress, February, 1869, on the "New York election frauds," led to important legislation in that State and in Congress to preserve the purity of elections. He first urged in Congress the law establishing the "Department of Justice," and is author of most of its provisions, converting the "office" of Attorney-general into a "department." He is author of the law giving to each soldier as a homestead, one hundred and sixty acres of the "alter-

nate reserved sections" in the railroad land grants, under which so many homes have been secured to these deserving citizens. He was the first in Congress to urge, in the interest of securing the public lands to actual settlers, that Indian treaty sales of these lands should be prohibited, as they were by act of March 3, 1871, thus breaking up one of the most gigantic agencies in squandering the public lands and creating monopolies. On the 7th of July, 1876, he carried a bill through the House of Representatives, by a vote of one hundred and fifty-nine to nine, requiring the Pacific railroad companies to indemnify the government against liability and loss on account of the government loan of credit to the companies, as estimated at \$150,000,000. The railroad companies resisted this, employing Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, and others, as counsel, whose elaborate arguments before the judiciary committee were met by a voluminous report and speeches of Judge Lawrence, which answered every opposing argument and vanquished all opposition. Probably no bill ever before Congress, or at least but few, encountered so much opposition from the array of counsel employed against it and the efforts of those adversely interested. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, for 1877, Hon. Carl Schurz, a thorough reformer, refers to this bill as the "Lawrence Bill," discusses the whole subject ably, and indorses its purpose fully. Judge Lawrence took a leading and active part in Congress on all important questions and was the earnest advocate of those great measures to secure equality of civil and political rights. He secured an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars from the Freedmen's Bureau fund for "Wilberforce University," in Ohio, in aid of the education of colored citizens. On the 15th of July, 1880, he accepted an appointment which he did not seek, but had once declined, as First Comptroller in the United States Treasury Department, an office which Alexander Hamilton declared "the second trust in the department." He was the first of the comptrollers to print his decisions. The first and second volumes were printed by the Treasury Department, and reprinted by order of Congress. The joint resolution of Congress, of August 3d, 1882, provides for printing annually one volume of the decisions of the First Comptroller. The fourth volume, for 1883, is now being printed. These volumes contain much information not obtainable from any other source. In every political contest, commencing with 1840, before he had reached his majority, and up to this time, he has taken an active and prominent part. His published speeches would make a volume. Some of them have been published as campaign documents by the National and Ohio Republican Committee. "Franklin College" conferred on him, many years ago, the degree of A. M., and, on the 25th of June, 1873, the degree of LL.D., which has also been since conferred on him by "Wittenberg College." He was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1872, and again in 1876. The Lawrence family, from which he is descended, is of ancient and English origin, in which country it numbered many men of distinction. The subject of this sketch spent a few years of his boyhood at work on his father's farm, which contributed to his great energy and vigor of body and mind. He taught a village school for six months in Morgan County, Ohio, when a law student. His course has been guided by principle and a sense of duty. In 1854, a committee of the Know-Nothing order tendered him a nomination for Congress, with certainty

of success, but he declined it because he could not indorse their opposition to adopted citizens. He was married December 20, 1843, at McConnellsville, Ohio, to Cornelia, daughter of Hon. William Hawkins, an excellent lady, of rare intelligence, who had been associated with him in teaching school at that place in 1839. She died February 29, 1844. His second marriage took place March 20, 1845, to Caroline M., daughter of Mr. Henry Miller, an educated lady, whose many virtues have through long years blessed his home. They have three sons, Joseph H., William H., and John M. Lawrence; and three daughters, Cornelia L., Frances C., and Mary Temperance Lawrence.

WILSON, JOHN H., of South Salem, Ross County, came of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, James H. Wilson, was born in the North of Ireland, and in the year 1748 emigrated to America with his parents, while he was quite small. They settled first in Pennsylvania, twelve miles south of Pittsburg, and afterward removed to the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia. In 1775 he married Miss Sarah Hue, the daughter of a renowned Presbyterian Covenanted clergyman, from the county of Donegal, Ireland, whose parents came to America while she was yet a small child, settling near Pittsburg. She was born in 1753, and died in 1830. To them were born two sons and eight daughters. In 1797 they settled near Flemingsburg, Kentucky, and in the fall of 1800 moved to the Territory of Ohio, settling in Ross County, one mile and a half south-west of the town of South Salem. He and his family were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was chosen an elder at the first organization of that Church in South Salem, holding the office until age necessitated his retirement, when his son Robert was chosen to fill the vacancy, which he continued to do for over forty years. James H. Wilson had in the ministry of the Gospel two grandsons, two great-grandsons, one missionary, and one missionary's wife. His son, John H. Wilson, the subject of this sketch, was born May 23d, 1779; was married to Miss Mary Finch, September 26th, 1806; and died September 26th, 1865. Mary Finch was born November 1st, 1788, and died February 3d, 1831, in her forty-third year. To these were given quite a number of children, and those who lived became honorable members of society and well-to-do citizens of the country. Three of the sons were doctors—two of them successful dental surgeons, and one a regular practitioner of medicine, who constantly followed his profession in one field for nearly half a century. John H. Wilson was clerk of the South Salem Presbyterian Church for between forty and fifty years. Standing alone in front of the pulpit (as was the old time custom, lining out the hymn by couplets), he led the worship of song with his wonderfully sweet, clear, smooth voice. He was in the war of 1812, and was a brave and fearless soldier; a calm and thoughtful commander, and a worthy officer. After the war he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held in connection with his farming duties for many years, both of which were executed with entire satisfaction, and many were the love-knots he tied sure and strong, and which his family were hastily summoned to witness. He was an earnest Christian, a liberal giver, a wise counselor, a loving and tender father, and a sympathetic friend. He was kind to the poor, attentive to the sick, a helper in distress, having often secreted and aided fugitive slaves to escape. He had always a pleasant word and a friendly greeting to all. At his home he was hos-

pitality itself, and everywhere he was truly polite, affable, gentlemanly, and social. His memory has woven itself for ever around his friends and associates with pleasant and halloved associations which they can not and will not wish to forget.

DAVIS, SIMON STEVENS, banker, Cincinnati, was born December 19th, 1817, at Rockingham, Vermont. He is a son of Hiram and Melinda (Stevens) Davis. His maternal grandfather was Judge Simon Stevens, of Washington County, New York. His own father was a great student, and physician by profession, but his health compelled his retirement upon a farm, where he spent the most of his days. Like most of the boys of that day, the son was trained to hard work upon the farm, with few opportunities for book education, except the few months he spent each year as a pupil, and afterward as teacher in the common schools. He left the farm in 1840, and spent one year at Howell Works, New Jersey, as teacher in an academy, and in the meantime pursued the study of Latin, French, and higher mathematics. He would have continued in this work longer, but the ill-health of his father recalled him to the farm in 1841, where he remained till 1843. He then came to Cincinnati, and remained in that city, St. Louis, and New Orleans, engaged in a general trading business, for the succeeding four years. In 1847 he returned to New York City and Brooklyn, where he was engaged in mercantile business until August, 1853, when he returned to Cincinnati, and established the banking house of S. S. Davis & Co., which he has continued to the present time, with uniform success. His experience of thirty years in the banking business renders him one of Cincinnati's ablest and shrewdest financiers. In 1863, in company with a younger brother, Mr. Davis established the first National Bank in Memphis, Tennessee, in which, until recently, they held a controlling interest. It was the largest and most successful bank in that city. Mr. Davis disposed of his last ten thousand dollars of stock in that bank in 1882, and is now entirely engaged with the interests of his banking house in Cincinnati. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Davis was very active and philanthropic in his support of the Union arms, and by the inauguration of a committee system for the care and support of soldiers' families did much for the encouragement of enlistments and the alleviation of suffering among a class which appealed strongly to the sympathies of a humane and patriotic public. Indeed, he has always been among the first in time and purse to relieve the distress of the poor and the suffering of the unfortunate, whether of a private or a public character. He is a man of sympathetic and benevolent impulses, and never waits for appeals from others for assistance, where the public good or the relief of the needy is demanded. From 1859 to 1861 he was a valuable member of the City Council; and in 1871 was elected, by the Republicans, as Mayor of Cincinnati, and served his term in that, the highest office in the gift of the city, with great credit to himself. Besides attending to his banking and several other interests, he devotes considerable time in connection with the several public institutions with which he holds official relations. Among others, he has been for twenty-four years a trustee of the Protestant Home for the Friendless and Female Guardian Society, of the public High Schools, and also the Cincinnati Relief Union. Mr. Davis was married February 12th, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Sayer, of Goshen, New York.

SEASONGOOD, LEWIS, merchant and banker, of the city of Cincinnati, and since January, 1880, Quartermaster-general and Commissary-general of the State of Ohio, was born August 3d, 1836, at Burgkundstadt, in the kingdom of Bavaria. His father, Emanuel Seasongood, was a manufacturer of cotton and part woolen fabrics, and died in the year 1848. His mother, Johanna Seasongood, is still living, in Bamberg, Bavaria, and only recently celebrated her seventy-fourth birthday. Our subject received a public school education in Germany. Though his father had but limited means, and was thrifty and economical in all things, he was by no means saving in the education which he endeavored to give to his children; and having in their younger years afforded them the common school learning, he furnished private tutors to teach them the French and English languages and other higher branches of education. Besides fostering the education of his children, our subject's father impressed them at an early age with ideas of business and the teachings and intricacies of his profession. His elder brother, Philip Seasongood, and himself assisted in the management of his father's factory, and in the business transactions, acting as his clerks, book-keepers, and secretaries. This early training was of great advantage to the family, for when the dear parent was removed from them by death it enabled his widow, with the aid of her two elder sons, Philip and Lewis, to take charge of the business and conduct it and enlarge it, and it is continued to this day by the elder brother, Philip Seasongood, who occupies a prominent position as a manufacturer and merchant in the city of Bamberg. Our subject at an early age became a great admirer of the institutions and government of the republic of the United States, and it seemed his frequently expressed wish and hope that he could at no distant time migrate to the land of the free; and although after his father's death it was a great sacrifice for him to leave his mother, brothers, and sisters, he resolved, with his mother's consent and blessing, to embark on the United States, and seek his fortune in a country where he knew every one had an equal chance. At the age of fifteen years he shipped from the city of Bremen, in the steamer *Hermann*, accompanied by a casual acquaintance, then visiting Europe, and residing in Baltimore, and on his arrival in New York proceeded at once to Cincinnati, where his uncle, Jacob Seasongood, had lived for many years, and had established one of the largest and most extensive cloth jobbing and clothing concerns in the West. Although he was familiar with the English tongue, his uncle deemed it best that he should further perfect himself in that language and other branches of education, and the years of 1851 and 1852 were spent at St. Xavier's College, of Cincinnati, where he received distinction in all the studies he was engaged in, and where he completed his education under Father Carroll, subsequently Bishop of Covington, who ever afterward took much interest in his welfare, and extended a warm friendship to his pupil. After finishing his studies in college, his uncle gave him an opportunity of entering the employ of the firm of Heidelberg, Seasongood & Co., with this admonition: "I shall be your friend and relative at my hearth and home, but I shall be no uncle to you while I am your employer. If, with this understanding, you desire to enter our firm, you are perfectly welcome." His former experience in business soon enabled him to familiarize himself with the details of his employers' interests, and although he received a mere beggarly compensation for the first few years while in their employ, they soon gen-

erously appreciated his services and energy, and in the year 1858 gave him an interest in their business, which yielded him a handsome share of the profits, and in 1860 he was admitted as a general partner in the old and well established firm of Heidelberg, Seasongood & Co., which partnership yielded him annually a handsome return for his labor and energy. He remained in that firm until it was dissolved, by the retirement of the two Messrs. Heidelberg and Mr. Samuel Thorner, and in the year 1869 the firm of J. & L. Seasongood & Co. was formed, composed of his uncle, Mr. Jacob Seasongood, himself, his brother, Alfred Seasongood, and Mr. Elias Moch. This firm was subsequently dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Jacob Seasongood, in the year 1877, and the admission of his son, Charles Seasongood, since which time our subject has continued as senior member to this date. In the year 1870 himself and Jacob Seasongood formed a partnership with Messrs. Netter, under the firm name of Seasongood, Netter & Co., establishing a banking business at No. 37 West Third Street. This firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Jacob Netter and the removal to New York of Mr. Netter's two sons, in the year 1875, when the firm of Seasongood, Sons & Co. was formed, composed of Jacob Seasongood, Lewis Seasongood, Adolph J. Seasongood, and Charles Mayer, which is continued to this time, and is regarded as one of the soundest and strongest financial institutions of this city, doing a large conservative banking business, having the confidence and good will of their fellow-merchants, bankers, and patrons generally, not alone in this city, but all over the West and South, where they are particularly well and favorably known. Our subject has not only identified himself throughout his entire career actively in his own business, but he has been a constant and indefatigable worker for the growth and development of his adopted city; and it may safely be said that there has been no public enterprise of any moment for the advancement and glory of Cincinnati with which he has not in some degree been identified and an active co-worker. To such men as Mr. Seasongood a good part of the glory and renown which Cincinnati has received by reason of her industrial expositions, her progress in music, art, and in other directions has been largely due. He, with a number of his fellow-merchants, suggested the first Textile Fabric Exposition, in the year 1869, held in a block just then completed by Mr. David Sinton, and which gave Cincinnati a national renown, textile fabrics from Maine to California being exhibited at that Exposition. It was really the beginning of the subsequent Cincinnati Expositions, which have made it so justly famous. He was treasurer of the Cincinnati Exposition in 1872. In 1873 he was appointed, by President Grant, as one of four United States Executive Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, and directed to interest the Western and Southern manufacturers in that exposition. His success in that particular was so marked, that on his retirement from the honorable position he received from the Secretary of State, Hon. Hamilton Fish, a letter of thanks on behalf of the President for the services rendered to the United States at that exposition. As a merchant, and feeling the great want of Cincinnati to have a line of railroad which would the better connect it with the South, himself, Mr. George W. McAlpin, and Mr. Acton were the first parties to suggest to Mr. Ferguson to draft an act which might be passed by the Legislature, and which would enable the city to build the Southern Railroad. And though the projectors of that enterprise, during the time that the burden of the taxes created

by the issue of bonds for the building of the road fell heavily upon the citizens, were for a time severely criticised, yet our subject always had an abiding faith in the final outcome, and the great benefits which would inure to the city by its completion—and time has proved that his hopes and anticipations were not chimerical. He faithfully assisted the trustees appointed by the city, encouraged them in their arduous duties, taking a most active part in the elections which resulted in voting the necessary amounts to complete the road, and presided at a meeting at Arbeiter Hall in favor of the issue of bonds, which was attacked almost by a mob of those who were opposed to the building of the road or the further issue of the bonds of the city. In 1877 Mr. Seasongood was elected, by the City Council, as a Director of the University of Cincinnati, which board was composed at that time of such eminent men as Hon. William S. Groesbeck, Hon. Alphonso Taft, Judge J. B. Stallo, Hon. Rufus King, ex-Governor J. D. Cox, and others. At the expiration of a six-year term, against his consent, he was re-elected for another term of six years. During almost his entire service in the board he was at the head of its most important committee, namely that of Funds and Claims, and managed its financial affairs with ability and success. In 1875 Mr. Seasongood was appointed as one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Cincinnati. The board was then composed of Hon. Joseph Longworth, Hon. A. F. Perry, James H. Laws, Esq., Mr. William F. Thorne, and himself; and to the credit of that board it may be said that they have saved the city of Cincinnati from bankruptcy, and brought its credit up to the highest level of any municipality in this country. By reason of his removal beyond the city limits he became ineligible for reappointment at the expiration of his two years' service, and the Judges of the Superior Court, in joint session, caused to be entered upon the minutes of that court their regrets for his ineligibility, and thanking him for having freely given his time and talents to the best interests of Cincinnati. Mr. Seasongood is president, vice-president, treasurer, or director in some dozen financial corporations, having been one of the projectors of the Eighth Street Railroad, also one of the projectors and builders of the Elm Street inclined Plane and Bellevue House; from 1878 to 1880 he was president of the Ross Road Machine Company; he is now vice-president and treasurer of the Brush Electric Light Company, of Cincinnati; an active director in the Cincinnati Street Railway Company; treasurer of the Bell Waterphone Company; director and treasurer of the Cincinnati Dessicating Company; he has served for ten years as financial secretary of the United Jewish Cemetery Association, of Cincinnati, and is now a director of that institution, and was chairman of the building committee having in charge the erection of the beautiful mortuary chapel, which they have just completed and consecrated, on the occasion of which he delivered a very interesting and beautiful address. Mr. Seasongood has been an active member and director of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Cincinnati; he was one of the projectors of the great American Saengerfest held in Cincinnati in the years 1870 and 1875, for which the great original Music Hall was first built on the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum Lot; he has been connected with the various operatic festivals; he has rendered active services in the furtherance of a plan for raising an Art Museum; and he has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since the year 1858. On the occasion of a visit to his Fatherland,

in 1866, he delivered a beautiful address at the Masonic celebration held at Kessingen on St. John's Day, and also presided over an elegant banquet and reunion of the Americans then in that famous Spa, on the national Independence Day. He has served on many important committees in the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, and has upon various occasions represented Cincinnati as a delegate in commercial conventions in New York, Louisville, and various other cities throughout the United States. Mr. Seasongood, being of the Hebrew faith, has taken an active part, not alone in the charities of his own people, but those of all other sects and denominations. He was one of the most active members of the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair held in the Fifth Street Market-space during the war. He has been a trustee and one of the building committee of the Mound Street (Dr. Lilienthal's) Temple. He has for many years been one of the Executive Committee of the Union American Hebrew Congregations, and has taken an active part in the growth and development of the Union Hebrew College of Cincinnati. Mr. Seasongood is also a member of the Alliance Israel, of which the late Adolph Cremieux, of Paris, and Sir Moses Montefiore, of London, were for many years the respective heads, and whose mission it is to ameliorate the condition of the Jews wherever oppressed or persecuted. In his mercantile and banking relations he is well and favorably known throughout the United States, having correspondents and customers in almost every city in the Union. His mercantile house has for almost half a century been connected with the largest manufactories of Germany, France, Belgium, and England, most of whom showed him marked attention during his visits to those countries. He has a happy faculty of dispatching business in a systematic and rapid manner, and those who know him or have had dealings with him regard his word equal to his bond. The volume of his mercantile transactions annually amounts to millions of dollars, the house being one of the oldest-established firms of manufacturers of clothing in the city, and being one of the few which, with the changes of time and the progress of business, has by the infusion of young blood constantly preserved its energy and extended its ramifications of business. Its credit has always stood at the very highest, and, practically unlimited, it conducts to-day a live, active business in almost every Western and Southern State of this continent. Some years ago a branch establishment was started in St. Louis, Missouri, which supplies the States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas, Louisiana, etc. None of the panics have in any way affected the finances or credit of the house. During the war the house furnished to the Government of the United States large supplies of clothing, and the officers in charge of the department of equipage of the army have uniformly spoken in high terms of the exactness, fidelity, and integrity with which it complied with its contracts and obligations to the Government. The senior members of the firm of Heidebach, Seasongood & Co. contributed large sums of money for the raising and equipping of Ohio regiments. As bankers they have been both loyal and patriotic by supporting and upholding the credit of the Government at the time of its need and peril, both partners at that time being members of prominent banking houses in this city. Mr. Seasongood has always liberally supported and encouraged the building and development of railroads entering Cincinnati, and is at present largely interested in many properties of those which have

made Cincinnati a great commercial center of the West. It has been his policy to invest his surplus mostly in real estate, both in Cincinnati and in the city of New York, where his father-in-law and himself at this time are the owners of some of the finest business blocks to be found in either city. In politics Mr. Seasongood is a staunch and loyal Republican, and while at Vienna, attending to his duties as Commissioner, the Republicans of this district nominated him for State Senator, which nomination, by reason of family and business affairs, he was reluctantly compelled to decline. Though at no time seeking office, he has for many years been a valuable member of the Republican State Executive Committee. In the year 1877 he was again nominated by the Republicans of Cincinnati as State Senator, which he likewise declined, feeling it impossible, owing to his manifold business engagements, to give that attention which every one occupying a public office should devote to the State. He has participated in almost all of the political conventions, and since 1870 has taken part in the campaigns at almost every election, presiding over many of the mass-meetings, and especially during the Presidential campaign. In 1879 and 1881 his name was presented to the Republican conventions at Cincinnati and Cleveland for the nomination of Lieutenant-governor. Although unsought for by him, he came within a very few votes of receiving the nomination. Though not receiving it, he immediately and cordially congratulated his successful competitors, and gave that same hearty, cordial support to his party which he would have done had he been the nominee. To the reflecting mind must be apparent the great difference that exists among men who have made their mark in the world, either in art, science, finance, war, or peace, between this country and the countries of Europe. We find that in Europe rank, title, and fortunes have passed from generation to generation, though on investigation it is apparent they have been perpetuated solely by the laws of primogeniture, or by the inheritance of rank or titles. In this our glorious republic we find those who in some sphere of life gained renown and eminence are mostly humble citizens, who have excelled in some walk of life, having gained such eminence by their integrity, industry, and energy, and by their constant application to learning and research, with an indomitable determination to succeed, and have thus hewn and carved out their fortune and position. This is especially the case with our subject in this biographical history. In 1861 Mr. Seasongood married Emma, daughter of Jacob Seasongood. Eleven children have been born to them, three of whom are dead. The remaining eight are bright and intelligent children, and a pleasanter home and a happier family can not be found in this State. The eldest son, Philip Sheridan, is now attending Kenyon College, at Gambier; the two eldest daughters, Misses Alma and Cora, have completed their education in the public schools, and have spent three years at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Clifton. All the children of Mr. Seasongood have been taught in the public schools, in which system he thoroughly believes. In 1868 he bought at Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, a handsome piece of real estate, where in 1876 he erected a palatial residence, which is the present home of his family, where he and his wife make it pleasant and agreeable at all times for their many friends and acquaintances. Besides his mercantile and business pursuits, Mr. Seasongood is a constant reader, and has kept abreast of the sciences and literature of the day. In his earlier years he was President of the Shakespeare Union Club,

and has been President for many years of the Allemania and Phoenix (literary and social) Clubs of the city. He has also been an active member of the Literary Club at Avondale, giving frequent readings and essays from Shakespeare and other authors. Though Mr. Seasongood is by birth an Israelite, and is a member of the Mound Street Temple, he is by no means a sectarian in his views or acts. He supports and encourages at all times all denominations, counting many of his friends, perhaps thousands, who, though not of the same faith, are his intimate associates, friends, and well-wishers.

FOLLETT, JOHN FASSETT, lawyer, Cincinnati, is the son of a new England farmer, the youngest but one of a family of nine children, and was born in Franklin County, Vermont. Of the nine children six were boys, all of whom have become exceedingly strong and able men. Three have honored the law—Charles, Martin D., and John F.; Charles having been elected for two terms Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and Martin D. having been elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in October, 1883. One, Alfred, has chosen the field of medicine; while the other two, George and Austin W., have been unusually successful in mercantile pursuits in New York City. In 1837, when the subject of this sketch was less than five years of age, his father removed to Ohio, and settled in Licking County. His early education was received in the log school houses, and such academies as the county of Licking then afforded. Ambitious for a higher and broader culture than was afforded by these primitive institutions, he determined to procure for himself a classical education, and entered Marietta College in 1851, and graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1855. After leaving college he taught school for two years—the first in the Asylum for the Blind, at Columbus; and the second as the principal of the Columbus High School. The income derived from teaching enabled him to liquidate the debt which he had contracted in obtaining a collegiate education. In July, 1858, he was admitted to the bar, at Newark, Ohio, and at once entered into a partnership with his brother, the Hon. Charles Follett, which continued until the fall of 1868, when he removed to Cincinnati, where he has since resided. In 1865, he was elected as a Representative to the Fifty-seventh General Assembly, from Licking County, and was re-elected in 1867. Upon the organization of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly, in January, 1868, he was nominated by acclamation, by the Democrats in caucus, and afterward was elected, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the duties of which office he discharged with signal ability. Before the opening of the adjourned session, in the fall of 1868, he had removed to Cincinnati, to engage in the practice of the law, and consequently resigned the Speakership as well as his office as Representative. Destined to be a leader, he has risen rapidly in his profession, and, upon going to Cincinnati, took rank immediately with the foremost men of that unusually able bar, amongst whom it is doubtful if he has a superior as an advocate. His practice has been very large and lucrative, and he has been identified as counsel in much of the most important litigation in both the State and federal courts in Southwestern Ohio. Thoroughly devoted to his profession, he has steadfastly declined to be led away from the law by the allurements of public office until his fame as a lawyer was firmly established. In 1880, he was nominated by acclamation, by the Democratic State Convention, as one of the Electors at large for Ohio, on the



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Hancock and English Presidential ticket. In 1881, although he was very prominently mentioned for Governor, no canvass was made in his interest, and, preferring to let the nomination seek him, rather than to seek it, he was not the selection of the convention. In 1882, he was made the temporary chairman of the Democratic State Convention. In the fall of 1882, he was nominated by acclamation, by the Hamilton County Democratic Convention, to represent the First District of Ohio in Congress. His opponent was the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, a candidate for a third term, and probably the best campaigner in the State of Ohio, and whom, after a most gallant and hotly contested canvass, he defeated by a majority of 819. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, one of the old school, whom shadows and reverses have not changed. Gifted and eloquent as a speaker, he has few, if any, equals on the stump in Ohio. For years he has cheerfully devoted weeks to every campaign, and his services are in constant demand at the Executive Committee rooms of his party. There is scarcely a county in the State where his voice has not been heard, and where he does not number his friends by the score. Of wonderfully popular manners, and of brilliant parts, he will command such attention in the nation's councils as to endear him to every true Democrat in Ohio. At the commencement of 1879 his *Alma Mater*, in recognition of his scholarly attainments and public services, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

STEEDMAN, JAMES BLAIR, soldier, was born July 29th, 1817, in Chillisquaque Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, of Scotch parentage, and died at Toledo, Ohio, October 18th, 1883. He received his education in a village school house in Lewisburg, Union County, in the same State. He became an orphan when thirteen years old, and was obliged to labor hard to earn a support for himself, sister, and two brothers, and after leaving school became an apprentice to the printing business. He next became engaged on the public works, as a contractor, in which vocation he continued for eight years. He was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1841, and re-elected in 1842. In 1851 he was elected a member and President of the Board of Public Works of Ohio, and served for a period of four years in that office. In 1857 he was elected printer to the House of Representatives of the United States. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he was elected by the votes of the members of the 14th Regiment Ohio Volunteers the colonel of that command, and immediately left for the field. With this regiment he took the town of Parkersburg, Virginia, in May, 1861, capturing a large amount of rolling stock in the railroad depot. He then moved with his command on the Northwestern Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Webster, rebuilding the bridges over Petroleum and Toll-gate Creeks, which had been destroyed by the enemy—this work was completed in thirty hours. He participated with his regiment in the battle of Philippi, June 3d, 1861, and led the advance in the pursuit of the enemy, under General Garnet, from Laurel Hill to Carrick's Ford, where his regiment attacked Garnet's command, fighting it alone for forty-five minutes, killing the general and routing his forces. In July, 1861, he returned home and reorganized the regiment, of which he was appointed colonel, and with his command went to Kentucky, in September, 1861, reporting to General George H. Thomas, commanding Camp Dick Robinson. He

was sent with his regiment, by order of General Thomas, to Bourbon County, where he broke up and dispersed a regiment which was being organized by Humphrey Marshall. He then returned to Camp Dick Robinson, when he was ordered with his command to Wild Cat, which he reached in time to save the 2d Kentucky Regiment, under Colonel Garrard, and assist in defeating and routing the forces under General Zollicoffer. He then marched to Lebanon, Kentucky, where he rejoined Thomas, and then proceeded to Mill Springs, in which battle he commanded his regiment. He returned with Thomas to Lebanon, thence to Louisville, and immediately after the fall of Fort Donelson proceeded with his regiment to Nashville. From this city he moved with his regiment to Shiloh, and, under the command of General Thomas, took part in that battle. After the fall of Corinth he was engaged in the pursuit of Bragg's army. He served with Thomas in the campaign which culminated in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, in which action, having been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, he commanded the brigade of General R. L. McCook, who had been murdered in Alabama. In the battle of Stone River he was on the extreme right flank, but his troops were not engaged. After this battle he was assigned to the First Division of the Army of the Cumberland, ten thousand strong, and posted at Triune, Tennessee, where, for sixty days, his command was almost daily engaged in skirmishing with the enemy. In May, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the post of Murfreesboro, and the railroad defenses, and in the following August was relieved from this command by General Rosecrans, and ordered to the front, in command of the First Division of the Reserve Corps. On September 16th, 1863, he received orders to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Ringgold, Georgia, and marched to that point, skirmishing with the enemy for three hours before reaching the town. After a severe skirmish with the advance of Longstreet's corps, he fell back to the Chickamauga River, where he received an order to hold the bridge on which the main road from Chattanooga to Atlanta crossed that stream. This position he held during the 19th, the first day of the battle of Chickamauga. On Sunday, the 20th, he abandoned the bridge, and went to the support of General Thomas, arriving with his command in time to save the remnant of the army on the field from rout and capture. His command suffered severely, losing about three thousand men in two hours. His horse was shot under him. For the part he bore in this terrible battle he was made a major-general, on a telegram to President Lincoln, asking his promotion for distinguished and gallant services on the field, and signed by Generals Rosecrans, Thomas, and Granger. When General Sherman advanced from Chattanooga, in April, 1864, General Steedman was assigned to the command of the District of Etowah, extending from Stevenson, Alabama, to the rear line of the army, and to control the railroads in the headquarters at Chattanooga. This position he held until the close of the war. In June, 1864, the cavalry under General Wheeler, having passed around the right flank of Sherman, struck the railroad nine miles south of Dalton, Georgia, where he captured two companies of the 8th Iowa Infantry. He then invested Dalton, with fifty-five hundred cavalry, demanding the surrender of the garrison—the 2d Missouri Infantry, under the command of Colonel Siebold, who refused to surrender—and General Steedman, in personal command of two regiments, the 14th United States colored, and the 58th

Indiana Infantry, moved by railroad, reached a point nine miles north of Dalton, where he left the cars, and moved stealthily, in the night, close up to the enemy, where he halted, and at daylight rushed upon him, routing with twelve hundred men Wheeler's entire force, and rescuing the garrison. When Hood—after Sherman moved in his "march to the sea"—menaced Nashville, General Steedman, without waiting for orders, went with fourteen thousand men, on fourteen trains of cars, from Chattanooga to Nashville, arriving in time to participate in the battle. He was placed in command of the left wing of Thomas's army, and made the first attack on Hood's forces, driving them over half a mile, and capturing two lines of earthworks. On the second day he united with the Fourth Corps, under the command of General T. L. Wood, and, being the ranking officer, General Steedman directed the operation of both corps, and routed the enemy at Overton Hill. After the battle he was sent by General Thomas, with his corps, by way of Murfreesboro, to Stevenson and Huntsville, to intercept, if possible, the fleeing troops under Hood, at Florence, but the main body of the enemy had crossed the Tennessee River before Steedman reached Florence. His command, however, broke up and captured a large number of cavalry, under General Rhoddy. He then returned to Chattanooga, and was shortly afterward assigned to the command of the State of Georgia, with his headquarters at Augusta, where he remained until April, 1866, when he was detailed, by order of Secretary Stanton, to make a tour of the Southern States, and inspect the Freedman's Bureau, which service he duly performed, and in September, 1866, resigned his commission of (full) major-general. In February, 1867, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, at New Orleans. After his return to Ohio he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. M. R. Waite, who had been appointed Chief-justice of the United States Supreme Court. General Steedman was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1838, was Sarah M. Stiles. He was again married, in 1874, to Rose H. Barr, who died February, 7th, 1876. He was for some years editor of the *Toledo Democrat*, and was also at the time of his death filling the position of chief of police of that city.

STODDARD, HENRY, lawyer, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, March 18th, 1788, and died in Dayton, Ohio, November 1st, 1869. He was a son of Asa Stoddard, a descendant of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard, of London, England, who settled in Boston in 1670, and whose numerous descendants have for more than two centuries occupied honorable positions in several States of the Union. Senator Sherman and also General Sherman are descendants from the Stoddard family. Having received such education as the common schools of his day afforded, our subject spent the last five years of his minority in the capacity of store clerk. He then read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. Four years later he came West on horseback, in company with the late Hon. George B. Holt, of Dayton, and in 1817 permanently located in that city. At that time Dayton was a village of some 600 inhabitants, in the center of a vast unbroken wilderness, and for many years Mr. Stoddard made the circuit of the courts in the different counties on horseback, riding for days through the storms of winter, and at night often sleeping in the bush. Of the early lawyers of Dayton,

Mr. Stoddard was one of the most prominent and successful. He threw his whole soul into his profession, and, by his integrity and determined character, rapidly obtained a large and lucrative practice, and won the confidence and esteem of all acquainted with him. In all matters entrusted to his care, whether great or small, the same conscientiousness and accuracy characterized his action, and those best qualified to judge bear testimony that there was no attorney at the Dayton bar whose cases were so carefully prepared, or whose business was more accurately conducted. Nor was he less distinguished for the professional learning and ability displayed during trial. From 1840 to 1844 he was in partnership with Judge D. A. Haynes. Having by the latter year, acquired a handsome competency, he retired from active practice, and devoted himself to the management of his private affairs. His mind was an encyclopædia of information relative to the events of three-quarters of a century. He was one of the constituent members of the First Presbyterian church of Dayton, in which body he was for many years a ruling elder. He also held the office of vice president and life-director of the American Colonization Society. He was in fullest sympathy with all moral and religious movements, and toward such he ever maintained very marked liberality. The munificent gifts of his family of sons (as one with him in these operations) to the First Presbyterian church of Dayton, show that he has left behind him those who will do honor to the Stoddard name. For many years previous to his death he was an invalid. Mr. Stoddard's first wife was Harriet L. Patterson, who died October 1st, 1822, leaving one son, Asa P., now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Stoddard's second wife was Susan Williams, the daughter of an early pioneer family of Dayton. She died April 5th, 1861. A woman of great strength of mind and true piety, she was the mother of three sons and a daughter, all of whom have done honor to her memory. The daughter is Mrs. Colonel S. B. Smith, of Dayton. The oldest son is a resident of California. The two youngest, John W. and Ebenezer F. Stoddard, constitute the manufacturing firm of John W. Stoddard & Co., one of the most extensive of its kind in the country. In 1861, Mr. John W. Stoddard married Miss Susan, daughter of Daniel Keifer, Esq., a retired business man of Dayton, and has had five children born to him, three living. Aside from that combination of qualities which constitutes a successful business man, Mr. Stoddard is characterized by an evenness of disposition, and a power of self-control amid the most exciting surroundings, that is most remarkable. He is a gentleman of very modest manners and great kindness of heart. He graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1858; studied law with his father, and was admitted to practice in 1860. He continued, however, but a short time in the profession, and then turned his attention to manufacturing business. E. F. Stoddard, youngest son of our subject, graduated at Yale College in 1867, and in the autumn following engaged with his brother, John W., in the manufacture of linseed oil, in which business they continued five years. In 1872 he was made superintendent and secretary of the Dayton Steam Guage Company, and in 1875 became a member of the firm of John W. Stoddard & Co., and has since been superintendent of their manufactory. On November 10th, 1868, he married Miss Bessie W., daughter of Colonel John G. Lowe, of Dayton, and has had four children, two deceased. He is a gentleman of genial accommodating spirit, and is very systematic, prompt and energetic.

BIERCE, LUCIUS VICTOR, lawyer, was born in Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticut, August 4th, 1801, and died at Akron, Ohio, November 11th, 1876. His father was a Connecticut farmer. In his fifteenth year his mother died, and soon after his father removed with such of his children as were unmarried to Ohio, stopping at Nelson, Portage county, where some members of his family had already settled. Lucius earned his own education and obtained it in the University of Ohio, after which, having chosen the profession of the law, and proceeding South, he studied assiduously and was, in 1823, admitted to practice in Athens, Alabama. He then returned to Ohio, and after another year's study was examined by the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, the Hon. John C. Wright, and Thomas D. Webb, and admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio. The president judge of the court, the Hon. George Tod, becoming interested in him, in 1826 appointed him prosecuting attorney for the county, a position he subsequently held by appointment and election eleven years. Removing to Ravenna, where the court was held, he there remained until 1837, when he changed his residence to Akron, Summit county. In November of that year, what was known as the Patriot war began in Canada, and, taking a strong interest in the revolutionary side under the lead of William McKenzie, he aided in raising men and means for their cause, and going with his volunteers among them, obtained chief military command from those who assumed to be the Patriot authorities. Disobedience to orders on the part of one of his general officers caused the battle at Prescott, and disaster to the Patriot arms, and, with the force of Americans, or "sympathizers," as they were called by the British officers and authorities, General Bierce made his way through western Canada toward Detroit, where, after fighting at Sandwich and Windsor, against troops largely in excess of his own, he arrived in safety. A reward of £2,000 was offered by the British authorities for his capture, but as he never again set foot on British soil he was not captured; and although twice indicted in the United States courts for violation of the neutrality laws, and responding on both occasions, the matter was finally dropped, and he resumed the practice of law at Akron. The whole movement was an unadvised one, and plainly a violation of international law that, in his more mature life, he did not take much pride in. When the war of the Rebellion begun he was in his sixtieth year and exempt from military duty, but with the first call for troops he raised two companies of marines, boarded and lodged for some days and partially clothed them at his own expense, and delivered them at the Washington navy-yard. Returning home, he raised a company of one hundred men for the artillery service, and sent them into the field, being too old to take the command himself. While thus engaged, he was elected to the Ohio senate by 3,000 majority. In May, 1863, President Lincoln appointed him assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, with the rank of major. He reported for duty at Columbus, and served two years, during that time superintending the mustering in and properly recording the names and description of over a hundred thousand men. He had received and disbursed over \$1,000,000, and closed his account with the government without falling short one dollar. Subsequently he was ordered to Madison, Wisconsin, to muster out troops, and on the 7th October he, completing his labors, was himself at his request, mustered out on the 17th November, 1865, and returned to Akron, of which city he was subsequently

elected mayor six successive terms. In 1875, he made his will and by it donated his entire property, valued at \$35,000, in land, as a site for new public buildings. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he well earned the distinction of being elected, in 1857, grand master of the grand lodge of Ohio. Twice married, his last wife and only child both died before him. He had faults, but they were more than counterbalanced by his merits; while his independence of character rendered him a man to be at all times found where he was generally believed to be. As a local historian, he was excelled by none and equalled by few, and this trait caused him to be regarded as authority at all times.

COOKE, ELEUTHEROS, lawyer, was born in the year 1780, in Granville, Washington county, New York. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the first settlers of Massachusetts,—Francis Cooke, being one of the Pilgrim fathers, and the owner of the third house erected in Plymouth colony. He received a liberal education in his native town of Granville, and some time after leaving school commenced the study of law. He pursued his reading with such diligence and earnestness that he was enabled to pass his examination before Chancellor Kent with great credit to himself. Admitted to the bar in 1813, he then married Miss Martha Caswell, at Salem, Washington county, New York; and having commenced, continued in the practice of his profession until 1815, when he and his wife, with the late Judge Samuel B. Caldwell, and his first wife, together with the late Henry Caswell, Mrs. Cooke's brother, descended in a keel boat from Chataqua Lake, by the Allegheny river, to Pittsburg, and thence, by the Ohio river, to Madison, Indiana, where they all took up their residence. The next summer Mr. Cooke, having occasion to revisit his old home, made the journey by the way of Bloomington, Ohio, and at that place met, among other old acquaintances, Colonel Charles F. Drake, who in conversation on the growing population, mentioned and took his friend Mr. Cooke to see the then wonder of the neighborhood, the new city of Venice, so called, located at the mouth of Cold Creek, on the south shore of Sandusky bay, about four miles from the present city of Sandusky. This settlement, under the management of Major Frederick Falley, was growing rapidly, and was by him named after the city of the Adriatic in the belief that its location favored the likeness. It so happened that on the day the friends, Cooke and Drake, visited this later Venice, the manager, Falley, had a large sale of city lots, and as he had not a title to the land, he could give the purchasers only contracts to make a title when he should be so empowered. The terms of these contracts not being alike, and most of them rather complex, it was necessary to have them written. This was an opportunity favoring his friend Cooke, that Drake was quick to perceive. He at once informed Major Falley that Mr. Cooke was a good lawyer and a capital penman, and he could write up these contracts to the high satisfaction of the purchasers. When he had written the first, exhibited its fine clear penmanship and read it to the parties interested, they all exclaimed: "write one for me;" and he found himself with the best day's work that, as a scrivener, he had as yet enjoyed. When all the contracts for lots had been written and paid for, Mr. Cooke was next required to write contracts for building mills, wharves, and dwelling houses, mill-dams, mill-races, roads, streets, ditches, etc., and, at the end of ten days spent in Venice thus employed, he had earned and pocketed more money

than he had acquired during the whole previous year at Madison. Before proceeding further toward New York, he was so well pleased with the country and people that he bargained with the agent of the owners to purchase some hundreds of acres of land at and about the locality, a purchase that was subsequently called "Cooke's Corners." In November following, he and his family and their friends, the Caldwells, bade adieu to Madison and arrived at Bloomingville near the close of the year, and there rested for a time. Meanwhile the prosperity of Venice had disappeared. Disease had taken many of its inhabitants to their graves and driven the remainder away. Neither mills nor wharves had been built, and the houses were deserted. Mr. Cooke decided to settle in Sandusky, did so, and there remained until his death. He became prominently identified with all the early enterprises of Sandusky and that part of the State, and, taking particular interest in the first railroad projected in the State, he advocated the construction of it, as the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad, in the Ohio legislature, of which he was for many years a member. In 1833, he was elected to the twenty-third Congress from the Sandusky district then so called. In politics he was successively a member of the Federal, Anti-Jackson, and Whig parties, but in the latter years of his life affiliated with the republicans. In 1840, during the Harrison campaign, he was, in the great celebration of the battle of Fort Meigs, orator of the day. A prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, he was more than once elected orator of the Grand lodge of Ohio. As an advocate he was eminently successful, whether in his appeal to the jury, or in his argument before the bench. He was an animated, fluent, and, at times, even eloquent speaker, his style florid and his manners winning. With a fondness for land speculation and agricultural pursuits, while generally successful in the former he was very seldom so in the latter. By his marriage, he became father to, respectively, Pitt Cooke, born in 1819, Jay Cooke, born in 1821, and Henry D. Cooke, born in 1825. He died at Sandusky on the 27th December, 1864. His sons composed the well known firm of Jay Cooke & Co., so favorably identified with the negotiation of the national loans during the war of the Rebellion, having their main house in Philadelphia, under the control of Jay Cooke, the founder of the firm; the branch house in New York City, with Pitt Cooke as resident partner, while Henry D. Cooke, who was the first governor of the District of Columbia, managed the Washington City office.

MCCLURE, ADDISON S., Wooster, Ohio, was born at Wooster, October 10th, 1839. His earlier years were spent under the paternal roof and in attendance on the public schools. At the early age of fifteen he entered Jefferson College, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he remained five years, and graduated in 1859. At college he distinguished himself for his thorough study of and attainments in the Latin language as well as his own. He was one of the most active members in the literary societies of the college, and soon became conspicuous as an extemporaneous speaker, and a fluent and logical debater. In the winter of 1856, a little over a year after he had entered college, he carried away the honors of oration in the annual contest between the Philo and Franklin Literary Societies. After completing his college course he determined to engage in teaching, for recreation and temporary employment, and in pursuance of this determination he directed his course South, and in the winter of 1859-60 opened a school on the

plantation of Alfred J. Rowan, east of Natchez, Mississippi. In April, 1860, he returned to Wooster, and entered at once upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Levi Cox and Hon. Martin Welker. Mr. McClure was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1861. Hardly had he entered upon his profession when the suppressed mutterings of Secession burst forth into the rumblings of civil war. He was one of the first in Wayne County to respond to the call of the President for soldiers for the suppression of the Rebellion. He enlisted as a private in Company E, 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the first company raised in Wayne County, in the latter part of April, his name being the fourth on the enlistment roll. On the 4th of June following he re-enlisted for three years. Thereafter he was promoted to a captaincy, and transferred to the 16th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1861. He was captured at the charge on Chickasaw Bluffs, Vicksburg, Mississippi, December 29th, 1862, and was held a prisoner of war, lying in rebel prisons until May 20th, 1863, when he was exchanged at Harrison's Landing, on the James River, Va. He was discharged on account of the expiration of his term of enlistment, in Louisiana, in August, 1864, when he returned home, and resumed the practice of law. In April, 1867, he was elected Recorder at Wooster. In May, 1867, he was appointed postmaster at Wooster, being reappointed in March, 1871, and again in March, 1875. He was a member of the National Convention, held at Chicago, in 1868, that nominated General U. S. Grant for the presidency, and also of the National Convention, in 1876, that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee of Ohio at different times, and for eight years was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Wayne County. In the Republican State Convention, held in Cincinnati, in 1879, that nominated Charles Foster for Governor, the first time, Captain McClure was a prominent candidate for Lieutenant-governor, being placed in nomination by Major William McKinley, but being from the same section of the State as Foster, his name was withdrawn before the final ballot was reached, in favor of the candidates from Southern Ohio. In August, 1870, he became one of the proprietors of the *Wooster Republican* and assumed editorial charge of the paper, which position he held until his election to Congress, in 1880. In June, 1880, he was a candidate for the nomination as member of Congress, from the Eighteenth District, at the Congressional Convention held in Medina. Several other candidates were before the convention, the most formidable competitor being George W. Crouse, Esq., of Akron. On the ninth ballot Mr. McClure received a majority of the votes cast, and was declared the nominee. At the October election, after having made fifty-nine speeches in his district, he was elected as Hon. James Monroe's successor in Congress, by a majority of 5,098, running 398 votes ahead of the State ticket, and having the largest majority ever given in the Eighteenth District. In September, 1882, he was nominated to represent in Congress the important Twentieth Congressional District of Ohio—his nomination being almost entirely unanimous and unopposed. In politics an ardent Republican, he has, since the age of eighteen, taken an active part in each political campaign. He has devoted much of his time to the study of political economy, and is well versed in the principles of the constitution. Without doubt, one of the best historical scholars in the State, as well as general information, his library is crowded with classic, literary, and scientific

works of the present and past ages. As a political manager he has forecast, sagacity, and directness, and as a political speaker he has popularized himself throughout Ohio, having actively participated in the State campaigns since 1864. His mind is comprehensive and receptive, and his habits of thought assimilating and reflective. He is a popular, eloquent, and graceful orator, having a wonderful and ready command of language. As a soldier his patriotism was of the intense and aggressive order, and his courage the kind that never quailed nor provided for retreat. Personally brave, calculating, and cool, there was inspiration in his valor, and he never shrank from duty, however perilous, but led where he wished others to follow. As a lawyer he has always been a powerful advocate, careful and critical in the preparation of a case, polite with witnesses, dignified and circumspect toward the court, and convincing and argumentative in addressing the jury. As an editor he won the reputation of being a clear and comprehensive writer, his editorials always being vivid pictures of the times, and written in a bold and independent style. As a conversationalist he is fluent and of pleasing address. Socially he is frank, unrestrained, and affable. His brilliant career as a student, his unexcelled bravery as a soldier, his success as a lawyer, his powerful magnetism as an orator, his fearless honesty as a politician, and his sociability as an associate and friend, have all combined to popularize him, and his host of admirers are gratified to note his record in Congress, which is steadily placing him on the plane of national prominence.

SHORT, JOHN CLEVES, born in Lexington, Kentucky, in March, 1792, was the son of Peyton and Maria Short; the latter was the daughter of Judge John Cleves Symmes, the grantee of the Symmes purchase, which embraced a large tract of land lying between the Little and Great Miami rivers, and including the site of the present city of Cincinnati. He was educated and graduated at Princeton college, New Jersey. Most of his early life was spent with his grandfather, Judge Symmes, near the present villages of North Bend and Cleves, Hamilton county, Ohio. Having a predilection for the study of law, he entered the office of Judge Burnet in Cincinnati, and in that city successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, after he was admitted to the bar. During the war of 1812, he accompanied General William Henry Harrison (who afterward became President of the United States) as aide-de-camp in one of his northwestern expeditions, and subsequently on his return to Cincinnati was elected a judge of the court of common pleas. During the time of his law practice and judgeship he resided in Cincinnati, near the corner of Fourth and Main streets, in a house surrounded by a large yard and garden. Although he did not take a particularly active part in politics, he was greatly interested in all enterprises that affected the well-being of his fellow-citizens, and in recognition of this, and of his thorough qualifications, he was elected a member of the legislature of Ohio. In 1817, he erected a dwelling-house on the site of the present homestead of his descendants, on the banks of the Ohio, about twelve miles west of Cincinnati, into which he moved on the 17th November of that year. This place he called "Short Hill," and lived there for forty-seven years. The greatest portion of his time was occupied in attending to his adjacent farms, in building numerous additions to his house, and in literary pursuits, of which he was very fond. Previous to his being elected judge, he married Betsey Bas-

sett Harrison, daughter of President Harrison, by whom he had one daughter, who died in infancy. In 1846, he experienced the loss of his wife, and in 1849, married Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, who survived him about seven years. He died at his residence, above mentioned, on the 3d March, 1864, after almost a year's suffering from a disease of the heart. He left two sons by his second marriage, John C. and Charles W., but lost one son, who died very young.

TAYLER, ROBERT WALKER, first comptroller of the United States Treasury, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 9th, 1812, and died of paralysis of the brain, at Washington City, February 25th, 1878. His father and mother were James Tayler and Jane Walker Tayler, whose parents had come to America from the north of Ireland. In early childhood, his father removed to Youngstown, Ohio, where he was engaged in the business of carding wool, and the subject of this narrative proved himself, as a boy, an efficient helper to his father in the labor in which he was employed. His feet, at this time, were directed in the way of industry and truth, a path which in after life he never deserted. When quite a small boy he did the work of a man while attending carding machines in his father's woolen factory. At the district school, although the smallest boy in his class, his place was always among the foremost. He spent one winter at a German school, and in 1828-29 was a student in the academy at Youngstown. Subsequently he entered the law office of Whittlesey & Newton, at Canfield, and in the fall of 1831 he went into the office of the clerk of Trumbull county, and remaining there a year subsequently completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. About this time his father died, and he became, to some extent, the stay of his mother, and watched with a fatherly care over the younger members of the family. In early manhood he took a decided stand in favor of the great fundamental truth that "all men are created free and equal," and took an active part in the anti-slavery struggles of those days, standing firmly by his principles when it required no small amount of courage and independence to do so. He was the first avowed anti-slavery man in Youngstown, and for some time the only one. On one occasion he was brought into collision with his revered legal instructor, Mr. Whittlesey. Being a man of fine sensibilities and warm affections, this was extremely painful to him; but he stood firmly at his post and came off victorious. In 1839 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Trumbull county, and held the office for four years. He was cashier of the Mahoning County bank from 1850 to 1860, and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until 1855. In 1851 he was mayor of Youngstown, and in 1855 he was elected to the State senate, in which he held a position of great prominence and usefulness for two terms, at the expiration of which he was elected auditor of the State. At this time he was major-general of militia for the district of which Mahoning county formed a part, but resigned previous to leaving for Columbus to assume the duties of auditor. On the breaking out of the war, he offered his services to the governor, and expressed a willingness to do his share toward fighting the enemies of his country. The governor, however, with a display of good sense which did him credit, and which subsequent events proved to be the part of wisdom, assured him that he preferred to keep him where he was. At no time in the history of the State have such grave responsibilities rested upon the shoulders of its principal

financial officer as at the opening of the last war, and we can readily believe, in the words of Senator Fessenden, that "he saved Ohio in her darkest hour." It is but repeating the testimony of hundreds capable of judging, to say that he was the ablest auditor Ohio ever had. In 1863, through his acquaintance with Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, he was appointed first comptroller of the United States Treasury, to succeed Elisha Whittlesey. The act of Congress passed in June, 1874, by which the territorial government of the District of Columbia was abolished, constituted the two comptrollers a board of audit to settle all outstanding claims against the district government; and these onerous duties, which no man in Washington seemed disposed to encounter, were performed with that degree of efficiency and conscientiousness which ever characterized the official acts of Mr. Tayler. He held the office a little more than fifteen years. There have been seventeen persons in the office of first comptroller since 1789. Mr. Tayler held it much longer than any other appointee except Joseph Anderson, of Tennessee, who served from 1815 to 1836. This office has been held by Ohio men since 1849. Mr. Tayler early gained a reputation for inflexible integrity, and a wonderfully accurate knowledge of the laws regulating the duties of his office, which are complex and extremely varied. Not a dollar can be drawn from the Treasury without the signature of the first comptroller, and in addition to the duty of examining and countersigning warrants, various classes of claims and accounts are examined and adjusted in his office. In the matter of any claim against the Treasury, during his occupancy of the office, the question was certain at some time to be asked: "Will Mr. Tayler allow the payment?" and it came to be well known that

nothing which needed more than merely ministerial action at his hands could be gotten through without the clear and specified authority of law. The number of fraudulent claims which he has stopped since the war must be very large. One or two attempts were made to get him out of office, but his character as an officer was so well established that all attacks fell harmless. A special dispatch to the *New York Times* said of him: "On one occasion the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury both advised him to pay certain claims, but, differing from them in judgment, he replied that he would resign his office, but could not act contrary to his convictions of duty." The *Cincinnati Gazette* correspondent wrote of him: "He has been designated the 'watch dog' of the Treasury, and has saved the government millions by his inflexible integrity." Robert W. Tayler was no ordinary man. By the force of his own character, without liberal education or the influence of wealth or powerful friends, he worked himself into high and responsible positions. His life was one of unremitting, conscientious, effective labor; a life whose results, measured by the highest standard of usefulness, were such as to elevate every duty which he had to perform, and to bring to him honor and the friendship of the best men in the land. He married in March, 1840, Miss Louisa Maria Woodbridge, daughter of John Elliot Woodbridge, who was a grandson of Jonathan Edwards, and cousin to Aaron Burr. By this marriage he had seven children, three of whom survive. His wife died in 1852, and in January, 1854, he married Miss Rachel Kirtland Wick, eldest daughter of Caleb B. Wick, of Youngstown. The fruit of this marriage was seven children, five of whom survive.



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